

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.

ARRIERE PENSEE.

He wraps me round with his riches,
He covers me up with his care,
And his love is the love of a manhood,
Whose life is a living prayer
I have plighted my woman's affections,
I have given my all in all,
And the flowers of a daily contentment
Renew their sweet lives ere the fall.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth in an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood by a silent stream,
And saw in its bosom an image
As one seeth a face in a dream.

I would not resign his devotion,
No, not for a heart that lives!
Nor change one jot my condition
For the change that condition gives:
I should mourn not more for another,
Nor more for another rejoice,
Than now, when I weep at his absence,
Or welcome his step and his voice.
And yet like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart in the midst of its blessings,
Goes back to a day in June—
To a day when beneath the branches
I stood in the shadowy light,
And heard the low words of a whisper
As one heareth a voice in the night.

The Impeachment.

The New York World has the following admirable article on Butler's threatened impeachment of the President:

This ingenious fallacy rests upon an assumption which a little scrutiny will easily explode. The assumption is, that an officer under impeachment stands in the same relation to the tribunal appointed to try him that an ordinary criminal does to an ordinary court. Because a court of justice never tries a criminal unless it has custody of his person, it is inferred that the same rule holds in the trial of an impeached officer by the Senate. The analogy fails in consequence of a total difference in the liability of the persons accused. The Constitution declares that "judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than removal from office" and disqualification to hold any future office. It is not necessary for the Senate to have the custody of the accused in order to inflict this punishment. But an ordinary criminal, on trial for theft, murder and other crime, is liable to be punished by inflictions on his person. It would be an idle folly to go through the form of passing a sentence of death or imprisonment if the culprit was beyond the reach of the officers of the law. A person impeached of a crime otherwise punishable than by deposition from office, is also liable to the ordinary penalties of the same crime by the judgment of the ordinary tribunals. The impeachment having no other aim than to simply vacate his office, can accomplish its purpose just as well without the custody of his person as with. He is summoned to appear on the same principal that the defendant in a civil suit is summoned to appear. If he stays away, he only waives his opportunity of defence. An officer summoned to appear and answer to an impeachment has these three alternatives, with perfect freedom of selection, namely: he may appear in person; he may appear only by counsel; or he may decline to appear at all. In the case of Justice Samuel Chase, of the United States Supreme Court, impeached in 1805, the Senate, after organizing as a high court of impeachment, adopted the following as one of its rules of proceeding:

"10. The person impeached shall then be called to appear and answer the articles of impeachment exhibited against him. If he appears or any person for him, the appearance shall be recorded, stating particularly if by himself or if by agent or attorney; naming the person appearing, and the capacity in which he appears. If he does not appear, either personally or by agent or attorney, the same shall be recorded."

It is clear, from this weighty and authoritative precedent, that Gen. Butler is wholly wrong in his law. Instead of the President being taken into custody and imprisoned, it depends on his voluntary choice whether he will appear before the court at all. If he appears, he

is just as free to appear by attorney as in person.

Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution, describes at length the formalities observed in trials for impeachment. We cite the following passage as corroborating the inferences we have drawn from the rule of the court in Judge Chase's case: "If he [the person impeached] does not appear, in person or by attorney, his default is recorded, and the Senate may proceed *ex parte* to the trial of the impeachment. If he does not appear in person or by attorney, his appearance is recorded."

There have been, in all, four cases of impeachment since the beginning of our Government—namely, that of Wm. Blount, 1799; John Pickens, 1803; Samuel Chase, 1805; and James H. Peck, 1831. The law governing such trials, as stated by Judge Story, is founded on the precedents furnished by these four cases. The argument of General Butler in support of the position of Wendell Phillips, that the President must necessarily be suspended from office during the trial, falls to the ground in the face of this uniform usage. But, even if the exploded assumption of Butler were correct, the taking of the President into temporary custody would not operate as a suspension from office. If he should be disabled for six weeks by typhus fever, we suppose nobody is absurd enough to say that he would cease to be President during his illness, and that the President of the Senate would be inducted into the executive chair. The Government would, in that case, be administered by the heads of departments, and papers requiring the President's name would remain unsigned until his recovery.

That his office could not be filled by another person during his transient disability, may be shown by a conclusive analogy. Suppose Chief Justice Chase should be impeached, would his office be vacant during his trial? If so, the President could send to the Senate a nomination to fill the vacancy. The idea of his doing so is utterly preposterous. The office can only be vacated after a conviction, and in consequence of a sentence. To make the office vacant is the only penalty which the Constitution allows against an officer impeached; and it is absurd to suppose that punishment can date from the accusation instead of from the judgment.

If we were to hazard a conjecture as to the course of the President, in case he should be impeached, it would be that he would object to the competency of the court, and refuse to appear. If, when the law gives a man the benefit of twelve jurymen, an iniquitous court should attempt to try him before seven, he would refuse to plead. The Constitution gives an impeached officer the right to be tried by seventy-two Senators, and requires two thirds of the number to convict. If the radicals attempt to try the President by fifty-two, he has a right to deny the jurisdiction of a court of impeachment so composed.

Many years ago Horace Greeley and Park Benjamin were joint editors of a weekly journal. The hour for going to press had come; the editors were together in their room, and were unexpectedly summoned for "more copy." Surprised and vexed, they looked at each other a moment, sat down to desks facing each other, took up their pens and went to work. After two hours' hard work they compared notes. Greeley had a crusher on "Procrastination," and Benjamin a remarkably bitter article against "Haste."

A horticulturist recently advised that he would supply all sorts of fruit trees and plants, especially pie plants of all kinds. A gentleman thereupon sent an order for one package of outard-pie seed, and a dozen mince-pie plants. The gentlemen promptly filled the order by sending him four goose eggs and a small dog.

"Did the minister put a stamp on you when you were married, Mary? A stamp, Charles! What for pray?" "Why, matches ain't legal without a stamp, you know."

Gen. Hampton on the Crisis.

We extract from the address of our distinguished fellow citizen, recently delivered before the "Soldiers' Association" of Walhalla, the following paragraphs, which we commend to the careful perusal of our readers:

I have placed before you the record of the South and that of the North. Let the world decide which is entitled to honor—which to shame. I have drawn in dark colors, but, alas, in too true ones, the condition of our country, and I now turn to the discussion of what should be our policy. In the anomalous condition in which we are placed, it is a matter of great difficulty to mark out the proper course for us to pursue, but there are certain cardinal principles of which we should never lose sight. The first of these is, that as we accepted the terms offered to us by the North in good faith, we are bound by every dictate of honor to abide by them fully and honestly. They are none the less binding on us because the dominant and unscrupulous party at the North refuse to accord to us our just rights. Let us, at least, prove ourselves worthy of the rights we claim; let us set an example of good faith, and we can then appeal, with double effect, to the justice and magnanimity of the North.

These virtues, I would vain hope, are not totally extinct among that people, and there are brave men there, who are battling for justice, for constitutional liberty, for the equality of all the States, and for the rights of the South. The only hope, not alone for the South, but for freedom itself, on this continent, lies in the success of this party. We are their natural allies, and I would sacrifice much—where honor and principle are not invaded, and then I would not yield one jot or tittle—to strengthen their hands in the great contest which is soon to decide the fate of constitutional liberty and republican institutions in the United States. The President of the United States has lent the great influence which his high position, his strong intellect, his firm purpose and his indomitable will, give to this new conservative party, and to his support every Southern man should rally cordially.

We may, perhaps, feel that he has not gone to the extent of his power, or of our expectations, in carrying out his policy to its legitimate ends, but we can not forget that he has been the only bulwark to stand between our unhappy country and certain, irrevocable and everlasting ruin. But for him the horrors we endured during the war, would have been far surpassed by those of peace. And, though differing with him in many points, I cheerfully accord to him the highest praise for the brave and patriotic stand he has taken in defence of the South and of the Constitution. There is one other point on which there should be no misunderstanding as to our position, no loop on which to hang a possible misconception as to our views; and that is the abolition of slavery. I have already intimated that the mode by which the North secured the acquiescence of the South in the consummation of this purpose was a breach of faith on her part.

Of all the inconsistencies of which the North has been guilty—and their name is legion—none is greater than that by which she forced the Southern States, while rigidly excluding them from the Union, to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, which they could do legally only as States of that Union. But the deed has been done, and I, for one, do honestly declare that I never wish to see it revoked. Nor do I believe that the people of the South would now remand the negro to slavery, if they had the power to do so unquestioned. Under our paternal care, from a mere handful, he grew to be a mighty host. He came to us a heathen, we made him a Christian. Idle, vicious, savage, if his history as a slave be compared, hereafter, with that which he will make for himself as a freedman and by the result of that comparison we are willing to be judged. A great responsibility is lifted from our shoulders by this emancipation, and we willingly commit his destiny to his own hands,

hoping that he may prove himself worthy of the new position in which he has been placed. As a slave, he was faithful to us; as a freedman, let us treat him as a friend. Deal with him frankly, kindly, and, my word for it, he will reciprocate your kindness, clinging to his old home, his own country and his former masters. If you wish to see him contented, industrious, useful, and him in his effort to elevate himself in the scale of civilization, and thus fit him, not only to enjoy the blessings of freedom, but to appreciate its duties.

The essential points, then, in the policy we should pursue, are, it appears to me, these: That we should fulfil all the obligations we have entered into, to the letter, keeping our faith so clear that no shadow of dishonor can fall on us; that we should sustain Mr. Johnson cordially in his policy, giving our support to that party which rallies around him; that we should yield full obedience to the laws of the land, reserving to ourselves, at the same time, the inalienable right of freedom of speech and of opinion; and that, as to the great question which so materially affected our interests, the abolition of slavery, we should declare it settled forever. Pursue this course steadily; bear with patience and dignity those evils which are pressing heavily upon you. Commit yourselves to the guidance of God, and, whatever may be your fate, you will be able to face the future without self-reproach.

Candia.

Military Operations—Defeat of the Egyptian Troops—Turkish Massacres.

CANEA, (Island of Candia,) Sept. 17.

I hasten, in a cursory way, to sketch the present state of matters in this country. Last Sunday morning (28th August, o. s.) at daybreak, military operations began at the same time all over the provinces. The principal engagement took place at Vryssae, an elevated situation near the village Vamos, in the province of Apocormos, where the Egyptian army under the direction of two Pashas, were encamped. The Egyptians, completely defeated, have been compelled to capitulate, leaving on the battle field about 500 killed and wounded, two guns, twelve horses, and all tents and furniture. Among the Hellenes the loss is comparatively small—only fourteen killed and forty-five wounded. Among the former the Cretans had to deplore the loss of one of their chieftains, called Dimetrios Neranzos. The Egyptians have surrendered on the condition that they should be allowed first to go down to Kalyvac, a village near the shore of the Amphimelic Gulf, (Sida;) and secondly, that they would send beasts of burden next day to remove their tents and furniture. In addition, they have exchanged ten hostages on either side for the fulfilment of the terms agreed to. Unfortunately, however, just as the Egyptians set off, two letters arrived—one from the Province of Heracleion, (Candia,) and the other from the Province of Malavizion, announcing the direful sufferings and the indescribable atrocities to which their fellow brethren, women and children of the two villages have been submitted by the Imperial Turkish troops and by the indigenous Turks. This appalling news so much exasperated the Christian people that, in spite of the reiterated remonstrances and exhortations of their chieftains, they put to death the ten hostages, unmindful of their own hostages in the hands of the Egyptians, who, by the way of retaliation, put to death two out of the six.

In the province of Selinon, the fortified town of Kaddanos, inhabited by the worst set of indigenous Turks, has been strictly blockaded since the beginning of the hostilities—i. e. since last Sunday (29th August, o. s.)—by the Hellenes.

In the Province of Kissamos, the fortified town of Kastelion, is constantly harassed by frequent incursions on the part of the Hellenes. Three Ottoman steamers are moored to the harbor, and from time to time bombard the insurgents, but with very trifling result,

owing to the distance and want of dexterity and skill.

To-day the town of Malaxa, in the Province of Kydonia, is constantly attacked by the insurgents. The combatants are within our sight. More than thirty Turks have been brought into this town wounded. Last night the gates of Canea were thrown open to outside, hastily-coming Turks, asking for admission.

In one word, up to the present time the fortune of the arms has been favorable to the Hellenes. They are fully convinced that they have on their side everything—protocols, treaties, nationality and successful prowess. They hope soon to gain the sympathy of the public opinion of the civilized world, and most especially of the Phil-Hellenic British Press, and on that account they are full of hope for the attainment of their sacred aim—their "national unity with the kindred race, the Hellenes."—*Cor. London Star.*

Keeping Sweet Potatoes.

Editors Southern Cultivator: We are suffering drought, (and no appearance of rain now,) to such an extent, that few persons can make enough to do them longer than Christmas—many not so long—I mean with cotton to help out; for it is almost a failure.

I believe I promised to give you my plan of keeping Potatoes, which is the cheapest, I think, and certainly the safest I've ever seen tried.

I build a pen of logs, any desired length, and five feet wide, (this lessens the risk from bulking) four to six feet high; hew it down evenly on the inside, so that the walls may be coiled or daubed smoothly; cover the whole with a good roof, and have a small door in the end. When this is done, raise the bottom with stones five or six inches high; cover these with dry sand, to keep them from cutting the potatoes, which may not be put in, beginning in the middle. Three or four inches of dry sand must be placed between them and the wall. I sometimes have a plank for this purpose, raising it up as the potatoes are put in, keeping the space between the plank and wall well filled in with the sand, which will run down through the potatoes as the plank is raised. Let them remain so until freezing weather, when you can readily cover entirely with the dry sand, deep enough to keep them from being chilled. Some attention may be necessary for awhile, as the sand will continue to disperse itself among them, and leave the top naked. There should be no leaks in the roof. There is but little waste in the sand when once procured. Like the house, it is always ready, and at the spot. Hence, the cheapness of the plan. The philosophy of the plan is the uniform temperature it ensures, while it absorbs, and carries off the excessive moisture that may be in the potato. I have tried this plan satisfactorily for 20 years successively. It was suggested to my mind by seeing hogs rooting up sound potatoes in the spring.

Yours, truly,
W. T. COLQUIR.
Rocky Valley, Carroll co., Ga., Aug. 6.

THADDEUS OF WARSAW.—Some few years ago there was a notary public at Washington City, an old and highly respected gentleman, who had held his office through all the political twistings and turnings of that capital for nearly twenty years. A young friend was in his office one day, and while sitting by the table, picked up a small, old, leather covered book, which, upon being opened, proved to be "Thaddeus of Warsaw." He cautiously remarked to Mr. Smith, the notary—

"I see you have a copy of 'Thaddeus of Warsaw' here?"

"Thaddeus of Warsaw?" was the reply; "what do you mean?"

"Why, this is a copy of it." "Thaddeus of Warsaw!" exclaimed the old gentleman. He snatched the book, gave one glance at it, and cried out, "For twenty years I have been swearing people on that book, thinking it was the Bible! All their oaths ain't worth the paper it's written on."