

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

VOLUME I.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1865.

[NUMBER 83.]

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS:

BY J. E. BRITTON.

TERMS:

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

"THE NEWS" is published on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and will be supplied to subscribers at \$1.00 per month, invariably in advance.

Single copies ten cents.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than eight lines, (one square) will be inserted in "THE NEWS," at \$1.00 for the first insertion and seventy-five cents for each subsequent publication.

Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.

Contracts will be made in accordance with the following schedule:

column 1 mo.	\$ 30.	column 6 mo.	\$ 100.
" 1 "	4 "	" 6 "	140.
" 1 "	60.	" 6 "	150.
" 3 "	50.	" 1 year	175.
" 3 "	75.	" 1 "	200.
" 3 "	100.	" 1 "	300.

Only those who contract for one-fourth, one-half, or a column, for one, three, six, or twelve months, will receive the benefit of these terms.

For announcing a candidate to any office of profit, honor or trust \$10.00.

Marriage, Obituary Notices, &c., will be charged the same as advertisements, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

people, and all free governments are founded in their authority and instituted for their benefit. The people, therefore, have an inalienable and indefeasible right to institute government, and to alter, reform or totally change the same when their safety and happiness require it.

Sec. 2. All men have a natural and inalienable right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one shall be hurt, molested or restrained, in his person, liberty or estate, for worshipping God in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience, nor for his religious professions or sentiments; provided, he does not disturb the public peace, nor obstruct others in their religious worship.

Sec. 3. No laws shall be passed respecting an establishment of religion, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Legislature for a redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. The people shall be secure in their persons, houses, papers and possessions, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

Sec. 5. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or in cases of impeachment, or in such cases of offence as are usually cognizable by a justice of the peace.

Sec. 6. No person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor to be deprived of liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Sec. 7. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the District wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, and have a copy thereof; to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

Sec. 8. No person shall be taken or deprived of his freehold liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land; nor shall any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, ever be passed by the Legislature of this State.

Sec. 9. The trial by jury as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press shall be forever inviolably preserved.

Sec. 10. Excessive bail shall not be required; nor excessive fines imposed;

nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted; nor the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it.

Sec. 11. The Legislature shall not grant any title of nobility or hereditary distinction, nor create any office the appointment to which shall be for any longer term than during good behavior.

Sec. 12. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and every citizen has a right to keep and bear arms for the common defence, and this right shall never be questioned.

Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner or occupant; nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. Every person, for an injury done him in his person, reputation, property, or immunities, shall have remedy by due course of law, and right and justice shall be administered freely and without fal, completely and without delay.

Sec. 15. In all civil suits, and in all controversies concerning property, the parties shall have a right to trial by jury, except in cases where it has been heretofore otherwise practiced, the parties may be heard by themselves and counsel, or either, at their election.

Sec. 16. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people, or their Representatives in the Legislature.

Sec. 17. Slavery and involuntary servitude are hereby abolished in South Carolina, and shall not again exist in the State, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

Sec. 18. The enumeration of certain rights shall not impair nor deny others retained by the people.

Mr. Dunovant introduced the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Ordinances and Resolutions:

Whereas, the President of the United States has, by proclamation, declared slavery is forever abolished within the limits of the sovereign State of South Carolina; and whereas, this Convention is powerless to add to or subtract from the force of said proclamation; and whereas, good conscience and a sound public policy bids us give every constitutional support to the proclamation aforesaid; and whereas the constitution of the United States provides for its own amendments; and whereas, the Congress of the United States has, as provided for in the Constitution, proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in reference to the institution of slavery, which proposition has been referred to the Legislatures of the States. Be it, therefore,

Resolved, That all propositions relating to the subject of slavery, are hereby referred to the Legislature of this State.

Mr. Wimsith introduced the following resolutions; which were referred to the committee on the Legislative Departments.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, shall be constituted as follows:

1st. Each Judicial District of the State as now constituted, shall be an Election District, and that each such Election District shall be entitled to one Senator in the General Assembly of South Carolina.

2d. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred and twenty-four members, to be apportioned among the several Election Districts of the State, according to the number of white inhabitants, and the amount of all taxes raised by the Legislature, one Representative to be allowed for every sixty-second part of the whole taxes raised by the State: *Provided*, That each Election District shall be entitled to at least one Representative; *And provided further*, That no Election District shall ever be entitled to more than one-twelfth part of the whole number of Representatives.

Mr. Reed introduced the following resolution; which was referred to the committee on amendments to the constitution:

Resolved, That so much of section two, article nine, of the Constitution of the State as provides that no *ex post facto* law or laws impairing the obligation of contracts shall ever be passed by the

Legislature of the State, be so altered and amended that it shall not be understood to affect the validity of any law heretofore passed, or now of force in this State.

Mr. Perry introduced the following declaration of the rights to be incorporated in the Constitution; which was referred to the committee on amendments to the constitution:

BILL OF RIGHTS.

1. All power is originally vested in the people, and all free governments are founded on their consent and authority, and are instituted for their peace, safety and happiness.

2. No free citizens of this State shall be taken, or imprisoned, or seized of his freehold, liberties or privileges, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land; nor shall any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, ever be passed by the Legislature of this State.

3. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power.

4. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive prices imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

5. The trial by jury of free citizens, as heretofore used in this State, and the liberty of the press, shall be forever inviolably preserved.

JEFF. DAVIS.—The Norfolk Post of Friday says:

Jefferson Davis was yesterday transferred from his casemate prison to a room in Carrell Hall, in Fortress Monroe. The change was made necessary, owing to the declining health of the late President. Carrell Hall is, perhaps, the most comfortable building in the fort, and instead of being limited to a port-hole view of the world, Mr. Davis will now be enabled to survey the entire parade ground from his prison window.

Our Railroads.

Some progress is being made towards putting the railroads throughout this State in operation again.

The repairs on the King's Mountain Railroad is going forward. A large number of cars and engines, belonging to other roads, are standing on the track in the vicinity of Chester, which very much impedes the work. We have been informed that arrangements are being made to place these cars and engines on "turn outs." A train is run regularly over the road, on every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from Guthrieville—seven miles from Yorkville—to within one mile and a half of Chester. Hacks are provided between Yorkville and Guthrieville for the conveyance of passengers. We are satisfied that Mr. Erwin, the President of the road is doing everything in his power, to again place us in communication, by railroad, with the "rest of mankind." Mr. Edward Thomas has recently been appointed Superintendent of the road, and will commence the discharge of his duties in a short time.

The bridge over the Catawba has not yet been replaced, but we learn that Mr. William Johnson, President of the Company, has contracted with parties in Baltimore for one of iron, the construction of which is under the superintendence of a competent engineer. Several months will probably elapse before it is finished and put in place. Upon the completion of the South Carolina road to Columbia, the Charlotte Company will commence work at that point which will very much hasten the completion of the road. We have heard no conjectures as to when this road will probably be in running order throughout its entire length.

The North Eastern Railroad, from Charleston, connecting with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad at Florence, is in operation and trains are running over it daily.

The Wilmington and Manchester road from Wilmington to Kingsville is in running order throughout its entire length. The same may be said of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, from Cheraw to Florence.

We have no information with reference to the progress making towards the completion of repairs on the Spartanburg and Union, Greenville and other roads.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY HARLAN—PORTION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—Hon. James Harlan

Secretary of the Interior, has written a letter to Hon. George B. Edmonds, of Iowa, in which he says:

The real question at issue, in a national point of view, is not whether negroes shall be permitted to vote, but whether they shall derive that authority from the National Government or from the State governments respectively.

President Johnson maintains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States does not confer on the Federal Government the right to interfere primarily with the question of suffrage in any State of the Union; that the question may arise properly and be decided by Congress, when Senators and members present themselves for admission to seats in that body, under the clause of the Constitution which makes each House the exclusive judge of the qualifications and elections of members; and that other clause of the Constitution of the United States, which provides that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government." I infer that if any State should adopt a law on the subject of suffrage, which would clearly show the State Government to be other than republican, it would be the duty of Congress to reject applicants for seats, and to adopt whatever legislative remedies would, in their judgment be necessary to carry out the guarantees of the Constitution.

The following from General Sherman's late speech at Lancaster, Ohio, gives pretty clearly the responsibility of the devastation in his line of march:

"So, soldiers, when we marched through and conquered the country of the rebels, we became owners of all they had, and I don't want you to be troubled in your consciences for taking, while on our great march, the property of conquered rebels. They forfeited their rights to it, and I, being agent for the Government to which I belonged, gave you authority to keep all the quartermasters couldn't take possession of or didn't want."

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers is dissolved by mutual consent. All business connected with the firm will be attended to by J. McCully, Jr. AGNEW, McCULLY & CO. September 20, 1865. sept 23 '65—3

NOTICE.

COL. JAMES H. RION will act as my Attorney during my absence from the State. S. WOLFE. sept 21 '65—4]

MORE GOODS RECEIVED.

BEST toilet, shaving and washing Soaps. Pomades and Handkerchief Perfumery. Hair, nail and Tooth Brushes. Dressing, tuck, fine and round Combs. Agate, and pearl, coat and vest Buttons. Copperas, Soda, Alum and Indigo. Mustard, Black Pepper and Spices. Lily White, Pearl Starch and variegated Candies. Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Drake's Celebrated Plantation Bitters. Pocket Knives, Mens' and Womens' Brogans. Wright's World Renowned Night Blooming Cereus, and many other articles. Call and see LADD BROS. sept 19 '65—c

NEW GOODS.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my friends in Fairfield, that I have just received a complete assortment of

GOODS for Men's wear, consisting of BLACK CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, (plain and fancy) and BEAVERS;

in fact all classes of goods usually found in a first class

Tailoring Establishment,

All of which will be made to order in the best style, as cheap as the same class of goods can be bought anywhere. I have also

BLACK CLOTHS suitable for making Ladies' Cloaks, which will be sold or made to order. Orders for goods will be filled and sent by Express.

CUTTING AND REPAIRING, in all its branches, neatly and durably executed. J. S. PHILLIPS, sept 16 '65—1a14 Charlotte, N. C.

Proclamation BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.



EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT S. C., MAY 18, 1865.

WHEREAS, it is represented that in many portions of the State there is great disturbance and apprehension from lawless persons, who are thieving, marauding and committing acts of violence remote from the military garrisons stationed at the Court Houses; and whereas, Brigadier General Ames, commanding the Northwestern portion of the State, has suggested the organization of a militia police force in each District of his command, to act in concert with his forces in preserving order and peace in the community; and whereas it is supposed that the other military commanders will have no objections to aid and assistance on the part of the citizens in suppressing crime and maintaining order; and whereas, also, it appears that President Johnson has sanctioned and authorized the Provisional Governor of Mississippi to organize a similar force in that State, and has forbidden the military authorities there to interfere with such organizations:

Now, therefore, I, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN PERRY, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, do proclaim, order and declare, that there shall be formed and organized in each Judicial District one or more militia companies for a home police, to act under and be auxiliary to the military garrison of such District in preventing crimes and preserving the peace of the District. The companies will consist of a Captain and three Lieutenants and eighty men, scattered ever the District, so as to be easily accessible from all points where any disturbance may occur. When the companies are formed they will report, through their Captains, to the respective Brigadier-Generals commanding in South Carolina, and to the Provost Marshals at the respective Court Houses, and from them receive their orders. When arrests have been made, they will turn the offenders over to the civil authorities or bring them before the Provost Marshal for trial and punishment, according to the terms of agreement between Generals Meade and Gillmore and myself as to the respective jurisdiction of the civil and military authorities in South Carolina.

This police guard will be voluntary in its organization, and should be composed of none but discreet persons of standing and character in the community, who are willing to render their services promptly when the occasion requires. It is thought that the bare organization of such forces throughout the State, will have a most salutary influence in preserving peace and order and in preventing crime. The evildoers will know that there is power, ready at hand, to arrest them and bring them to justice. It is to be hoped that all good citizens will cheerfully render this service. It should be a point of honor, as it is, to guard and protect the country.

Done at Columbia, the day and year above stated. B. F. PERRY. By order of the Provisional Governor. W. H. PARAR, Private Secretary.

The newspapers throughout the State will give three insertions. sept 21 '65—3

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE subscribers having this day entered into copartnership, under the firm of RICHARD O'NEALE & SON, For the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, in the purchase and sale of

COTTON and other kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE, would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are now prepared to resume the business formerly carried on by the senior partner, (R. O'Neale, Sr.) Any orders entrusted to them will receive their immediate attention. They are also prepared to receive and store Cotton consigned to them. R. O'NEALE, Sr. R. O'NEALE, Jr. Columbia, S. C., Sept. 14, 1865. Chester Standard and Charlotte Times will publish four times and send bill to Columbia Phoenix. sept 16 '65—4

DRUGS, MEDICINES, & CO.

AT LEVENTRITT'S BUILDING, A LARGE and well selected stock of DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Calicoes, Ginghams, Homespuns, Hats, Suspenders, Hosiery, Gloves, Combs and Brushes, with a variety of fancy articles, received by LADD BROS. sept 4 '65—c