

WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1865.

"To the People of the State of S. C."
In another column we again re-publish, from the Columbia paper, another of the Governor's proclamations or addresses. We refer the reader to it.

Our Market.

Beef was sold, yesterday, in our market, at 8 a 10 cents. Butter has been selling for 10 cts. per lb. Bacon commands 12 1/2 a 15 cts. Corn \$1 per bushel, and other things in proportion. We hope soon to chronicle even a cheaper rate than the above.

Will it not be Practicable?

The above inquiry is asked our Town Council in reference to putting in order the well in front of our Town Hall. The well ought to be repaired, and we suggest the matter to our City Fathers. A gentleman has authorized us to say that he will give a rope for the purpose stated—nothing then remains but to have the well cleaned and two buckets attached, as the hook and wheel still remain.

The residents in that vicinity are dependant upon a kind neighbor for a supply of water, while a public well is allowed to remain in a condition that every day makes the purity of the water worse and the cost of putting in repair higher.

Will not our City Fathers take the matter in hand? It will not only be a benefit to the travelling public, but a source of great comfort to the residents of that neighborhood.

We hope, for the benefit of all, our Chief Heads will give their attention to this subject.

While on this point we will again call attention to the dangerous condition of the old well near the Baptist Church. A broken limb, or even worse, the loss of life, may befall some of the many children playing in that neighborhood. Has not our Town Council the interest of the people at heart? If so, they will speedily cause to be put in repair the evils we have complained of. We shall see.

Meeting of the Legislature.

The South Carolinian of the 6th inst., says:

"The necessity for a meeting of the authorities of the State is every day becoming more pressing. Something should be done at once for the protection of the people; for opening the old avenues of prosperity, and especially for giving us a circulating medium."

We re-echo the sentiment of the above. Our authorities should have a meeting and, if possible, effect some means by which the people may have a circulating medium. We hope that our Governor may call the Legislature together, and that every member, who has the least regard for the people whom he is representing, will make it incumbent upon himself to attend.

The matter of food and shelter may be argued by some, with the limited means of transportation, as a great drawback to their attending at the call of the Governor. This, we opine, can be easily remedied. Let some such place as Chester, or some other convenient spot, be selected upon as a place of meeting, and make it the duty of every member of the Legislature to attend—let each member of the representatives feel that it is necessary to be present—let them take the interest of their constituents at heart and go, and then some good may be effected and the people freed from the very unfortunate light in which they are placed in regard to a circulating medium. We trust that the Governor will see that such a step is important. There is no place where the people will not feel it a pleasure to entertain, as was done at Greenville, our Representatives and Senators. Is not the subject one worthy of thought? We think so, and hope that it may be regarded with a favorable view. Let us have the meeting.

A local court in the District of Columbia has decided that a husband must pay his wife's debts contracted before marriage.

FROM RICHMOND.—The Richmond papers advertise almost everything good that can be conceived. The New Yorkers are pushing their wares on the market in their usual energetic style.

A call upon John M. Batts, the well known Union man of Virginia, has been made by the citizens of Richmond. The list embraces scores of those hitherto regarded as among the warmest supporters of Southern independence.

The Richmond *Whig* is now sold at five cents per copy. Mr. Pollard, formerly of the *Examiner*, announces a new paper—"The Richmond Times,"—in which he promises to publish no editorial comments, but simply news matter.

The inhabitants are invited by official orders, to resume their customary occupations as speedily as possible. "Loyal" citizens enjoy extraordinary privileges.

General Weitzel occupies the former residence of the President, which the Yankees familiarly style the "Jeff Davis House."

General Lee's residence and family are under rigid military guard, and no intrusion is permitted. Negro rule prevails.

The Federals are working vigorously on the main lines of Virginia railroads. They expect to connect Richmond and Washington, as of old, by the first of June.—*Carolinian*.

Important intelligence regarding Maximilian's Mexican empire is contained in our late Paris and Berlin despatches. It is said that Maximilian's Minister in London has resigned his position, declaring that no consideration sufficiently weighty to induce him to retain the position could be offered, as he is satisfied that the Mexican empire is collapsing, and that Maximilian will soon abdicate and return to Austria, he having been completely disappointed in his two most important expectations—the recognition of the United States, and the support of the Pope and Mexican clergy. As confirmatory of the report that Maximilian contemplates soon abandoning Mexico forever, we have the positive announcement that he has ordered his representatives at the various European courts to give official notification that he extracts the renunciation of his family rights to the throne of Austria, which he made just previous to leaving Europe.

[N. Y. Herald.]

A PROPHECY ABOUT FULFILLED.—A correspondent sends us the following. Although many predictions made by Nostradamus, especially those concerning the deaths of Henry VIII. and Louis XVI., have been completely verified, they are generally credited in our time.

This prediction of the volume second edition of 1609. It says: "About that time (1861) a great quarrel and controversy will arise in a country beyond the seas (America), and many poor devils will be hung, and many poor wretches will be killed by a punishment other than a cord. Upon my faith you may believe me, the war will not cease for four years, at which none should be surprised or astonished, for there will be no want of hatred and obstinacy in it. At the end of that time, prostrate and almost ruined, the people will re-embrace each other in great joy and love." This prophecy, if we may judge from the signs of the times, is working itself to a sure and complete fulfilment. May God hasten the day.—*Richmond Whig*.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.—The distinguished historian and artist, Benson J. Lossing, has visited Richmond for the purpose of collecting documentary, pictorial and other materials for his forthcoming "History of the great Civil War." The general plan of this work, we learn, will be like that of his Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, so well known and highly appreciated in every part of the country. It will contain about two thousand engravings on wood and steel.

THE RAILROADS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.—Now that the war is over, and the work of destruction has ceased, it would be proper for the National and State Governments to go to work at once and repair all the railroads throughout the country. We shall want them all in the new development of every interest in every section which will be inaugurated with the return of peace.

[N. Y. Herald.]

The Bank of England, on the 30th ult., reduced its rate of discount to four per cent., at which there is a fair demand for money. This movement strengthened the English funds, and consols were buoyant and advancing.

At the great Sanitary Fair in Chicago, Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas and Mrs. General Sherman are to have charge of the tables under the auspices of the Roman Catholics.

[From the Columbia Phoenix. State of South Carolina. HEADQUARTERS. COLUMBIA, May 3, 1865.]

To the People of the State of South Carolina:

'Tis my duty to announce to you the following telegram, which I have just received, and which, with the accompanying papers, will be received and read with profound interest:

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 30, Forwarded from Chester May 1, 1865. His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Magrath:

The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our work shops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms; the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed by ten times its number; of supplying it except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hopes of successful war. I have, therefore, made a military convention with Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent farther suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war.

(Signed,) J. E. JOHNSTON, General Subsequently to the receipt of this telegram from Gen. Johnston, I have received the following letter from Gen. Lovell, commanding in the State of South Carolina:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA, Columbia, May 3, 1865.

To His Excellency A. G. Magrath, Governor of State of South Carolina:

SIR: When I assumed command of the Confederate forces in this State, in April last, under the orders of Gen. J. E. Johnston, the effective troops at my disposal to repel the advance of the enemy into the State were only two small brigades of cavalry and some few scattered companies numbering in the aggregate less than twelve hundred (1,200) effectives, and entirely inadequate for the protection of the State.

Since then, military reverses have rendered it necessary, in the judgment of Gen. Johnston, for him to enter into a convention with the enemy, of which I enclose you a copy. The effect of this action has been to break up and completely disorganize the few troops which were at my command; so that now, instead of being a protecting force to the State, they have, in fact, become, in many instances, bodies of marauders, dangerous to its citizens.

As soon as I was advised by Gen. Johnston of the terms of the agreement made between himself and Gen. Sherman, I hastened him to know if he was acting by the authority and with the approval of the Government, and received from him a reply that "he knew of no such agreement." After every possible effort, I have been unable to locate the locality of the Government, and consequently have no instructions from the Department as to what action should take upon the convention made by Gen. Johnston.

The disorganization and disbanding of the few troops which were in this State, leaves me utterly without the means in power to make any military movement. I have only a portion of my staff; the transportation and supplies of the quartermaster and commissary departments have been violently seized, and there is no power to resist such acts—in fact, there is nothing left in the State necessary for effective military organizations.

Under these circumstances, it becomes, in my judgment, my duty promptly to inform you of my inability to protect the people of this State or their property from violence or aggression from any source whatever, and to suggest to you, as the Chief Executive of this State, to take such steps in that regard and to effect that purpose as to you, and the other civil authorities of the State, may seem most proper and expedient.

Learning to-day of your arrival here, I have to communicate to you the above situation of affairs. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. LOVELL,

Maj. Gen., Commanding So. Ca. The announcement thus made officially to the people of South Carolina, must excite profound attention, affecting, as it does, the success of a cause to which they had made contribution without stint, and sacrifice without murmur.

It would have been gratifying to me if I could have given to you any information of the purposes of those who have been entrusted with the administration of the common Government of the Confederate States. I have not been able, although most anxious to do so, to obtain any intelligence upon this subject, which I could communicate to you.

Under these circumstances, you will not fail to recognize the solemn obligation now devolved upon the authorities of the State, to adopt all measures which

may promote, as far and as well as they can, the welfare of the people whose interests they have been specially appointed to administer.

The communications which are now presented, from General Johnston and from General Lovell, announce to you in plain and unambiguous terms, the condition of the State. Within its borders, according to the convention of General Johnston, hostilities have ceased. Our armies have been disbanded, and the means of warfare no longer are within our control.

It is not for me to indicate the consequences which may or will result from this termination of a contest in which our hopes were so deeply excited. To another department of the Government, that duty belongs, and to its judgment, when properly invoked, all will look with an interest proportioned to the great consequences involved in its decision. But, in the meanwhile all the functions of the State Government must be actively resumed and diligently exercised. At the present moment, it requires all the influences, unitedly of those who share in the responsibilities of the Government of the State, to secure the State from the evils which may be quickly developed by that derangement, in which the section of the laws of the land are unheeded and the passions of individuals are substituted for the control of Government.

I earnestly appeal therefore, to the judges of the State to give their assistance in this critical period of our political existence, by restoring the course of justice to its accustomed channels, and affecting all persons in the State with a knowledge of the responsibility they have to that society of which they are so many parts, for the preservation of peace, the maintenance of order, the protection of all rights of person or of property, and the discharge of all the duties which are imposed for the welfare and government of society. I call upon the ministers of religion; the representatives of all denominations of men; the exponents of all shades of opinion, to lend me the aid of their sacred character and influence in quieting the passions which have been aroused and now threaten the peace of society. At all times and in all places, I earnestly desire them to use the great influence they possess in giving back to the communities in which they may be, that repose which is now so much disturbed. Let them teach all that the misfortunes to which we are exposed, should bring more closely together those who constitute a brotherhood of sorrow. Let them impress deeply upon the hearts of all, that our griefs will have reached their climax, when we forget the ties of a common country, and exchange the offices of that friendship which this relation should produce for that dislike which belongs to those who are hostile to each other.

Upon all officers in the civil government of the State, I call, with great confidence, to resume their proper duties. How far they can continue in the discharge of their proper functions, unaffected by the force of circumstances which they cannot control, it is not possible for them to know. But it is easy for all to know that the obligations which rest upon them in the several trusts which they have assumed, is one which requires them to be faithful in the service they render, until a controlling power of unavoidable accident deprives them of ability to redeem these obligations.

The duties which belong to those who are appointed to administer public offices, exist also for those who are in the private relation of life. The times in which we live, the circumstances which surround us, call for all the aid which unity of sentiment and concert of action will secure in preserving the State and its institutions from the domination of anarchy and violence.

Such duties are not inconsistent with the Military Convention which has been made. They are not confounded with hostilities or aggressions which war provokes. They are due from a people to themselves, who, overcome in a struggle of arms, are yet able to preserve their organization; and are enjoined by the highest obligations to make every effort that it should be preserved, unharmed, if possible, amid the violence and passion, which have been developed in the progress of the war.

Let, therefore, all tendency to violence be every where rebuked. Let all incitements to disorder be every where discouraged. Let all wrongs done to those rights, which, in our community, rest under the safeguards of law, be at once redressed. Let us not add to the misery we have undergone; to any which we may have to suffer, by forgetting the ties which have united us in a common brotherhood. We entered upon the contest, animated with common hopes: let us witness its termination with no other feeling than the sympathy which arises from a common fortune. And for all these purposes, I appeal

with pride and confidence to those brave men, who, having exposed their lives, and wasted their fortunes, in the field of battle, are now returning to their homes and to the families from which they have been so long separated, to aid me in the preservation of order and the maintenance of the public peace. That freedom for which they have so nobly struggled, is truly valuable, when it accomplishes for those who have under its protection the security for persons and for property. Without the safeguards of the law, liberty is but license. And if it should be, that disaster and defeat must be our lot in the contest to which our State has been a party, let us not make that defeat most mortifying, because we destroyed for ourselves that dignity and self respect, which had ever marked the State and those who acknowledged its authority.

Here come the orders, which, we have already published, from Gens. JOHNSTON and SHERMAN:

By the Governor:

A. G. MAGRATH.

Official:

W. S. Mullins, Lt. Col. & A. D. C.

DEATH OF AN ANCIENT MATRON.—The Nashville *Dispatch* announces the death of Mrs. Peggy Fite, who leaves four or five hundred descendants to mourn her loss:

Mrs. Peggy Fite died a few days ago in Williamson county, Tennessee, aged one hundred and three years. From Mr. Thomas D. Fite, one of her grandsons, we learn that she was born on the 12th of April, 1761, and was consequently one hundred and three years old on the 12th of April last. Her husband, Leonard Fite, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought throughout that struggle as a private, having steadily refused promotion. They emigrated to Tennessee from North Carolina, and settled here when this place was known as Nash's Lick. In those days Mrs. Fite often assisted in moulding bullets, while her husband and others belonging to the settlement were defending themselves against the attacks of the Indians. She has lived with her third son, Jacob Fite, in Wilson county, for a number of years, her husband having died some years since in Smith county. On the 12th of April, 1861, a large number of her descendants met at the house of Jacob Fite, and celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday.

At that time she had eleven children living, her oldest son being eighty years old, and her youngest a daughter fifty-nine; seventy-one grand children, three hundred and five great grand children, seventy-one great great grand children, and two great great great grand children; in all four hundred living descendants. At the time of her death, her grand children of the fifth generation had increased to twenty-one; and her grandson feels quite certain that her living descendants now number over five hundred.

A SPLENDID MEMORY.—On a certain occasion Mr. Kelley went from Southend to Cambelltown, to assist Dr. Alan Macnaughten in the sacramental service. It was arranged that Mr. Kelly should preach on Saturday, and Dr. Macnaughten on the Sunday. For this purpose the Southend minister was at his colleague's house on Friday, and, in the evening, was sitting in the study with the doctor, when the latter was called out of the room to attend to a sick person, and was detained a considerable time. Meanwhile, Dr. Kelly had espied a professional looking manuscript lying on his host's desk, and beguiled the time by reading it.

It proved to be a most excellent sermon, prepared by the doctor with much care and study, and intended for delivery on the ensuing Sabbath. The doctor returned and placed his manuscript in his desk, under lock and key, Mr. Kelly keeping silence on the subject—but on the following morning, when Mr. Kelly had to preach, the doctor's intense surprise may be conceived when he heard his friend delivering his own sermon *ipsis verbis*, from the beginning to the end, and it was a further mortification to hear the preacher receiving great credit for his admirable discourse, while he himself had to hastily hash up the tangled remains of his composition so as to put it into a new shape for his next day sermon.

COTTON.—The cotton culture is taking wide extension in Africa. The Governor of Quilmane, of the Coast, has made arrangements with the Portuguese Government to offer land at ten reils or one half penny per acre, and furnish laborers at twenty-five cents per diem, the importation of machinery and implements to be free for ten years. The farmers of Kaffraria are taking up the business with vigor and success.