

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, December 12, 1865.

New Advertisements.

Dr. W. H. BAILEY advertises to instruct classes in French.

CHARLES CATHCART & MATHUEWS have formed a partnership. See advertisement of goods.

Messages.

We publish to-day Governor Orr's first Message to the Legislature, the first official act of his administration, it will be read with interest, it suggests amendments and modifications in our laws and various changes suited to the exigencies of the times.

The President's Message in consequence of its extreme length and the press upon our columns has been necessarily excluded. In our next publication we will present such extracts as pertain to the great paramount question of the day, upon which hangs the destiny of a whole people, viz: the restoration of the South to the full prerogatives of freedom.

Congress.

The following appears in *Charlotte Times*. Our readers by collating this and the series of resolutions of Mr. SUMNER in the Senate, can form a proximate idea of the composition and animus of the men who are sitting in judgment upon the destinies of the South: "The Southern Representatives to Congress have all returned home, or will do so in a few days. The North Carolina delegation presented their credentials to the Clerk of the House, and were admitted to the floor—as spectators merely. They were not permitted to make any remarks—to vote—nor take any part in its proceedings—nor does it seem they will be. Congress has appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the present status of the States lately in rebellion and to define precisely their condition entitled to representation. We too well know what will be the complexion of this committee, and what views they will advocate. And we can easily guess the almost inevitable result.

CONFEDERATE DEAD BURIED NEAR WINCHESTER.—We must find the following circular, which we find in the Winchester papers, will meet with a hearty and material response throughout the country.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.—The recent battles around Winchester, Virginia, have left their traces in many graves scattered broad cast over an area of twelve miles radius. The dead were generally buried where they fell, and their rude graves are fast disappearing beneath the feet of men and beasts, free from the want of enclosures to go where they will.

Those who died in the hospitals were mostly buried in a common graveyard, but its enclosure has long been destroyed, and the bones scattered over its whole extent.

The farming operations of the season, the wear of the winter, and the disappearance, by removal and death, of those who were present at the burials, will, in a few months, leave no knowledge of the resting place of many martyred dead.

Impelled by these considerations, some of the citizens of Winchester and vicinity have determined to endeavor to collect these scattered remains in one cemetery, and surround them by a substantial enclosure. This, of course, will require a considerable amount of money. The means of our citizens are very much diminished by the war and its results; we are, therefore, induced to appeal to you for aid in this matter, encouraged by the belief that you will feel it a privilege, as well as a duty, to pay this tribute of respect to the memory of those who fell in your cause.

Every Southern State has its representative among these fallen heroes; we ask all, then, for such contributions as they feel able to give.

Should we succeed in raising the necessary funds, it is proposed to remove the remains on the 1st of April, 1866; and we would respectfully suggest to all those friends who lie under these battle flags, to disinter them by that time if you wish to do so. In the removal every precaution will be taken to preserve

all means of identification, and an accessible record will be prepared of every grave.

All subscriptions may be sent to Mrs. Phillip Williams or Mrs. Dr. A. H. A. Boyd, Winchester, Va.

TO CITIZENS OF WINCHESTER AND VICINITY: In furtherance of the above object, all persons who have graves of Confederate soldiers upon their lands are requested to report to Mrs. Phillip Williams or Mrs. Dr. A. H. Boyd.

All approving papers are requested to copy.

WINCHESTER, VA., Nov. 26, 1865.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ORR.

It is my duty to "recommend to your consideration such measures as I shall judge necessary or expedient." The messages of the Provisional Governor, at your special and regular sessions, have brought to your attention many of the subjects meriting your consideration at the present time. Some, however, have not been noticed, and others, in my judgment, are of sufficient importance to be reiterated.

The people of the State are not in a condition to pay the usual taxes heretofore collected, and hence the necessity of omitting appropriations which the efficient administration of the Government does not imperiously require. The annual appropriations for Free Schools and for the Military Academy, should be suspended for the next year, and the appropriations for the College, for Public Buildings, for Contingent Accounts and Claims, materially reduced. But, with all the economy that can be practiced to keep your State Government in operation, it will require such a sum to meet necessary expenditures, as will be oppressive on the people to raise. The Courts can not be opened if your Judges fail to receive their salaries. The functions of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government can not be performed if their pay is withheld. When you shall have determined the amount you intend to appropriate for the fiscal year, how can the money be raised to meet it? It must be done by taxation or loan. The anomalous situation in which we are placed, precludes the hope that any loan can be effected without ruinous loss. If this is true, then our only resource is taxation.

The Treasury is empty, and taxes will keep in operation until that time? I recommend that the Treasurer be authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness, payable to bearer and receivable in payment of all State taxes. These certificates will be taken by the creditors of the State, and will preserve their par value, if the issue is limited to one-half of the taxes to be levied. By imposing this limitation, the public is effectually protected against a redundancy in the issue, and its redemption is certainly secured during the fiscal year.

All the direct tax due the Government of the United States has not yet been paid. The laws of Congress now prohibit the State from assuming the tax; but I feel very confident that the same privilege will be accorded to South Carolina that has been enjoyed by most of the States of the Union. I, therefore, recommend that Congress be memorialized by the Legislature, so will enable the State to assume the tax, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to suspend the collection of the same until Congress may have time to consider the application. I would provide by law, at your present session, that in the event the privilege is granted the State that the Governor be authorized to consummate the arrangement with the Treasury Department at Washington. And, in this connection, I may bring to your attention the condition of the lands on and near the seaboard, where this direct tax has been collected by sales under the various Acts of Congress. Much of the land in that section has been sold at enormous sacrifices, and is infinitely more valuable in amount than the whole tax; and, if general statements are to be trusted, these sales have realized for the General Government nearly the whole amount of the direct tax apportioned to this State, and that, too, without taking into consideration the value of the lands purchased by the Government itself. These facts should, I think, be brought to the attention of the Government by the action of the Legislature, and the Executive authorized, if possible, to effect with the General Government some amelioration of the enormous and ruinous sacrifice which has thus been imposed upon a portion of the citizens of the State.

The exhausted condition of the country and the complete prostration of our finances, require that debtors should be still further protected by partially staying the collection of debts. It would be wise to recast the existing law upon the subject

and provide that the creditor should have the privilege of suing his debtor to judgment, so that a lien upon his property may be secured; that the interest and a part of the principal should be collected annually; that the whole sum may be collected when the debtor attempts fraudulently or clandestinely to remove or dispose of his property; that the law should not apply to debts contracted after its passage, nor should any indulgence be given in cases of trespass or for torts to person or property committed before or after the passage of the Act.

Serious inconveniences often result from the difficulty and delay in securing charters for railroad, manufacturing, mining and other companies, intended to develop the wealth and resources of the State. Much time is necessarily consumed in the consideration of each application, and the statute book are encumbered with these numerous acts of incorporation. To facilitate the formation of all companies where men are willing to venture their means to develop the industry, wealth, prosperity and resources of the State, I recommend the passage of a general act of incorporation, and when its provisions are complied with, that the subscribers to the capital stock be declared a body politic.

By Act of the General Assembly in 1837, the State lent its credit to secure a loan for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company, and authorized the Comptroller General to endorse the bonds of the Company, pledging "the faith and funds of the State to the faithful performance of the contract." The bonds, amounting to two millions of dollars, were issued and endorsed, and will fall due the first of January next. The Company cannot pay the bonds, and the State is unable, at the present time, to make good the endorsement. It is believed that the principal bond-holders are willing to extend the debt for twenty years longer, if the State will renew her guaranty. The State has a statutory mortgage on the road, and upon its renewal, I recommend that authority be given the Comptroller-General, or the Treasurer, to renew the endorsement of the new bonds; that may be required to liquidate the old bonds. No increased liability on the part of the State will be incurred and we may reasonably anticipate that, within the next twenty years, the Company can pay the bonds, principal and interest.

The Board of Trustees of the South Carolina College, recommending that the College be converted into a university. I heartily concur in the propriety of the proposed change. By adding to the present professors, schools for the study of medicine and modern languages, a thorough scientific, classical and professional education may be obtained by the young men of the State. The increased number of students which it will attract will make the university nearly self-supporting; and with an appropriation of seven hundred and fifty dollars to the nine professors, this venerable much needed institution may be ended. It would be a reproach if an inconsiderable sum was refused, the *alma mater* of McDuffie, Harper, Lea, Legare, O'Neill and Pettigree, permitted to pass away and perish.

I also recommend that the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy be authorized to change its organization, and, if possible, continue it a self-supporting institution. The building in Charleston used for the purpose, and cannot be appropriated to any other object. Occupation would, to a great extent, be the property from waste and loss. With a competent corps of officers, a practical education could be had in less cost than in other institutions, and the military to its organization would secure to the discipline so essential to such the pursuits of after life.

I add that there is a quantity of property of various descriptions belonging to the State, in different localities, resting or being appropriated to the private use of individuals. In the wreck as much should be saved; and such articles as may be needed by the State, should be sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. An agent should be appointed, with full authority to purchase all such property, and sell the same. Why has been appropriated by the agent should be authorized to purchase with them; and if negotiable a just settlement, the suit, in the name of the State, should be prosecuted; in which case execution on judgment should be had against the defendant. This property should be sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. The property should be sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.

ed, since your meeting, in maturing laws for the organization of the militia and for the regulation of the rights and duties of freedmen, and I doubt not that you will perfect your legislation on these subjects before your adjournment. Our policy toward the freedman should be kind and humane. If his rights of person and property are not fully and effectually secured by our local legislation, we can not hope to be relieved from the presence of the Military and Provost Courts. The authorities of the United States will not remove their protecting hand from the negro whom they have manumitted, and in whose freedom we have acquiesced, until we provide by our laws to give him full protection in all his civil rights. His labor is necessary for the successful prosecution of the agriculture of the State, and it will be best commanded by making him cheerful and contented.

I commend to your favorable consideration appropriations for the support of the Lunatic Asylum. It is a noble charity, and the energy and self sacrifice of the Superintendent for the last nine months in maintaining, without any public contributions to its support, the inmates, entitles him to the proud distinction of a benefactor of his race. It is high time that the burthen should be taken from his shoulders and placed upon the State.

The destitute condition of District paupers, the dilapidation of public buildings, and the neglect and destruction of roads and bridges, require that all the District Boards should be promptly and efficiently re-organized, and the laws governing them rigidly enforced.

JAMES L. ORR.

ORIGIN OF POLITICAL TERMS.—The terms "Whig" and "Tory" were known in the reign of Charles II. Some writers derive the word "whig" from "whaig," the Scotch for "whay"—a name applied to landits and drovers; and "tory" from "toory" (Irish), applied to beggars and outlaws. Others say that "whig" is formed from the motto of the Puritans—"We hope in God," and "tory," from a "Tar-a-ri," pronounced "tory," and meaning "Com' O King"—an acclamation much used by the Irish adherents to Charles II. The word "Radical" arose about the year 1818, and "Conservative" about 1830.

Discovery that such a fate has befallen larger planets than ours. French astronomers assert that no fewer than 1,500 fixed stars have vanished from the firmament within the last 300 years. Tycho Brahe gives an interesting account of a brilliant star of the largest size, which, on account of its singular radiance, had become the special object of his daily observation for several months, during which the star gradually became pale, until its final disappearance. The place states that one of the vanished fixed stars of the Northern hemisphere afforded indubitable evidence of having been consumed by fire. At first, the star was a dazzling white, next of glowing red and yellow lustre, and finally it became pale and ash-colored. The burning of the star lasted sixteen months, when it is sunny visitor, to which, perhaps, a whole series of planets may have owed allegiance, finally departed and became invisible forever.

A European letter states that the cotton culture in Italy is progressing so rapidly, and so favorably, the home manufacturers are no longer obliged to send, monthly, four millions of francs to Liverpool to buy cotton formed in Italy, who during the next year, will extend cotton plantations all over Naples and Sicily.

Notice.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership, under the name and style of CATHCART & MATHUEWS, for the purpose of doing a general merchandize business, at the corner near McMaster's Hotel.

CHARLES CATHCART, JOHN R. MATHUEWS, JR.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! AT Cathcart & Mathews. WILL open this day a General Stock of Merchandize, consisting of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, TIN and CROCKERY WARE, HATS, CAPS, SHOES, &c., &c. Purchasers will please call and examine our stock. CATHCART & MATHUEWS.

THE FRENCH PARLIAMENT.

John Pool Elected United States Senator. RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 5.—John Pool of Bertie, (Union,) was elected to the United States Senate to-day, for the short term.

Rumors of War with England.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1865.—There is reason to believe that the English Government has made a formal demand upon Mr. Seward for the suppression of all public Fenian demonstrations, and that the failure to do so will be regarded as a hostile act. This demand is based upon disclosures recently made in England relative to the strength and object of the Fenian movement, and the matter was considered in the Cabinet meeting to-day. The Radicals are getting somewhat uneasy.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—But little was done in the Senate to-day besides reading the Message. The credentials of Messrs. Alcon and Sharkey, Senators elect from Mississippi, were presented, and ordered to lie on the table until further action.

In the House, a select committee was appointed on the subject of a uniform bankrupt law.

A resolution was nearly unanimously adopted, declaring that the public debt, with interest, should be promptly paid. A committee of one from each State was ordered to prepare resolutions testifying the respect of Congress for the memory of the late President Lincoln.

Rev. C. B. Boynton, Congregationalist, late of Cincinnati, was to-day elected Chaplain of the House.

At the conclusion of the reading of the Message in the House to-day, there was applause from all sides. It is generally regarded as a frank exposition of the President's views on the vital ques-

Later from Europe.

New York, Dec. 5.—The steamship *City of New York*, from Liverpool, 22d ult. and Queenstown 23d, arrived this evening.

The *Shamooah* sailed on the 21st for New York.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The political news is unimportant. The Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount to six per cent.

The number of Fenians admitted to bail is regarded as an indication that only the chiefs will be prosecuted.

The Underwriters' and Marine Insurance Companies of London and Liverpool are reported to have lost a half million sterling by the destruction of three New Orleans cotton ships at Key West.

The French army has been reduced over 10,000 men.

Commercial.

New York, Dec. 5.—Flour has declined 5c—sales 11,000 bbls.—Wheat has declined 1c. Corn steady. Beef heavy. Pork steady. Whiskey dull. Cotton dull—sales 1,000 bales, at 50c. Freight heavy. Gold 48 1/2.

\$50 Reward.

STOLEN near Lexington, on Friday, 8th inst., an Iron Grey HORSE, five years old, with white face, and shod in front, is thirteen hands high, thin mane, and worn by the collar, flax tail.

REUBEN BELL, Lexington, S. C.

Tuition in French.

DR. W. H. BAILEY is desirous of forming a class or classes for instruction in the French language. Pupils will be taken singly, if desired. For terms apply at the residence of Mr. E. Waggoner. dec 12/65—4

Fashionable Dress Making.

MRS. J. M. ELLIOTT is expecting to carry on fashionable dress making in the basement of her residence. She has also just opened a neat and fashionable selection of all Wool Delaines, French Merinoes, Silk, Black Alpacaes. Also, white Kid Gloves, Collars, and Dress Trimmings, which she will take pleasure in showing to her patrons. dec 9/65—2w6