

# THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS.

By Gaillard & Desportes.]

WINNSBORO, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1866.

[VOL. III.—NO. 13.]

## THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS

### LIFE LEAVES.

The following poem is touchingly beautiful. Many an eye will be dimmed by a tear as it reads these lines, and the thoughts wander away to "memory's wild wood."

The day, with its sandals dipped in dew,  
Has passed through the evening's golden gates,  
And a single star in the cloudless blue  
For the rising moon in silence waits;  
While the winds that sigh to the languid hours  
A lullaby breath o'er the folded flowers.  
The lilies nod the sound of the stream  
That winds along with lulling flow,  
And either awake, or half a dream,  
I pass through the realms of Long Ago;  
While faces peer with many a smile  
From the bowers of Memory's magical isle  
There are joys and sunshine, sorrows and tears,  
That check the path of life's April hours,  
And a longing wish for the coming years,  
That hope ever wreaths with the fairest flowers:  
There are friendships guileless—love as bright  
And pure as the stars in halls of night,  
There are athen memories, bitter pain,  
And buried hopes and a broken vow,  
And an aching heart by the reckless main,  
And the sea-breeze fanning a pallid brow;  
And a wanderer on the shell-lined shore,  
Listening for voices that speak no more.

There are passions strong and ambitions wild,  
And the fierce desire to stand in the van  
Of the battle of life—and the heart of the child  
Is crushed in the breast of the struggling man;  
But short are the regrets and few are the tears,  
That fall at the tomb of the banished years.  
There is a quiet, and peace and domestic love,  
And joys arising from faith and truth,  
And a truth unquestioning, far above  
The passionate dreamings of ardent youth;  
And kisses of children on lips and cheek,  
And the parent's bliss which no tongue can speak.

There are loved ones lost! There are little graves  
In the distant dell, 'neath protecting trees  
Where the streamlet winds, and the violet waves,  
And the grasses sway to the sighing breeze;  
And we mourn for pressure of tender lips,  
And the light of eyes darkened in death's eclipse.  
And thus, as the glow of the daylight dies,  
And the fight's first look to the earth is cast,  
I gaze 'neath those beautiful summer skies,  
At the pictures that hang in the hall of the past;  
Oh, Sorrow and Joy, chant a mingled lay  
When to memory's wildwood we wander away!

Cool.—The following conversation was given us by a gentleman of the city as actually having occurred a few days ago. Desiring to engage freedmen on his farm for the present year, he addressed among others, a stout looking fellow with

"Boy, do you want to hire next year?"

Freedman—"What sort of work is it sir?"

Citizen—"I want hands on my farm; can I get you for one?"

Freedman (with pompous air)—"Well, no; I do not care about hiring next year—what will you take for your place?"

Citizen (somewhat surprised)—"Twenty dollars per acre."

Freedman—"How much would it all come to at that?"

Citizen (making a mental calculation)—"Six thousand two hundred dollars."

Freedman—"Y-e-s; what are your terms?"

Citizen—"One third cash; the balance in one and two years with eight per cent. interest."

Freedman—"Wouldn't you make some deduction if I was to pay the whole in cash and gold?"

Citizen—"Certainly, eight per cent."

Freedman—"Make it ten."

Citizen—(decidedly astonished)—"Very well."

Freedman—"You take it?"

The gentleman was then informed that he should have the money the next day without fail.

Look out, ye Legislative Hotspurs! the freedmen will have all your lands in a dozen years.—Columbia (Miss.) Index.

"How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned?" said an amiable spouse to her husband.

"Till he got a wife," was the calm reply.

## Freedmen's Bureau Bill. VETO MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. [CONTINUED.]

In addition to the objections already stated, the fifth section of the bill proposes to take away land from its former owners without any legal proceedings being first had, contrary to that provision of the Constitution which declares that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. It does not appear that a part of the lands to which this section referred may not be owned by minors or persons of unsound mind, or by those who have been faithful to all their obligations as citizens of the United States. If any portion of the land is held by such persons, it is not competent for any authority to deprive them of it. If, on the other hand, it be found that the property is liable to confiscation, even then it cannot be appropriated to the public purposes until, by due process of law, it shall have been declared forfeited to the Government. There is still further objection to the bill on grounds seriously affecting the class of persons to whom it is designed to bring relief; it will tend to keep the mind of the freedmen in a state of uncertain expectation and restlessness, while to those among whom he lives it will be a source of constant and vague apprehension.

Undoubtedly the freedmen should be protected, but he should be protected by the civil authorities, especially by the exercise of all the constitutional powers of the courts of the United States and of the States. His condition is not so exposed as may at first be imagined. He is in a portion of the country where his labor cannot well be spared. Competition for his services from planters, those who are constructing or repairing railroads, and from capitalists in his vicinity or from other States, will enable him to command almost his own terms. He also possesses a perfect right to change his place of abode, and if, therefore, he does not find in one community or State a mode of life suited to his desires, or proper remuneration for his labor, he can move to another where that labor is more esteemed and better rewarded. In truth, however, each State, induced by its own wants and interests, will do what is necessary and proper to retain within its borders all of the labor that is needed for the development of its resources. The laws that regulate supply and demand will maintain their force, and the wages of the laborer will be regulated thereby.

There is no danger that the exceedingly great demand for labor will not operate in favor of the laborer, neither is sufficient consideration given to the ability of the freedmen to protect and take care of themselves. It is no more than justice to them to believe that as they have received their freedom with moderation and forbearance, so they will distinguish themselves by their industry and thrift, and soon show the world that in a condition of freedom they are self-sustaining, capable of selecting their own employment and their own places of abode, of insisting for themselves on a proper remuneration, and of establishing and maintaining their own asylums and schools. It is earnestly hoped that instead of wasting away they will, by their own efforts, establish for themselves a condition of respectability and prosperity. It is certain that they attain to that condition only through their own merits and exertions.

In this connection, the query presents itself, whether the system proposed by the bill will not, when put into complete operation, practically transfer the entire care, support and control of four millions of emancipated slaves to agents, overseers, or task masters, in every city and parish throughout the United States containing freedmen and refuge? Such a system would inevitably tend a concentration of power in the executive which would enable him, if disposed to control the action of this numerous class, and use them for the attainment of his own political end, cannot but add another very grave objection to this bill. The Constitution positively declares, in connection with taxation, that each State shall have at least one representative, and fixes there for the number to which in future times each State shall be entitled. It provides that the Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, and adds, with ulnar force, that no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal vote in the

Senate. The original act was necessarily passed in the absence of the States chiefly to be affected, because their people were then contumaciously engaged in the rebellion. Now the case is changed, and some at least of the States are attending Congress by loyal Representatives, soliciting the allowance of constitutional right of representation. At the time, however, of the consideration and passing of this bill, there was no Senator or Representative in Congress from the eleven States which are to be mainly affected by its provisions. The very fact that reports were and are made against the good disposition of the country is an additional reason why they need and should have representatives of their own in Congress to explain their condition, reply to accusations, and assist by their local knowledge in the perfecting of measures immediately affecting themselves. While the liberty of deliberation would then be free, and Congress would have full power to decide according to its judgment, there could be no objection urged that the States most interested had not been permitted to be heard. The principle is firmly fixed in the minds of the American people that there should be no taxation without representation. Great burdens have now to be borne by all the country, and we may best demand that they shall be borne without murmur when they are voted by a majority of the representatives of all the people.

I would not interfere with the unquestionable right of Congress to judge each House for itself of the election returns and qualifications of its own members, but that authority cannot be construed as including the right to shut out in time of peace any State from representation to which it is entitled by the Constitution. At present all the people of eleven States are excluded—those who were most faithful during the war not less than others. The State of Tennessee, for instance, whose attachment to the Union was restored to all her constitutional relations to the Union by the patriotism and energy of her injured and betrayed people before the war was brought to a termination. They had placed themselves in relations with the General Government, had established a State Government of their own, and as they were not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, they, by their own act, had amended their Constitution so as to abolish slavery within the limits of their State, I know no reason why the State of Tennessee, for example, should not fully enjoy all her constitutional relations to the United States.

The President of the United States stands towards the country in a somewhat different attitude from that of any member of Congress who is chosen from a single district or State. The President is chosen by the people of all the States. Eleven States are not at this time represented in either branch of Congress. It would seem to be his duty, on all proper occasions, to present their just claims to Congress. There always will be differences of opinion in the community, and individuals may be guilty of transgressions of the law; but these do not constitute valid objections against the rights of a State to representation. I would in no wise interfere with the discretion of Congress with regard to the qualifications of members, but I hold it my duty to recommend to you, in the interests of peace and the interests of the Union, the admission of every State to its share in public legislation when, however insubordinate, insurgent or rebellious its people may have been, it presents itself not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned under any existing constitutional or legal test. It is plain that an indefinite or permanent exclusion of any part of the country from representation must be attended by a spirit of disquiet and complaint.

It is unwise and dangerous to pursue a course of measures which will unite a very large section of the country against another section of the country, however much the latter may preponderate. The course of emigration, the development of industry and business and natural causes, will raise up at the South men as devoted to the Union as those of any other part of the land. But if they are all excluded from Congress; if a permanent statute they are declared not to be in full constitutional relations to the country, they may think they have cause to become a unit in feeling and senti-

ment against the Government. Under the political education of the American people the idea is inherent and ineradicable that the consent of the majority of the whole people is necessary to secure a willing acquiescence in legislation. The bill under consideration refers to certain of the States as though they had not "been fully vested in all their constitutional relations to the United States." If they have not, let us at once act together to secure that desirable end at the earliest possible moment.

It is hardly necessary for me to inform Congress that, in my own judgment, most of those States, so far at least as depends upon their own action, have already been fully restored, and are to be deemed as entitled to enjoy their Constitutional rights as members of the Union. Reasoning from the Constitution itself, and from the actual situation of the country, I feel not only entitled, but bound to assume, that with the Federal Courts restored, and those of the several States in the full exercise of their functions, the rights and interests of all classes of the people will, with the aid of the military in cases of resistance to the law, be essentially protected against Constitutional infringement and violation.

Should this expectation unhappily fail, which I do not anticipate, then the Executive is already fully armed with the power conferred by the act of March, 1865, establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, and hereafter, as heretofore, he can employ the land and naval forces of the country to suppress insurrection or to overcome obstructions to the laws. In accordance with the Constitution, I return the bill to the Senate, in the earnest hope that a measure involving questions and interests so important to the country, will not become a law unless upon deliberate consideration by the people it shall receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19, 1866.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A LION'S DEN.—The Gallinani says: A strange incident connected with the wild beasts now being exhibited at the Cirque Napoleon took place the evening before last. Just as the men were about to push forward the huge cage from the stable into the circle they perceived that one of the lionesses had given birth to a cub. Batty was finishing his toilette, and the public had become impatient, but the essential was to save the young one, for the lions were preparing, as is their habit when in confinement, to seize on her young one and devour it. The lioness on her side was evidently ready to defend her progeny, and in fact, a combat was commencing, when Mr. Lucas, Batty's assistant, entered the cage, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing the thing just born, which he brought out and gave to a large bitch, which had been delivered in the morning, and which had been provided to suckle whatever the lioness might give. The cage was then pushed into the circle, and Batty entered among the animals. Some slight exercises had been gone through, when the poor lioness was again taken ill, and gave birth to another little one.

The male lions, as before, proceeding to spring on it. Terrible roars were heard, and the spectators became greatly alarmed, and yet attracted by the scene. Cries from the crowd to cease the performance arose on all sides, and M. Dejean, the director, in order to prevent the possibility of danger, ordered Batty to withdraw from the cage. This he did, after having managed to save the little animal that had just seen the light. One of the men belonging to the circus held it up by the skin of the neck to the public; it was about as large a full grown cat, and seemed quite at its ease, never struggling or uttering any cry. It was, like its predecessor, placed close to the dog already spoken of, and both could be seen the moment after sucking away with great apparent gusto. The spectators then withdrew, greatly excited by so unexpected a circumstance. In the course of the night the lioness gave birth to a third cub, and the young ones ever since going on very satisfactorily.

A French physician announces that a shock of electricity given to the patient dying from the effects of chloroform immediately counteracts its influence and restores the patient to life.

A military definition of a kiss—a report at headquarters.

## The Church Intelligencer.

DEVOTED to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is published at Charlotte, N. C. Terms of subscription, cash in advance.  
For six months, \$2 00  
For one year, 4 00

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—Fifteen cents a line, or for the space of a line, for the first insertion; and ten cents for each subsequent insertion. To yearly advertisers, a liberal deduction on the above will be made.

Subscribers desiring to have their Post-Offices changed, will state both where their papers are now being sent, and where they would have them directed in future.

For one month before each subscription expires, a pencil mark on the margin will remind the subscriber to renew his subscription by an early remittance.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C." oct 24'65

## REVIVED!

### A NEW SERIES OF "THE BAPTIST BANNER,"

WILL BE COMMENCED  
ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT, AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA,

By the Former Proprietor.

I AM happy in being able to make the above announcement. The Banner will be published every Saturday.

Subscriptions are respectfully solicited. \$5.00 per annum. Address JAMES N. ELLS, Proprietor.

Each newspaper in Georgia and South Carolina will please copy twice, and send bill to J. N. E. sept 28'65—2

## DAILY CAROLINA TIMES,

BY WARING & HERRON,  
Charlotte, N. C.

TERMS FOR PAPER:  
THE DAILY TIMES will be furnished at \$10.00 per annum, in advance

THE TRI-WEEKLY TIMES will be published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, and supplied for \$8.00 per annum, payable in advance.

## The Weekly News.

This paper, containing twenty-four columns, a transcript of the "DAILY TIMES," will be published every Tuesday morning and mailed to subscribers at \$4.00 per annum. It will contain all the Political, Commercial, Agricultural, Financial and other important news, and will be specially devoted to the advancement of the interests of our Agricultural and Mechanical or laboring population.

## ADVERTISING TERMS:

For one square, (10 lines or less,) \$1.00 for each insertion. Advertisements not limited, will not be discontinued without a written order, and will be charged at full rates. sept 10'65—

## The Chester Standard,

BY GEORGE PITHER,  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT CHESTER C. H., S. C.

TERMS: For one month 25 cents, or 75 cents for three months, payable strictly in advance, either in specie or provisions. No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

Any person obtaining a club of ten names will receive the paper gratis.

Advertisements inserted at \$1.00 per square (10 lines) for the first insertion, and 75 cents for every additional insertion. oct 24'65

## The Intelligencer.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,  
BY HOYT & HUMPHREYS.

AT Three Dollars per annum in United States currency, or Two Dollars a year in specie.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
Advertisements inserted at the rates of One Dollar per square of twelve lines for the first insertion, and Fifty Cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries and Marriage Notices charged for at those rates. oct 24'65

## The Phoenix.

PUBLISHED AT COLUMBIA, S. C.,  
BY JULIAN A. SELBY.

THE Daily Phoenix, issued every morning, except Sunday, is filled with the latest news, (by telegraph, mails, &c.) Editorial Correspondence, Miscellany, Poetry and Stories.

This is the only daily paper in the State, outside of the city of Charleston.

The Tri-Weekly Phoenix, for country circulation, is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and has all the reading matter of interest contained in the daily issues of the week.

Weekly Gleaner, a home companion, as its name indicates, is intended as a family journal and is published every Wednesday. It will contain Eight pages of Forty Columns. The cream of the Daily and Tri-Weekly will be found in its columns.

Daily, one year, \$10 00  
three months, 3 00  
Tri-Weekly, one year, 7 00  
three months, 2 00  
Weekly, one year, 4 00  
three months, 1 25

Advertisements inserted in the Daily or Tri-Weekly at \$1 a square for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion. Weekly advertisements \$1 a square every insertion. oct 24'65