

WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1865.

We acknowledge the receipt of a bundle of late papers from our father, Mr. E. H. BURTON, at Charlotte, through the politeness of Mr. DAVID JONES, Messenger of the Express Company.

Dr. E. HORLBECK will please accept our thanks for a late *Charleston Courier*.

The Meeting.

There was a large turnout of our citizens to attend the meeting held in our town yesterday, and every one seemed anxious to be present and take part in the proceedings. To say the least, the meeting was harmonious, and everything passed off quietly.

We do not refer to the meeting for the purpose of giving an editorial report of its proceedings, but merely for the purpose of saying that it was well attended and was quite unanimous in its action.

The Hon. R. B. BOYLSTON was called to the chair, and upon taking it, explained, in a lucid and forcible manner, the object of the meeting.

The Hon. W. W. BOYCE was present and gave the meeting his views and observations in regard to his recent trip to Washington.

Time alone forbid us giving even a synopsis of either the remarks of Col. BOYLSTON or Mr. BOYCE. We hope to lay the remarks of both gentlemen before the public in a few days.

The proceedings of the meeting will be found in another column, to which we refer the reader for further particulars.

The following very important item to cotton owners we copy from the *Raleigh (N. C.) Standard* of June 17. We are gratified to give the announcement publicity through our paper:

"We learn that Gov. Holden received a despatch yesterday from Washington, stating that by a recent proclamation of President Johnson, 'all restrictions upon trade and domestic products' have been removed. We take it for granted, therefore, that the restrictions on cotton by which the holder has substantially lost one-fourth of the article sold, has been taken off. We record this act of the President with much satisfaction. Our people can now enter the market and receive and realize the full value of their products."

From the *Charlotte, (N. C.) Democrat* of the 20th inst., we copy the following in regard to the testimony of L. F. BATES, (Superintendent of the Southern Express Company for North Carolina,) [which we published sometime since,] in reference to remarks made in a speech, and the reading of a despatch, by ex-President DAVIS, at Charlotte:

AN INCORRECT REPORT.—We are authorized by Mr. Lewis F. Bates (Superintendent of the Southern Express Co. in N. C.) to state that a portion of the report of the New York *Herald* of the 31st of May, of his testimony at the Assassination Trial in Washington, relative to Jefferson Davis, is incorrect. It will be remembered by our readers that in the *Democrat* of the 6th of June we pointed out that portion of the report which we considered incorrect, and Mr. Bates is now here and approves that statement.

Resume.

A letter is published in a Canada paper from W. W. Cleary, showing that Sanford Conover, one of the principal witnesses in the Assassination trial at Washington, swore in Montreal that he (Conover) was a native of Virginia, and in Washington that he was a native of New York. Other Points of double-swearing by Conover are indicated.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Norfolk, if the New York *Tribune* is correctly informed, have found indictments for treason against some forty well known Virginians—among them General Lee, Henry A. Wise, Governor Letcher, Extra Billy Smith, William N. McVeigh, formerly of Alexandria, David Funston, formerly of Alexandria, William B. Richards, jr., James Lyons, of Richmond, and Generals Breckinridge, Early and Kem-

per. If the statement be true, the President is bound at once to interpose in behalf of all who have Gen. Grant's pledge that they shall not be molested by Federal authority.

The *Raleigh Progress* explains President Johnson's and Mr. Holden's plea for the reconstruction of a State Government in North Carolina. Appointments are to be made in every county of "loyal" men who will make an enrolment of voters, carefully excluding all who were "prominent in their adherence to the rebellion." This enrolment is to be returned to the Provisional Governor, and upon the basis thus established delegates to a State Convention are to be elected, and the Convention, of course, will provide the rest.

John Mitchell, the ex-Irish patriot, lately from Richmond, and connected in that city with the *Examiner*, and for a short time past engaged in an editorial capacity on the New York *Daily News*, has been arrested by the military authorities of the United States, and taken on board a Government steamer, which soon after sailed for Fortress Monroe. The cause of his arrest is not given, though it is supposed, by our Richmond papers, it is for treason.

Judge Sharkey has been appointed Provisional Governor of Mississippi.

A Washington correspondent says that over three hundred applications for special pardon of civilians, excepted under the amnesty proclamation, have been made to the Attorney General since that proclamation was issued.

Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is going back home with permission of the President. He will not be allowed to exercise his Executive position, but promises to use all the influence he has to establish the new order of things in his State. The Governor says the South has been most thoroughly whipped.

A band of guerrillas, numbering five hundred, have lately collected in Patrick county, Virginia, threatening the people with vengeance. Four of them have been arrested and tried by the military justices of the peace, and two of them sentenced to be hung or shot, and the others sent to the penitentiary.

Gov. McGoffin, of Kentucky, is about to take the stump in favor of the ratification of the constitutional amendment.

The *Richmond Whig* says the Hon. W. W. Boyce has received an unconditional pardon, accompanied by a friendly letter from the President.

The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* says that no new Cabinet combinations are reported, and the most industrious sensation-mongers admit that there is not likely to be any present change in the personnel of the Government.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard*, the organ of the society of which Wendell Phillips is President, has for its motto, "No Reconstruction without Negro Suffrage."

Hon. James L. Orr is addressing the citizens of Pendleton and other districts in South Carolina, on the propriety of their thorough yielding to the views of Government, and a speedy return to their allegiance.

Governors Vance and Letcher have filed applications to be paroled, with an assurance of a successful response.

WHAT A STEEL STEAMER CAN DO.—A letter has recently been received in Liverpool from Havana, from the master of the blockade runner paddle-steamer *Lark*, in which it is stated that the *Lark* had made two voyages between Havana and Galveston, and while at the latter port she was cast ashore, where she lay broadside for seven days. "Presenting the appearance," says the writer, "of an old horse, her framework in several places showing through her side." Her wheels were also much injured, but in spite of this, and after a rest in the Galveston dry dock, she made the run to Havana in seventy hours, and this with a foul bottom and a cargo of 793 bales of cotton on board. While in dock at Galveston, eight tons of sand were taken out of the *Lark's* bilges, boilers, and condensers.

[For the Tri-Weekly News.] PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Fairfield District, held in Winnsboro, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of signifying their desire for the restoration of civil government, on motion of Major James N. Shedd the meeting was organized with the following officers:

Hon. R. B. Boylston, President;
 Vice-Presidents: William J. Alston, James R. Aiken, Danl. B. Kirkland, Joseph D. Aiken, Geo. R. Hunter, Dr. Jno. M. Glenn, Dr. T. J. Lyles, Jacob Feaster, Jas. H. Rutland, Jas. A. McCrorey, H. L. Elliott, John Simonton, Thos. Jordan, D. H. Ruff, Thos. W. Rabb, Sr., John H. Cathcart, Wm. B. Woodward, John B. Jenkins, John McCully, Sr., Thos. McKinstry, Capt. Jas. P. Macafee, Robert Ford, Rev. James Boyce, Dr. Thos. R. Center, Capt. Jas. Johnston, C. McClen han.
 Secretaries: Col. James H. Rion, Dr. Wm. E. Aiken.

The President upon taking the chair, explained fully the object of the meeting.

Major William R. Robertson moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed:

Major William R. Robertson, Jas. B. McCants, Esq., Major Jas. N. Shedd, Col. R. Stark Means, Capt. Thos. M. Lyles.

While the committee was engaged in preparing resolutions, the Hon. W. W. Boyce, being present, was called for by the meeting, and addressed it at some length.

The committee, on returning, submitted through its chairman the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we, the people of Fairfield District, South Carolina, are desirous of having the State restored to her proper relations with the United States, be it therefore

Resolved, That we hereby make known our earnest desire for the establishment of the State Government at the earliest practicable moment; and that we hereby pledge to the Government of the United States our sincere cooperation in the work of restoring the State of South Carolina to her proper relations with the United States. And we further declare that we are prepared in good faith to perform our duties as peaceful and loyal citizens.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to the President of the United States; and further, to take such steps as they may deem advisable, in concurrence with our fellow citizens of other Districts, to facilitate the re-establishment of the State Government.

The following gentlemen were appointed the committee of three:

Major William R. Robertson, James B. McCants, Esq., Col. James H. Rion.

On motion of the Rev. James Boyce the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the "*Winnsboro News*."

On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. B. BOYLSTON, Pres.
 JAMES H. RION, } Secretaries.
 W. E. AIKEN. }

LABOR REGULATIONS.

OFFICE GEN'L Supt FREEDMEN,
 Augusta, Ga., June 12, 1865.

The following rules are prescribed for the hiring and government of colored laborers of Augusta and vicinity, and for the treatment of freedmen.

Laborers will be allowed and encouraged to make voluntary contracts, either with their former masters, or any other person wishing to employ them. These contracts, when submitted to the General Superintendent of Freedmen, will be examined by him, and if found to be fair and equitable, will be by him approved. But, owing to the extent of country over which his jurisdiction now extends, and the great importance to the people of making a good crop this present season, it will not, at present, be considered necessary, by the General Superintendent, that contracts, to be binding, shall be submitted to him; but if equitable, and based upon the schedule of prices hereafter mentioned, will be considered binding. If the freedmen desire to remain on the plantation of the former master, and he also desires that they should remain, and the workers consent to support the non-workers, the employer shall give to all, wholesome food, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel and medical attendance, and divide among the workers, *pro rata*, what may be due them, if anything, after deducting the expenses of supporting the freedmen on

the plantation. The Government is not, at present, prepared to support the infirm or helpless; therefore, until further orders, no one will be allowed to turn away the infirm or helpless, to become a burden upon the public; they must be clothed, fed and properly cared for when sick, deducting the actual expenses from the wages of the able-bodied hands. Should it be proven, that any have been so turned away, an assessment will be made upon the persons, on whose premises they were living, when this order was issued, for their support, and he will be held guilty of a misdemeanor.

In cases, when it is absolutely necessary to make exceptions to this rule, permission must be first obtained from this office. The following rates are fixed as the compensation to be given laborers:

FIELD HANDS.		
Male hands,	\$7	per month.
Half hands,	3 50	" "
Female hands,	6	" "
Half hands,	3	" "

HOUSE SERVANTS.		
Male servants,	1st class	\$10 per mo.
Male servants,	2d class	8 " "
Male servants,	3d class	6 " "
Female servants,	1st class	8 " "
Female servants,	2d class	6 " "
Female servants,	3d class	5 " "

These classes will be determined by merit, and on agreement between the employer and employee. Mechanics and persons having trades, will be allowed and encouraged to make their own contracts.

The money wages for field hands will be paid on the 1st day of October and 24th day of December; for house servants, at the end of each month; for mechanics, persons following trades, and laborers who work by the day, as often as is agreed upon between the parties. All contracts for field hands, will be for the balance of the year. For field hands, house servants, and all laborers, excepting mechanics and persons following trades, there must be secured to the laborer, in addition to the pay, just treatment, wholesome food, quarters, fuel, and medical attendance. The freedmen are reminded, that their freedom imposes upon them burdens and duties. They must labor and support themselves, their wives and children; and, if they desire to become the owners of lands, they must buy them, as other freedmen are required to do. They must fulfil all equitable contracts; and if any contracts is broken by them, without just cause, they will lose all that may be due them. They are free in all parts of the State of Georgia and South Carolina, and their rights as freemen will be protected, by the whole military force of the United States Government, if necessary. Every act of injustice or cruelty done to them, will sooner or later be investigated, and the wrong-doer severely punished. Idleness and vagrancy will not be tolerated; and the Government will support none, able and yet unwilling to work.

Wages for time lost on account of sickness, unless protracted, will not be deducted from the field hands or house servants; nor for any time lost from any faults of the employer, or on account of inclement weather. But both wages and rations will be deducted, when the sickness is feigned for the purpose of idleness or refusal to work, when able to do so, the offender may be discharged by the employer. Whenever any freedman is discharged by the employer or his agent, and think himself wronged, or whenever they are maltreated, or deprived of any right, due freedmen, they should report the case at this office, and the complaint will be promptly attended to.

But, if the freedman, so discharged, refuse to leave, or prowls about the premises to the injury of any person; or, in case any freedman commits an offence for which he should be punished, or is considered a dangerous person, he may be arrested by competent authority, and brought to trial before the Provost Marshal. Whenever a military force cannot be obtained a request may be made at this office, where it will receive prompt attention.

House servants are informed that they will be expected to remain one-half of each Sabbath, with their employers; and field hands, that they are expected to work each day in the week except the Sabbath.

Complaints have been made at this office, that certain parties refuse to allow wives to leave their premises with their husbands, or parents to take charge of their children. Such persons are notified that freedmen in this regard, have the same rights that white citizens have, and if they interfere with these rights, they are guilty of a grave offence, which will subject them to severe punishment.

These regulations subject to the approval of Brvt. Maj. Gen. R. Saxon, Commissioner of Freedmen for South Carolina and Georgia.

J. E. BRYANT,
 General Superintendent.

THE LATEST NEWS.

ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Step are now being taken at Washington for the appointment of provisional governors for Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. It is reliably reported, and appears to be generally conceded as a fact, that Judge Parsons, a strong Unionist of North Alabama, will be empowered to conduct that State back into the Union. The Hon. Joshua Hill, of Georgia, long known and recognized as a Union man, is now at Washington, and will most probably be the person whom President Johnson will appoint. It is said that W. W. Boyce, although once a member of the rebel Congress, will be appointed Governor of South Carolina. The people of these several States are ready to return to their allegiance on any terms which may be conceded to them.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TRIAL OF GEN. LEE.

A Washington despatch in a Boston paper says that the story that the government intends to try General Lee for treason is true. That is to say, it is expected that he will be indicted and tried in Virginia, and the government will not interfere to protect him from any verdict his fellow citizens may render. The surrender to Grant did not entitle him to protection, and a shrewd observer who was present at the surrender expresses the opinion that neither Lee nor Grant at that time had any idea that it would protect any man from a trial in the courts for treason.

THE STATUS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS SURRENDERED TO GRANT.

The status of the general officers paroled under the terms of agreement between Grant and Lee is becoming a question of some importance. Already the Grand Jury at Richmond has found indictments for treason against Lee and several others. It is claimed that convictions under these indictments are necessary to make valid the confiscation of their property under the laws. On the other hand, it is contended that any and all prosecutions against officers thus paroled are barred by the terms of their surrender. The matter has been submitted to both the President and the Attorney General; but for the present both decline to take it under consideration, believing that the defence should properly be presented in the courts which may take cognizance of the indictments.

A CLUE TO THE MOBILE DISASTER.

Cairo, June 11.—New Orleans advices of the 6th inst., state that an important clue to the cause of the late disastrous explosion at Mobile is thought to have been obtained. A man named Wall has been arrested at Mobile charged with being implicated. He states that he and two other men, on the night previous to the explosion, placed torpedoes between the buildings containing the powder; that the work was performed under the direction of a rebel Major, who threatened them with instant death if they disobeyed or offered to resist; and that the Major afterwards lighted the fuse of the shell connected with the infernal arrangement. Torpedoes have also been discovered in the rooms of the Custom House, so arranged as to explode on opening the doors. Others were found concealed in the desks of the same building.

AN IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Washington, June 12, 1865.—The following circular has been issued from the Attorney General's office:

By the direction of the President, all persons belonging to the excepted classes, enumerated in the President's amnesty proclamation of May 29, 1865, who may make special application to the President for pardon, are hereby notified that before their respective applications will be considered it must be shown that they have respectively taken and subscribed the oath or affirmation in said proclamation prescribed. Every such person desiring a special pardon should make application in person or in writing therefor, and should transmit with such application the original oath or affirmation, as taken and subscribed before an officer authorized under the rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of State to administer the amnesty oath prescribed in the said proclamation of the President.

JAMES SPEED,
 Attorney General.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—*Cairo, Wednesday, May 31.*—Gen. Canby, by order of the President, has instructed Gen. Warren, Commanding the Department of Mississippi, not to recognize any of the officers of the Confederate or State Governments within the limits of his command, as authorized to exercise the functions of their late offices, and prevent by force, if necessary, the assembling of the Legislature, and imprison the members or State officers who attempt to act in opposition to his orders.