

The News.

TRI-WEEKLY.

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary advertisements, occupying not more than ten lines, (one square,) will be inserted in THE NEWS, at \$1.00 for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.
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, when over ten lines, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

POETRY.

UNITED.

She who sleeps upon my heart,
Was the first to win it;
She who dreams upon my breast,
Ever reigns within it;
She who kisses off my lips,
Wakes the warmest blessing;
She who rests within my arms,
Feels their closest pressing.

O her days than these shall come,
Days that may be dreary;
Other hours shall greet us yet,
Hours that may be weary,
Still that heart shall be thy home,
Still that breast thy head shall pillow,
Still those lips shall meet thine as oft
As billow meeteth billow.

Sleep, then, on my happy heart,
Since thy love hath won it;
Dream, then, on my loyal breast—
None but thou hast done it;
And when age our bloom shall change,
With its wintry weather,
May we, in the self same grave,
Sleep and dream together.

The Constitutional Amendment.

Senator Sharkey, of Mississippi, has taken the bull by the horns. Anticipating the legislative session of his State, he has written a letter to Governor Humphreys concerning the constitutional amendment, urging its rejection if presented for ratification. He gives the following solid reasons for spurning it. In the first place, it is not believed that the amendment was recommended by two thirds of Congress, as a body so composed is not the Congress of the United States; a considerable number of States being excluded from representation. Any body of usurpers may as well claim to be the Congress of the United States, and New York and Pennsylvania, for instance, may so manage to exclude first one small State and another, until they control the legislative power of the nation, with equally as much propriety as the majority now excludes States from representation. We cannot be told that because we adopted the anti-slavery amendment we recognized the present Congress as constitutional, for we had not then elected or sent members to the Congress which recommended it, as we have done in the case of the pending one.

No resolution can be communicated to the States except through the President; and as the proposed amendment was not submitted, it is a nullity.

Another objection to the amendment is, that while it prohibits the States from abridging the privileges or immunities of citizens, it does not specify what those privileges are, that being left to Congress, which is empowered to enforce the article by appropriate legislation. Congress may confer privileges on one class to the exclusion of another; or it may assume absolute control over the people and their domestic concerns, and thus virtually abolish the State.

The second section, in regard to negro suffrage, would probably exclude at least one State from representation, as the number of male negroes over twenty-one is equal to the number of white males.

The third, or disfranchising clause, is sweeping in its effect, for there are few who have not some way or another taken an oath to support the Constitution. Such a provision would be so contrary to the theory of our Government, and so oppressive towards a very large class of the population of the Southern States, that it cannot be supposed that those who proposed it could have entertained a hope that it would be accepted. They ought to have known, too, that such a provision was calculated to endanger the existence of the Government, as revolutions may always be expected, sooner or later, in acts which disfranchised the colored acts.

The fourth section is the Trojan Horse, abounding in mischief. It provides that Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article, which may be construed to authorize Congress to do whatever it may desire. Should the amendment become a part of the Constitution, we shall have a far different Government from that inherited from our fathers.

George D. Prentice's Interview with Jeff Davis—Danger of Secession at the North: A Timely Warning.

The Louisville Journal of the 5th inst. says: In the course of an interview that we had with Jefferson Davis in January, 1865, the subject of the terms of peace was introduced. Mr. Davis asked us what was the chief objection of the North to the recognition of Southern independence. We answered that the North knew perfectly well, as unquestionably he did, that if she would lay down her arms and consent to the division of the Union into two confederacies, she herself would very soon be dissolved; that State after State—States singly and States combinedly—would secede and the whole North be split up into petty powers, or no powers, all of them contemptible in the eyes of mankind and not one of them willing to contribute to the payment of the national debt. Mr. Davis replied, with his characteristic calmness, that this was certainly true, but that the same thing would happen, and probably happen all the sooner, if the North should prosecute the war. We thought at the time that Mr. Davis was greatly mistaken, and told him so. We still trust that we were correct in our estimate of the character of his opinion, but just now we can indulge no over confidence that we were. The North continued to prosecute the war, and the South, after the bravest and most desperate resistance known in war's annals, was conquered. But now comes the North's trials. Now we are to see the test of her internal strength. If out of the dreadful war between the North and South a northern civil war arises; if northern armies march against each other, vengeance before them, and blood and death and desert behind, many Northern States will very soon weary and sicken of the horrid work, and will probably adopt secession as the surest and quickest remedy, fully relying upon the mighty troubles and perils of the federal government as a perfect security against coercion. Most likely the northwestern States will go off first, repudiating, of course, their proportion of the public debt, and thus piling higher the monstrous financial burden upon the shoulders of the remaining States. These will have neither the will nor the ability to bear up under the crushing weight, and so others will secede, and then others, till the whole north shall be divided up into such poor, little non-debt-paying, feeble, mock nationalities, as a citizen of one of the Mexican States, or one of the South American republics, or one of the petty, miserable German principalities might look upon with contempt and scorn. Jeff. Davis's declaration to us as to the consequences of the war to the North, if prosecuted, will be amply vindicated, and whatever resentments, if any, he cherishes against the North will be abundantly satisfied. We tell the northern fanatics—as a lover of our whole country we solemnly tell them—that unless madness has seized upon their hearts and brains, they will not insist on pushing the dissensions between the President and Congress to the fighting point. They may rest assured that if the fight comes, it will be to them such a one as they have no account of in either history or tradition. They will find it an infinitely different thing from the war of the rebellion, dreadful as that was throughout all its annals. They will find themselves a divided people, divided almost equally, divided and mutually hostile, whilst the whilst population of the South will be a unit, able to strike for their friends or stand afar from the flash the crack and the roar of war, as may seem best to them. The thick cloud now enveloping the South may be partially lifted; but night and storm surcharged with bloody rain will close over the North.

The moon seems the most unsteady of all the celestial luminaries; she is continually shifting her quarters.

As we grow older, it is with hearts as with heads of hair; for one that we find real, there are nine that are false!

Repudiation, Repudiated!

The Raleigh Standard says, we copy to-day, from the Wilson Carolinian, a short but powerful letter addressed by Hon. B. F. Moore to Richard Short, Esq., of Nash, on the subject of repudiation. This letter is worthy of Mr. Moore's head, and of his heart, as that of an honest man. We lost all but our honor as a people in the late struggle, and in the name of all that is sacred let us preserve that. While every indulgence and forbearance should be shown in the collection of debts, let us save our good old State at all hazards from the shame of repudiation. But it is popular, is it, to repudiate? Well, what of it? Popularity based on dishonest principles is not worth having. That is our judgment.

RALEIGH, Sept. 17, 1866.

Mr. Richard Short:

DEAR SIR: I have received yours, asking my "opinion, in a few words, whether private debts can be repudiated, or not?"

I am greatly surprised that it is deemed necessary to ask this question after a national existence of eighty years under the Constitution of the United States, one clause of which declares that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts."

Now, every man is bound to support that Constitution, and every sentence of it. And every person, who may become an officer of the State or a member of the Legislature, is compelled, as a necessary qualification, before taking his seat to swear that he will support said Constitution, which he cannot do and will not do, if he shall pass, or try to pass, any law impairing the obligation of contracts. Every law which annuls a contract or repudiates it, impairs the obligation of a contract, and is therefore unconstitutional and void. Every man who votes for it commits a perjury and lifts his hand against the majesty and honor of his country.

Surely, sir, no man in our country would, if he could, so dishonor himself or his State, as to invite all men to break their faith each with the other, and affix a stigma on the name of North Carolina, which no time may efface. God forbid that my eyes should ever behold this disgrace upon the "Old North State." Such a condition would place her lower than any people of whom we have any account.

I have answered your question, and gone somewhat beyond—but my surprise has been the cause.

I am, respectfully, yours,

B. F. Moore.

P. S.—The Courts of the United States, and of every State, have declared such legislation void.

Europe.

A GENERAL WAR.

The London correspondent of the New York Times offers the following speculation on the warlike preparations, and the probabilities of a general continental explosion in Europe.

On the continent the word is peace, with the most active preparations for war. The Emperor has selected the breech-loader, which he considers the most effective in the world; after a thorough trial of a great number at Châlons, and has ordered the rapid manufacture of 200,000. The press of Belgium, as well as of France, apparently under the same inspiration, is exciting the public feeling against Prussia. The people of Hanover have vainly protested against their annexation, and submit sullenly to their fate.

Candia is in insurrection, but it is hoped that it may be quieted without bloodshed. But why an insurrection in Candia, an out of the way Greco-Turkish island? It is like one of those forgotten shells of Col. Schaffner, that unexpectedly exploded, or the Charleston torpedoes, that went off after the war was over. Count Bismark, before he entered upon the war with Austria, had arranged for a whole system of insurrection around Austria. Prince Charles

was sent to Roumania, and there were said to be explosions in Hungary, Poland Transylvania and the christian provinces of Turkey. The war ended almost before it began, with the victory of Sadowa. The trains so carefully laid were not fired, but this outlying island of Candia, which was a part of the system, exploded, and the Sultan may thank Mr. Bismark.

The Emperor of Austria is now at work with great earnestness, reorganizing his Empire, his finances and his army. If he can do this, he is all the stronger for the loss of an unwilling province. He will also be the stronger for his disconnection from Germany, while Prussia has the work of reconciling and satisfying her annexed populations, and the fate of all Southern Germany is still to be decided. In two years, the advantages given by the needle-gun will have disappeared. In two years—the great exposition over—France will be ready to pronounce her ultimatum. The belief, or the feeling, that there will be a great war in Europe within two years, is general. In that war it is probable that Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and European Turkey, will disappear from the map of Europe. France will advance to the Rhine. There will be one great Germany. Austria will move South and East, and Russia will be upon the Bosphorus.

LIFE TOO SHORT FOR STRIFE.—Charles Dickens relates the following of Douglas Jerrold. Of his generosity I had a proof within these two or three years which it saddens me to think of now. There had been estrangement between us—not any personal subject, and not involving angry words—and a good many months had passed without my ever seeing him in the streets, when it fell out that we dined, each with his own separate party, in the Stranger's Room of the Club. Our chairs were almost back to back, and I took mine after he was seated and at dinner, (I am sorry to remember,) and did not look that way. Before we had sat long, he openly wheeled his chair around, stretched out both his hands in an engaging manner, and said aloud, with a bright and loving face, that I can see as I write to you: "Let us be friends again. A life is not long enough for this." Jerrold was not a Christian, but his conduct in this case was worthy of a Christian character. On a dying bed how insignificant will appear many things about which we contend in bitterness and wrath! Life is too short, inevitable sorrows so many, its responsibilities so vast and solemn, that there is, indeed, no time to spare in abusing and maligning one another. Let not the sun go down on your wrath. Never close your eyes to sleep with a heart angry towards your brother and fellow-sufferers. See him and be reconciled to him if you can. If he is a true man and a Christian, he will listen. If he is not, you will have done right, and your soul will be bright with the sunshine of Heaven.

NAPOLEON ON RUSSIA AND AMERICA.—In Napoleon's circular of September 16, addressed to the diplomatic representatives of France, occurs the following remarkable paragraph:

"An irresistible power—can we regret it?—impels the people to unite themselves in grand masses, and is causing the disappearance of secondary States. This tendency springs from the desire to place general interest under the most efficacious of guarantees. Possibly it is inspired by a kind of providential foresight of the destinies of the world. While the old population of the continent increases slowly in their restricted territories, Russia and the republic of the United States may each, within the next hundred years, number a hundred millions of men. Although the progress of these two great empires is not for us a subject of solicitude while rather we applaud their generous efforts in favor of oppressed races, it is for the interest of the nations of central Europe not to remain broken up into little States, without either force or public spirit.

COTTON PICKING IN GREENE.—JOSEPH DIXON'S FARM.—A trial at cotton picking was had on the celebrated lands of Joseph Dixon, Esq., in the county of Greene, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. Twenty hands entered for the prizes—being five specie purses. The following is the result: John Kanf, overseer, 603 pounds.

Killman, colored	461
Allan, colored	412
William, colored	410
Patsy, colored	381
Dennis, colored	380
Calvin, colored	352
Cesar, 14 years old	312

The others did well; but not approximating the above figures; it is deemed necessary to report.

It is well to remark that the picking was interrupted once or twice through the day by rain. This farm of Mr. Dixon's is considered as one of the best in the county of Greene. We saw his cotton fields a few weeks ago, and much of the cotton was about five feet in height.—Goldboro' News.

GENEROUS.—Any young girl living in Middle Tennessee, Alabama, or Mississippi, whose father was killed in battle, and whose means of resources were destroyed by the "civil war," will be given one year's board and tuition in one of the best Female Colleges in the State of Kentucky, by addressing, with references, Cedar Bluff Female College, Woodburn Postoffice, Warren county, Kentucky.

She will not be received as a charity scholar, but one whose father's blood left a double inheritance in his child.

Southern papers will please copy.

MANLY FIRMNESS.—A Virginia writer states that Gen. Grant has written a letter to Gen. R. E. Lee, in which he says, among other things, that all the Confederate officers and soldiers paroled cannot be tried for treason or molested, so long as they observe their obligations. Good for Gen. Grant, and just the sentiment to be expected from a brave man.

The word Humbug is a corruption of Hamburg, from the lying war despatches which were once sent from that city. After a while whenever a despatch was received elsewhere, which was at all questionable, it was at once pronounced a Hamburg, which word, afterwards became contracted and corrupted into our present expressive dissyllable humbug.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.—The Montgomery Mail notices the arrest of two men, calling themselves S. Doone, of Louisville, Ky., and S. E. Hall, of New York, in that city, charged with passing \$100 counterfeit bills. They are well executed, and the Mail advises parties to take no bills of that denomination save from responsible parties.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH IN MISSOURI.—The New York Times tells us that General Frank Blair attempted to address a meeting at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, on Saturday evening, but was driven from the stand with stones and followed to the hotel with hooting. The windows on the side where General Blair was known to be were all broken.

Radicalism appears to be on the rampage in Indiana, indulging in rioting, bloodshed and other innocent amusements, congenial to the latter-day patriots of that school.

A terrific riot occurred at Richmond, Indiana, on Monday. The grand army of the republic attacked a conservative meeting. General Meredith, Col. Biemel and Judge Gooding were driven from the stand, narrowly escaping with their lives.

A very large horse, recently imported from Belgium, was on exhibition at Newton, N. J., a few days ago. The animal is said to be twenty hands high, and weighed 2,368 pounds.

A despatch dated New Orleans, October 10, says: Cotton advices are very discouraging. The general estimate of this year's crop now amounts to less than 1,000,000 bales.

The New York papers say 5,000 Fenians are going to Mexico.

A word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

Why cannot a deaf man be legally convicted? Because it is not lawfully to condemn a man without hearing.