# THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, MORALITY, EDUCATION AND TO THE GENERAL INTEREST OF THE COUNTRY.

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## THE SENTINEL

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FOR THE PICKENS SENTINEL.

### Air.—"Shout the Battle Cry of Freedom."

With Hampton for our leader we marched into the fight,
To try to whip the Radicals and battle for our rights.

CHORUS—Old Chamberlain with all his hosts can govern us no more;
Shout forth the battle cry for freedom,
We want an honest government as in days of yore;
Shout the battle cry of freedom.

The Radicals were cunning as by their acts were shown,
But Hampton by his honesty their schemes have overthown.

CHORUS.

The fight was at the ballot box and there we gained the day,
But still, the filthy bugbears tried to throw our votes away.

CHORUS.

But Hampton went to Washington and made the matter known,
And then Old "Dan" Chamberlain was left to fight alone.

CHORUS.

He thought that guns and bayonets would give us all a fright,
But soon he found that Hampton was contending for his rights.

CHORUS.

He found his rotten government he never could support,
While those who went for Hampton was of another sort.

CHORUS.

So then he had to leave us and thought he'd write his will,
But in stepped Governor Perry and wrote the codicil.

CHORUS.

And now the question's settled with Hampton at our head,
We'll go to work in earnest for justice and for bread.

CHORUS.

Republicans or Democrats we do not care a "straw,"
But what we want is honest men to make an honest law.

CHORUS.

We cordialy invite them to lay their weapons down,
And help to bring Carolina back to her old renown.

CHORUS.

And now may God assist us to work with one accord,
To nobly do our duty and reap a rich reward.

CHORUS—.Old Chamberlan with all his hosts can govern us no more,
Sheut forth the battle cry of freedom,
We'll have an honest government just like we had before,
Shouting the battle cry of freedom.

T. W. T.

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The old hymn, "Rock of ages cleft for me," was written by the Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady about one hundred years ago. During these hundred years it has found its way into almost every land and every tongue. Some time ago an American clergyman attended an American church in Constantinople, and heard a hymn which in a foreign tongue seemed to produce a powerful impression upon the congregation. As he left the house what was his surprise to learn that this affecting hymn was none other than "Rock of ages cleft for me."

### True Democracy.

The old Federal Party was not repudiated by the people of the United States on account of the war of 1812. But because of its policy of consolidation, manifested in the alien and sedition laws, it was overthrown by the Democratic party in the election of Mr. Jefferson to the Presidency in the year 1800. It died in consequence of the disapproval of its principles by the great body of the people.

Nor did the Whig Party, the lineal successor of the Federal Party fall on account of its opposition to the Mexican war. After the war General Taylor, a Whig, was elected to the Presidency and called around him in his Cabinet leading Whigs of the country, with Daniel Webster at their head. What threw the Whig Party out of power was the same cause which had defeated its predecessor in 1800—its policy of consolidation.

There cannot, we think, be a doubt that the cause of the rise and success of the Democratic Party was simply its political principles; and that the downfall of the Federal and Whig party was due to the fact that the people eschewed those principles.

What, then, were the principles of these two parties?

Those of the Democratic Party made the General Government one of restraints or power. The principles of the Federal or Whig Party virtually made it a government of unrestrained power. The Democratic Party maintained that the limitations on powers, conferred on the Federal Government, contained in the Constitution should be observed. The Federalists contended for constructive powers, which virtually sponged out the limitations of the Constitution and thus would make the Government of the United States one of unlimited power.

The course of the two parties, touching various measures which came up in the history of the country, shows in practical application the fundamental principles on which they were organized. The Democratic Party opposed the Alien Law aimed against the rights of foreign born citizens; and the Sedition Law striking down the liberty of the Press in its criticisms of the Federal administration; and the incorporation of an overshadowing Bank of the United States; and Tariffs laid by the General Government, not for Revenue only but for the benefit of manufacturers; and various other measurers. It could find no warrant in the Constitution authorizing such measures, of legislation by Congress. The Federal or Whig party admitted that they saw no express warrant in the Constitution, but claimed that the measures were constitutional by construction. The Democratic party replied that if a construction of the Constitution by a majority in Congress was the criterion of the powers of the General Government, then it must be limitless in its powers. "The general welfare" was its license; and absolution its nature.

On these principles, consisting of nothing short of constitutional government or absolutism, these two parties faced each other.

The Democratic party lost power for the very reason the Federal and Whig party had lost it—a portion became consolidationists. Democratic Freesoilism and Squatter Sovereignty were the outgrowth of rankest consolidationism. Their constructive constitutionality was so refined and feeble that Whigs, even like Mr. Seward, threw aside the Constitution and rested the legality of such measures on the "higher law." But the clear majority of the people, in the Presidential election which in 1860 put Mr. Lincoln into the Presidency, was opposed to the consolidation of the wings of the Whig and Democratic parties together; for he was elected by a decided minority. The Democratic party, united, could have elected any one it chose to the Presidency. But the South, which rested on Democratic principles, not mere spoils, would not support the portion of the party at the North which had abandoned these.

The Democratic Party of the South will affiliate with no party of consolidation. Democratic or Republican consolidation of the powers of government in the hands of the central government is despotism; and free government consists in the constitutional limitations on the authority of the central government. We consider political liberty or political slavery a vital matter. We have a terrible experience of what a consolidated despotism at Washington is.—Its usurpations—its tyrannies and its corruptions have burned their iron into our souls.—Charleston Journal of Commerce.

### Remarkable Dream.

The accuracy of the following may be relied on in all particulars. Two ladies, sisters, had been for several days in attendance upon their brother, who was ill of a common sore throat—severe, and protracted; but not considered as attended with any danger. At the same time, one of them had borrowed a watch from a female friend, in consequence of her own being under repair. The watch was one to which particular value was attached, on account of family associations; and some anxiety was expressed that it might not meet with any injury. The sisters were sleeping together, in a room communicating with that of their brother, when the elder of them awoke in a state of great agitation; and having aroused the other, told her that she had a frightful dream. "I dreamt," she said, "that Mary's watch stopped; and that, when I told you of the circumstance, you replied, 'Much worse than that has happened, for James's breath has stopped also!'"—naming their brother who was ill. To quiet her agitation, the younger sister immediately got up, and found the brother sleeping quietly; and the watch which had been carefully put up in a drawer, going correctly. The following night the very same dream occurred, followed by similar agitation, which was again composed in the same manner; the brother being again found in a quiet sleep, and the watch going well. On the following morning, soon after the family breakfasted, one of the sisters was sitting by her brother, while the other was writing a note in the adjoining room.—When her note was ready for being sealed, she was proceeding to take out for this purpose the watch alluded to, which had been put by in her writing desk, when she was astonished to find it had stopped; and, at the same instant she heard a scream of intense distress from her sister in the other room. Their brother, who had still been considered as going on favorably, had been seized with a sudden fit of suffocation, and had just breathed his last.

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"Do you know what bull-dozing is?" asked a man of an old farmer. "I thought I did said the granger, "but the bull wasn't dozing; he was only making believe, and being in the middle of a forty acre field, I naturally had to make pretty quick time to reach the fence ahead of him."

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A man in Kentucky was found dead with several bullet holes in his head, and the astute jury summoned to hold an inquest returned a verdict of "death from undue excitement."

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Why is the letter "s" like a lamb? Because it is the beginning of 'sheep.'

### War News.

LONDON, May 14.—The Russians claim that after capturing Mukhastu on the 11th, they advanced two columns against Khatzubani, on the right of Skidding River, and one against Centrizo, which they stormed with a loss of 12 killed and 116 wounded, and with immense loss to the Turks. The Turkish accounts claim a victory in the same location. The Turks were entrenched on Khatzubani heights, which are near Batoum. The Russians, in passing Bucharest, carry flags bearing the double Greek cross, which are only carried when the war is a religious one. The Danube, which has been very high, is falling. The Turkish forces at Widdin are well prepared for an attack from the Roumanians, which is daily expected. The Porte is anxious about arms and munitions still due from America, and is represented as angry with America for allowing the Russian squadron to remain in American waters. The feeling against England is growing bitter, the Turks thinking if she intends assisting them she should do so on the Danube and in Asia. The Turkish vessels are taking soundings off Odessa. One only escaped from the monitor sunk near Ibrail.

A Bucharest journal states that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Ciochanesch, stolen 1,200 sheep and killed a sheppard and some cattle.

The Telegraph's special from Batoum, Friday midnight, says: About 5 o'clock this morning the Russian forces, which had been largely augmented for the purpose, advanced with batteries of field artillery and made a furious attack upon the heights defending Batoum on the land side, which were occupied by Bashi Bazouks. The Ottoman troops were entrenched in the usual effective manner upon the slopes and ledges of these hills, and upon the advance of the enemy they opened on his columns a terrible and well sustained fire of cannon and musketry, which literally mowed the Russians down. They fell by scores and hundreds on the plain below the Turkish positions during their attempts to make their way against the fire. A body of Turkish horse and foot, taking advantage of a thick forest, broke forth upon the flank of the Russian column and effected great slaughter. The Muscovites being upon ground perfectly open, and having no chance but to fight or fly, in a short time the spot which was the scene of this flank movement became covered with dead and dying Russians. But the enemy quickly brought up reinforcements, and the battle was renewed with much determination for many hours. The efforts of the assailants were desperately maintained, but toward midday their artillery slackened and they withdrew.

The Russians deny their repulse at Reni while attempting to cross the Danube on the 9th. The Turkish war vessel complrted at Pesth has arrived in the Danube above Kalafat, and to cover her passage, which was safely accomplished, the Turks bombarded Kalafat furiously. Extensive movements of Turkish cavalry were observed from the Romanian side of the Danube. The Turks threaten to bombard Simnitcha, cross and plunder the town.

A special to the Telegraph from Bucharest says: "In consequence of energetic British remonstrances, the Porte has given most satisfactory assurances relative to the destruction of British shipping at Beket, and promised full compensation."

The correspondent of the Telegraph describing the battle near Batoum, says: "I myself was an eye witness of this important engagement from first to last, and can testify that the Ottoman soldiers behavod with a gallantry which was most admirable. They had, however, during a great part of the action, the advantage of entrenchments on high ground, and it is due to this fact, no doubt, that their losses, compared to those inflicted upon the enemy, were insignificant." The same correspondent, of Saturday's date, says the victory was won by the extraordinary courage of the Bashi Bazouks. The dead and wounded on the Russian side will exceed 4,000. The engagement lasted over eight hours actual fighting The lost of the Russians did not withdraw until near midnight. The Russians last many guns. The only Turkish officer of note killed is Khalim Bey, Major of Irregulars.

The News says it is stated the Dover and Shorncliffe garrisons have been medically inspected for foreign service.

A despatch to the News from Kischeneff says the Grand Duke Nicholas and all the chief staff officials who left here Sunday morning arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and will proceed to Ploiesti immediately. The whole headquarters of the staff will be on the Danube in five or six days.

The Times correspondent at Pera telegraphs as follows: An evidence of the general condition to which ten days of incessent rain have reduced the Asiatic region, we need only to read the intelligence from Bagdad describing the flood which has overwhelmed both banks of the Tigress. A similar inundation is unknown since time immemorial—the river having thrown out a new branch above Bagdad, which has completely blockaded the city and swept away 200 houses in the village of Kiamizie.

The worst evil which the Russians may bring upon us by their premature invasion is cholera, which exposure to so inclement a season will hardly fail to produce among their troops.

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HOW MRS. HAYES LOOKS.—Mrs. Hayes is of medium height and squarely built. Her head and features are large. So is her waist, and her hands and feet are in proportion. She has a magnificent suit of hair. It is so heavy and black, and is dressed so smoothly, that in the daytime it looks dark and precise in contrast with her clear olive complexion. The most prominent feature of her face is the mouth, which is large (the jaw is as broad as a man's) and conspicuously filled with strong white teeth. The lips are particularly firm and full, with the jaw indicating decision of character and an ardent temperament. The forehead is broad and smooth, and the eyebrows are regular. The eyes are large but deeply set, and are of that peculiar gray which does not mean a twilight depth of blue, or an azure light of gray.—They are a decided gray, admitting of all the steel tints from that of cold metal to the gleam and glitter of the polished ore. In the glow of intense feeling such as animated her on inauguration day and at her first public reception, her eyes looked as black as night, and they had a lustre such as is rarely seen. She made no effort to conceal her delight.—Cincinnati Commercial.

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The Bridgeport Standard says that a rumor has reached town that there is a trout up in the northern part of the county, and an expedition will probably be organized to capture him or wear the brooks out.

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When is a candle like a tombstone? When a woman puts it up for her late husband.

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Why is an old man's farm in Texas like the focus of a sun glass? Because it is the place where the sons raise meat.

### Taking Down the Rod.

There is altogether too much sentimentalism abroad nowadays about whipping boys. In ancient days boys were soundly flogged, and they grew up into the men who laid the foundation of the world's civilization. The men who own our independence were all whipped at home and at school when they were boys. Our fellows who went out to Mexico and walked through the hills of the Montezumas had all been spanked by their mothers, boxed by their primary teachers and flogged by their fathers and the teachers of their youth. Every man on either side in our civil war had felt the rod, there is not a man in the country now over thirty five who does not remember good old days of wholesome flogging at school, and feel the better for the discipline that made him then smart. It is only these latterday young saints whose spirits cannot endure the rod. They are the high toned young bucks who seize a cue so soon as they can look over a billiard table, who go into the mint julep business on joint speculation with pocket money just sufficient to go halves on one julep and two straws, who chew tobacco as soon as they cut their second teeth, who torture their infant stomachs with mean cigars, and, as they approach manhood, go home on Saturday night into the presence of their mothers and sisters as drunk as fools. They are the same high-spirited fellows who, when they, in the old age of their young manhood, take to themselves wives, being removed from their mothers and sisters, make themselves agreeable by frequently going home drunk, and making their families economize for the benefit of the high-toned fellows with whom they run. It is all stuff and nonsense about breaking the spirit of boys.—All that has ever been done in the world has been accomplished by men who were flogged when they were boys. What the new sentimental training is to do for the world will be left for time to reveal, but no person of any intelligence can regard the tenderly nurtured and mildly disciplined youth coming up round us now, and say that he discovers in them the elements of a greatness that is to make the grandeur of the past appear mean and little. Cromwell and Nelson and Wellington and all the heroes of English and American history were vigorously strapped at school, and when the attention of their fond parents was called to the occurrence, they lustily cried out to Tutor Macduff to lay on, and be hanged to him who first cried hold, enough. Boy human nature has not changed since the days of Solomon, and spoiling the youth is as much a consequence now of sparing the rod as in his day. Half the boys of this generation would be improved if they were soundly and regularly trounced three times a week. They might not all need it exactly at the appointed time, but it would benefit all by reminding them that there is an authority paramount to their own unbridled will, and it would make them grow more law abiding, peace observing, honest, sober and industrious men than three fourths of them now have any chance of ever being.—Louisville Courier Journal.

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It is a great thing to be an astronomer and discover comets and such but the man who keeps his flour barrel full and and his wood pile level has a right to pat himself on the head and feel proud.

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Puck declares that Stanley, the explorer, recently sent a letter to a friend, in which he stated that the most beautiful place he has seen in all his travels is Jzjzjzjzjzjz, on the southerly shore of Lake Nyiyiyiyiy.

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"Time works wonders," as the woman said when she got married after a thirteen year's courtship.