

WINNSBORO.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1865.

Mrs. Dr. Jno. R. Cook will please accept our thanks for a large and fine mess of snap-beans, which came to hand Saturday last.

To Mr. Jno. G. Milnor we return our special thanks for late papers, from which copious extracts will be found elsewhere.

Under our latest news head will be found a paragraph which says that the Hon. Lewis E. Parsons has been appointed Provisional Governor of South Carolina. This, we think is a mistake, and the general tenor of the article in question warrant us in this expression. The paragraph in question is headed "South Carolina" and says that the gentleman has been appointed "Provisional Governor of that State." The heading should have been "Alabama," as Mr. Parsons is of Alabama, and a gentleman of some note of that State.

How the President could have appointed a gentleman living in, and a native of, Alabama, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, is a matter of mystery to us, especially as we have gentlemen of much ability among us, who are well qualified for the position. Surely the printer is at fault in this instance,—at least we hope it will turn out so.

Cannot Bro. Pennington, from whose paper we make the extract (*The Raleigh Progress*) enlighten us on the subject.

Quite a new mode of punishing wayward darkeys took place Saturday afternoon last, under the direction of our Provost Marshal. A barrel was procured, placed under a running gutter and a refractory darkey made to stand on top until he was pretty well ducked. Such punishment is summary, and we hope will have the desired effect,—that of stopping the plantation negroes from running to town with every loose story of some great wrong. Serve them right if they can take a joke.

"Thinking Aloud."

IS NOT THINKING ALLOWED?

It is a curious matter of speculation how far the result of the late great struggle for political ascendancy between the North and the South is to affect the fundamental principles, and original compromises, of the Constitution; or whether any Constitution is hereafter to be recognized at all. The triumph of the consolidationists is the overthrow of that great pillar of Republicanism, States Rights. Strict constructionists, are swept away by latitudinarians. Regulated, constitutional liberty, is transformed into the unrestrained will of the dominant party. Emancipation opens a Pandora's box upon the social institutions of the South; our whole system of statute law is to be renovated. But what will the guarantees be? The courts of law, and the personal liberties of the citizen, are at the mercy of the bayonet, and the rights of the citizen are to be determined on a day when he may defend himself, or JOHN BROWN (defend us) from the hitherto untried ermine, through the squalid filth and obscene vulgarity of negro suffrage.

Of what avail are the reserved rights of the States, when to assert them, is to bring down the weighty vengeance of imperial consolidation about your head. The citizens of each State, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. Bah! Who are the citizens? What privileges? What immunities? Who quotes the constitution now? *Liberté, égalité, fraternité; vive la bagatelle*—alas for constitutional liberty.

"Farewell to thy greatness," my country.

Resume of the News.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that Gen. HOWELL Cobb, who was arrested some days ago and passed through that city on his way North, has returned and proceeded to his home—Athens. Why he was released, is not known further than it was done at Nashville, by di-

rection of President JOHNSON, who telegraphed there to that effect. The General is on parole and directed to report to Gen. WILSON, at Macon. He is also in fine health, and has been treated with much consideration and kindness by the military authorities ever since his arrest.

The New York *Times* says that it is ascertained on unquestionable proof that the explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point last Summer, whereby some eighty lives were lost and a large amount of property destroyed, was the work of rebel agents, and was paid for with rebel gold furnished from the rebel State Department. At a proper time full evidence in respect to the matter will be furnished by Gen. HALLECK through the War Department.

The Richmond papers contradict the statement published in certain Northern journals, to the effect that the recent elections were carried by the disunionists. The *Republic* says that elections have so far been held only in six counties, but that not a man has been chosen who is not willing to stand by Gov. PIERPOINT and the administration, and to labor zealously for the maintenance of the constitution and the preservation of the Union.

A riot, or something like it, has occurred in Washington. It began by the lawless conduct of certain discharged soldiers, who undertook to destroy a few houses of ill-fame and plunder the inmates. Some of these were occupied by negroes, and especially against the blacks did the rioters operate. They were put down by the military, but not until a great many persons had been badly hurt.

The trial of LEWIS ROSENTHAL and J. B. MERRICK, known as the "Lake Erie Pirates," is in progress before the United States Court at Cleveland. The testimony so far, is that of COLE, one of the chiefs in the plot, who has turned State's evidence. His statements fully implicate THOMPSON, CLAY and other leaders in Canada, in the business.

Dr. BLACKBURN, the alleged yellow fever plotter, and Mr. CLEARY, the ex-agent of Col. JAKE THOMPSON, will be tried at the ensuing assizes in Toronto for breach of the neutrality laws. Mr. BENNETT H. YOUNG, the leader of the St. Albans raiders, is under bail to answer at the assizes in Toronto, to a similar charge.

A dispatch dated Mobile, June 1. says: "Ex-Gov. MOORE, Cols. GALE and PETTUS, and two printers, have been arrested and brought to this city. They are to be taken to Washington. Ex-Gov. MOORE seized Mount Vernon Arsenal, Fort Morgan and Fort Grimes, at the time Alabama seceded."

Government is re-opening postoffices in the Southern States as fast as postal facilities can be furnished and loyal postmasters found. During the past month two postoffices have been re-opened in Maryland, five in Western Virginia, seven in Kentucky and fourteen in Tennessee.

The suspension bridge at Nashville, destroyed at the time the Federal army was preparing to occupy the city, is to be rebuilt immediately. Sixty thousand dollars of the capital stock has already been subscribed, and the remaining \$15,000 will soon be pledged.

Gen. CANBY has hunted out and arrested the man who offered, last winter, in an Alabama paper, to be one of a certain number of persons to pay a million dollars for the murder of Mr. LINCOLN, and he is on his way, under guard, to Washington.

Sixty conspirators planned a plot to take the life of NAPOLEON, just previous to his late visit to Lyons. The conspiracy became known ere the Emperor visited the city, and a large number of suspected persons have been arrested.

The people of North Carolina are fast returning to the paths of loyal law and order, and it is believed the movement to re-establish the State Govern-

ment will call out the largest vote ever cast in the State.

On the afternoon of the 10th instant, fire destroyed an extensive building used by the Government at Nashville, Tennessee. The destruction of property is put down at between eight and ten million dollars.

Operations of lynch law are becoming alarmingly frequent in the West. A highway robber was caught by a mob at Council Bluffs, Iowa, last Wednesday, and hung by the neck until dead.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that "delegations here from the rebellious States have been cordially entertained and lionized by the English legation."

The Utica *Herald* says that a man who owned a couple of acres of land at Ballston, N. Y., while digging a trench a few days ago, struck oil, and next day sold his little place for \$60,000.

In Gardiner, Me., there have been a number of deaths from the poisoning of the well of the Johnson Hotel with arsenic. It is like the National Hotel disease of 1856.

Mrs. PATTERSON, daughter of President JOHNSON, and wife of one of the new Senators from Tennessee, is to go to Washington to preside over the domestic arrangements of the White House.

More than 1,800 claims for damages by the war have been filed at Washington, amounting to over \$50,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury has divided Mississippi, South and North Carolina into districts for the collection of internal taxes.

It is stated that the official report of the conspiracy trials at Washington already occupy four thousand pages of cap paper.

The people of Macon, Ga., are represented to be in a starving condition. This is put down as "reliable."

MR. DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION.—A gentleman of high character, an officer of the late Confederate Army, called upon us yesterday to say that he was present at Charlotte, North Carolina, when Mr. Davis made the speech spoken of by Bates in his testimony, and read the telegram announcing the killing of President Lincoln. He states that, so far from using the language imputed to him by Bates, that after reading the telegram to the crowd, Mr. Davis said that he deplored the event, and trusted that an investigation would prove that no Southern man had any connection with it. The gentleman alluded to desires to go to Washington to testify in the case. We hope he will be permitted to do so.—*Lynchburg Republican*.

CITIZENSHIP.—In a letter addressed to some New Orleans negroes, the Chief Justice of the United States says:

"That native freemen of whatever complexion are citizens of the United States; that all men held as slaves in the States which joined in rebellion against the United States have become freemen through executive and legislative acts during the war; and that these freemen are now citizens, and consequently entitled to the rights of citizens, are propositions which, in my judgment, cannot be successfully controverted."

The office that Mr. Chase holds gives weight to his opinion on a legal question. Nevertheless, there is no risk in denying the soundness of the dictum here uttered. To be a "freeman" is not to be a "citizen." To be "entitled to the rights of citizens" is not to be a citizen. The actual possession of all the privileges, franchises and immunities of citizenship makes the citizen. The highest authorities lay down the doctrine that no man is a "citizen" who is not a voter. Negroes do not vote in the Southern States, and are therefore not citizens.

[*Richmond Whig*.]

The attempt to give some of the New York journals the impression that there is a disposition at the South to give ready support to the Federal authorities, and that submission of the people is only yielded with a view to a better chief, and hence that they must be humiliated to the last degree, distrusted and controlled like unyielding enemies, is working much mischief to the cause of pacification and doing wrong to the South generally. We rely upon the better judgment and kindly feeling of the people generally, as a corrective of these inconsiderate and mischievous reflections.

[*Richmond Whig*.]

THE LATE NEWS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

A delegation of two gentlemen from South Carolina had interview with President JOHNSON, on the 22nd, on the subject of reconstruction.

On the same day President issued a proclamation, appointing Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, to be Provisional Governor of that State.

The delegation above referred to, had previously asked for an appointment and speedy restoration of the State to the Union.

HORRIBLE CATAPHE.

Recent advices from New York state that a government tramp, having on board twelve hundred Federal soldiers, en route for their destination on the Mississippi, struck a snag in the river near that place and sunk three minutes. Over two hundred lives supposed to have been lost. The current about three miles below the d

DESTRUCTIVE F.

A fire broke out in St. Louis, Missouri, on the 19th inst., in the business portion of the town; and before the progress of the flames could be arrested more than half of the whole place is in ashes. The loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is known to be very heavy.

PARDONS.

The private secretary of the President Stephens has taken the oath and received pardon.

G. A. Trenholm, ex-secretary of the rebel treasury department, petitioned to the President for permission to take the oath prescribed in the amnesty proclamation. It is said that he is very contrite and argues his point to a considerable length.

Lieutenant General E. of the rebel army, has made a similar petition. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is also reported to have made application for the same privilege, and will undoubtedly be granted, as he is known to be on the best of terms with the President.

ARRESTS.

Gov. Clarke, of Mississippi, has been arrested and is now on his way Washington.

Henry C. Burnett, quondam member of the rebel Congress from Kentucky, was also arrested. He was in Washington at the time, and the arrest was made by order of the Secretary of War.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. J. D. Webster has been detailed by the Quartermaster General to make a complete tour of the railroads in the South with the purpose of reporting that department necessary information relative to their rebuilding.

The wife of Secretary Seward died at his residence in Washington, after a long illness induced by the attempt to assassinate her husband.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 3.

Gold to-day is firmer and sells at 142.

Cotton more lively and has advanced three cents from yesterday. Sales made to-day at 43 cents.

A conference took place in Richmond on Thursday last between Governor Pierpoint and the members of the Virginia Legislature, the subject under consideration being a proposition to extend the right of suffrage beyond the limits imposed by the Alexandria constitution, by which all who have taken part in the rebellion are excluded from the privilege of voting. If Virginia is not represented in the next session of Congress it will not be because Virginians willing to fill seats in that body cannot be found. Candidates for these positions are coming to light rapidly, including some gentlemen who a short time ago would have considered themselves insulted by being called citizens of the United States. It is even said that the late rebel Governor, Ex-Gov. Billy Smith, proposes to run for election, if he can first get President JOHNSON to pardon him.—*N. Y. Herald*.

THE SOONER THE BETTER.—The Richmond correspondent of the New York *World* well remarks:

This transition from the martial to civil regime is gratifying to all. General Weitzel and his colored troops have gone, and but a small garrison is left. Yet, small as it is, it is large enough. We are of the opinion that the smaller the garrison throughout the interior towns of the South the better. The presence of soldiers, in large bodies, puts a stop to enterprises of legitimate trade. Capitalists are fearful, and society is disturbed. A small guard will be necessary, but the sooner the post offices, the railroads, steamboats, courts and public offices are placed under the control of the civil officers the sooner will plenty follow.

MR. DAVIS CAPTURE.—A diary kept by the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, during a late journey to the South, has been published by some of our contemporaries. We take therefrom the following extract. Dr. Fuller was then in the Savannah River. He writes on May 16th.

"I was present when Colonel Pritchard made his report to General Gilmore, and I conversed with him as to the capture, but to neither Gen. Gilmore nor to myself did he say a word as to Mr. Davis' attempted escape in a woman's dress. After they left us, a gentleman on our steamer repeated the account to me. But is it credible that in open daylight a sane man, seeing himself surrounded by soldiers, could think of eluding them by the old stale artifice of dressing himself in female attire with military boots on too—for so the story runs? His trial will disclose the facts which, I believe, will come to this complexion; that on finding himself overtaken, Mr. Davis dressed himself hastily, throwing a shawl around his shoulders, as the morning was chilly, and that he was thus taken into custody. On my reminding General Gilmore of the different version of the affair which Colonel Pritchard gave both to him and to me, his reply was, I am told he did make that statement to somebody, Mem.—General Basil Duke, who at first accompanied Mr. Davis with a troop of cavalry, told me that his mind had broken down under the calamities which suddenly overwhelmed him; that he was frequently urged to take a few men and hurry on to Florida; but that, after again and again consenting, he still delayed and finally refused to go. Finding him no longer himself, General Breckinridge left him and escaped. And, deeming it wrong to sacrifice his men for nothing; and at Mr. Davis' order, he, General Duke, withdrew and surrendered, supposing Mr. Davis to have lost his reason and only on this supposition can the attempted flight be regarded as probable."

[From the Richmond *Times*.]

Senator Douglas and the Negro.

RICHMOND, June 15, 1865.

To the Editor of the *Times*:
When such infamous agitators as Moses Grinnell, Wendell Phillips & Co., are trying to degrade the South and bring the white man to a level with the negro, it may not be out of place to publish the following extract from a speech of Senator S. A. Douglas: ACCOMAC.

VIEWS OF THE LATE SENATOR DOUGLAS ON THE NEGRO AS A VOTER.

In the discussion before the people of Illinois, just previous to his last election to the United States Senate, Judge Douglas said:

"I hold a negro is not and never ought to be a citizen of the United States. I hold that this Government was made upon a white basis, by white men, for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men, and none others. I do not believe that the Almighty made the negro capable of self-government. Now, I say to you, my fellow-citizens, that, in my opinion, the signers of the Declaration of Independence had no reference to the negro whatever when they declared all men created equal. They desired to express by that phrase white men—men of European birth and European descent, and had no reference to the negro, the savage Indians, or other inferior or degraded races. At that time every one of the thirteen colonies was a slaveholding colony, and every signer of the declaration represented a slaveholding constituency, and I know that no one of them emancipated his slaves, much less offered citizenship to them when they signed the declaration."

INDICATIONS OF CLEMENCY BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The indications of clemency are, happily, multiplying from day to day, and the acts of our new President are decidedly more in accordance with the sentiments of his predecessor than with the spirit of those stern words so often uttered by himself immediately after his accession. Ex-Governor Brown, of Georgia, Howell Cobb, and other prominent rebels, have been released on parole; Harris, of Maryland, though convicted and sentenced to severe punishment, has been pardoned on account of new testimony; the death sentence of the Indiana conspirators has been commuted; and no instance can yet be cited to show that the Administration is in any "haste to shed blood."

[*Washington Balance*.]

BRECKINRIDGE, BENJAMIN, & CO.—The report comes from Washington that Judah P. Benjamin, formerly Secretary of State of the exploded Confederate States of America, has found a sanctuary in Bermuda. Breckinridge and Trenholm are also said to have effected their exit from the country, and probably will soon be heard of at the same place.