

WINNSBORO.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 4, 1865.

The price of a single copy of the TRI-WEEKLY NEWS is ten cents. We are forced to this charge from the simple fact that when we purchase the necessities of life we are compelled to pay two prices for them, and hence we have to charge in the same spirit for our labor. It will be found that we give a very large amount of reading matter, and the work we put in our paper, makes it well worth the small pittance asked for it per single copy. For one month we will send the paper for One Dollar, and for one copy our charge is ten cents, either in coin or greenbacks.

To Sheriff OLIVER are we indebted for late Columbia papers.

Mr. HENRY MEETZE and ALEX. PHILLIPS, have placed us under obligations for late Columbia papers.

Mr. P. A. AVELLIE has opened a family grocery under the Winnsboro Hotel, where can be found the substantial and necessaries of life.

Our friend, M. L. BROWN, Esq., will always be found at AVELLIE'S, where he will dispose of all that is required in his line.

We have now several business establishments in our town, to all of whom we wish abundant success.

New Orleans dates of June 19, say that it is reported that General BEAUREGARD has been arrested and taken to Washington.

The National Executive.

The present chief magistrate of the United States, as is well known, is by trade a tailor, an occupation eminently fitting him for taking such measures of redress, as the violated integrity of the National Sovereignty (in other words the torn flag) demands. Suits, civil or military, will be instituted, and will be finished with fidelity and despatch. Chief of Bureaux will furnish suitable material, and the heads of Departments will cut out the work. The Bench, of course will, as it ever has done, offer to the Executive every facility in his sartorial operations; and the army, by its past experience, is well fitted for repairing breeches, whether of National faith, or of netter integuments. Congress, there is scarcely a rational doubt, will so far relax its conscience, as to appropriate any amount of money that may be required, either by themselves, or the executive; in fact they have already clothed the President with full power, and any goose may see, and any cabbage head may understand, how the Press has been subsidized.

The work is fairly begun, executive appointments have been already made in most of the States; a little stiffening has to be taken out of South Carolina, she will therefore remain in soak awhile.

By a stitch in time, ALBERT G. MACKEY, a somewhat notorious publican and sinner, has aspired to the successorship of ST. MATTHEW; and has been appointed Collector of the Customs in this State. This masonic mendicant has thrown Jeremy Diddler completely in the shade, and has recovered the lost fortune which he never had, and the snuff box, said to have been pawned, and a good fat office never before occupied but by a gentleman. One SAWYER, we hear, has been appointed to the receipt of internal revenue; what precisely his vocation was, or is to be, we are not prepared to say, but the name is fearfully suggestive in these inquisitorial times.

One GURNEY is trying very hard not to get the appointment of Governor of South Carolina; but his popularity is such, that he may find it impossible to resist it; hope is entertained that persons may be found, of some complexion, either in Europe, Asia, Africa or America, who may be induced to accept one of the numerous other appointments at the disposal of the President, and that the great national sewing machine, may improve the habit and condition of every rag-tag, and bobtail in the establishment.

Speech of the Hon. W. W. Boyce,
Delivered at the Court House in Winnsboro, S. C., on Wednesday, the 21st June, 1865, at the meeting held for the restoration of the civil Government of South Carolina.

During the absence of the committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting, Mr. BOYCE being called upon, rose and addressed the people assembled:

MR. PRESIDENT: I approve of the object of the meeting. It is greatly to our interest to have civil government established in the State. By the theory of our institutions, while a few great interests are exclusively confided to the Federal authority, a large mass of legislation is reserved to the States individually. The sooner we have a State Government in operation, the sooner we will have control over our local legislation, and the sooner we may look for the withdrawal of military authority. The military, it is true, are acting, so far as I have learned, both in this State and adjoining States, with great propriety. But still it is preferable to live under a civil government. I am satisfied from what I learned at Washington that President Johnson will extend to this State the same privilege of establishing the State Government that he has and is extending to the States of North Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, &c. No discrimination will be made against this State. I am satisfied that the President is ready to establish our State Government as soon as he thinks public opinion is ripe for it. The object of this meeting is to make known the sense of the people of this District on the subject. From all I can learn upon this point, and I have taken every opportunity of informing myself of the wishes of the people of the State, I am satisfied the great mass of the people, by an overwhelming majority, amounting almost to unanimity, earnestly desire the establishment of State authority in entire harmony with the government of the United States. I apprehend that in this large meeting, there will be but one opinion on the subject.

I might stop here, but I presume you desire to hear something of my late visit to Washington. At the instance of some of our most influential citizens, I went on to see the President of the United States. I had been well acquainted with him as a member of the Senate of the United States. I had heard so much of him, his talents, the obstacles he had overcome, and the controlling influence he had acquired in his State, that I took pains to form his acquaintance, and observed him with deep interest. I knew that a man who had accomplished what he had, who from the most adverse position had risen, to be successively, a member of the Legislature, member of Congress, Governor, and Senator was no ordinary man. I respected in him the man who had erected his own statue, and found Mr. Johnson to be a man of remarkable talents, immense energy, great good sense, a strong will, with perfect self-reliance, a man who belonged to himself and not to another.

No one can have greater abhorrence of that ineffably stupid crime, the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, than I have, but I do not think that thereby the Southern States have fallen into the hand of a cruel tyrant, as has been imagined by some. Emancipation is conceded to be a fixed fact. President Johnson, I am satisfied, will deal with our people in no ungenerous spirit. All who accept the existing order of things, who, in good faith, desire to be peaceful and loyal citizens, will, as a general rule, in my opinion, experience the clemency of the government. On the great question of the right of suffrage in these States, President Johnson has taken the conservative position of referring the matter to the States themselves. For this he has incurred the opposition of the extreme wing of the Republican party. We cannot but attend the issue of this difference of opinion with great interest, and I think the progress of events is such as to indicate that these States will give no lukewarm support to the administration of President Johnson.

I consider slavery as gone, and the best thing for us to do is to recognize that fact distinctly and unequivocally, and accept it in perfect good faith with all its logical consequences. Any other course is only going to protract and valesify the darkness of the night through which we are now passing. Let us recognize the great fact that the negro is no longer a slave, and let us act towards him in a kind spirit. This does not of course imply that we are to sacrifice ourselves for him, but it means that we are to give him a fair chance. This is our policy, this our duty. Less than this will not satisfy our sister States. If then, after a fair trial, emancipation proves to be failure and the ne-

gro race is an incubus on the country, it will become necessary to colonize them in another land.

Our greatest statesmanship now consists in pacification with the North. Every man should lend himself to this work. Whoever does a kindness to a Northern man is doing a wise thing for his country. Let us forget the horrible struggle through which we have passed as much as we can. Let us look before us and not behind us. Let us not despair of our country. God is wiser than we are. The history of nations is the judgment of God. Let us acquiesce in that destiny from which there is no appeal. Slavery is gone, but all is not lost. Our fortunes are shattered, we are poor indeed, but the heavens are still above us, and though the way before us is rugged, let us with great hearts move forward to fulfil our mission, whatever it may be.

We will soon be invited to resume our position as one of the United States, on terms of perfect equality. As we have had the greatest war upon record, so I trust we may have the greatest peace. Upon ourselves will depend in a very large degree how advantageous this peace shall be to us. If we are wise there is still hope for us in the future. If we are weak every step will only plunge us deeper into the Serbian bog. We must act under the influence of new ideas. We must not listen to our passions, but to our reason. And the future may be more auspicious to us, than the most sanguine now imagine.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF DELAWARE.—The Wilmington Republican thus speaks of the message of Governor Saulsbury, of Delaware, to the Legislature of that State:

He is greatly opposed to certain measures which were deemed necessary to restrain the expression of sentiments in favor of rebellion, and enters into a long argument to prove that the rebels who have laid down their arms should be restored to the exercise of every political right and privilege. His own sympathies with them can readily be inferred from the opinions he has expressed. He is also very much alarmed by the efforts which are being made to elevate the negro race, and urges that there should be no relaxation of legislative restrictions in this State in regard to them. He is haunted by the fear of "negro equality," and cannot realize that equality before the law does not mean social equality. His argument in regard to the loyalty of the people of our State, and the injustice of the restrictions imposed by the military authority is in accordance with the claims of the men who aided and encouraged the rebellion—men who argued that the rebellion could not be put down, and never voted a man nor a dollar to put it down, nor for any one who did. His partisans have openly and repeatedly hurrahed for Jeff. Davis, yet they were all good Union men. We have not time nor patience to comment on such barefaced hypocrisy, and therefore dismiss the matter by the remark that the Governor appears to belong to a class who never receive a new opinion nor repudiate an old one, no matter how mischievous time may show it to be.

SUICIDE OF EDMUND RUFFIN.—On Saturday, the 17th, Edmund Ruffin, of Va., the man who fired the first shot at Fort Sumter, and shoveled the first spade full of dirt upon the rebel works at Charleston, committed suicide by blowing out his brains with a shot gun, at his farm, near Mattox depot, on the Richmond and Danville railroad. He committed the act deliberately, his memorandum stating that he would not live under the United States Government, and that the act would have been committed when Lee surrendered, but for the presence of company in his house at the time.—N. C. Standard.

NOMINATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Hon. Mr. Dockery, has been nominated by the citizens of Rockingham County as their first choice for permanent Governor of the State. Hon. W. W. Holden has been nominated in Wake County. Col. J. R. Ruse, W. H. Hood, C. J. Rogers, and J. L. Pennington are nominated in the same county—the first for Congress, the last for the Convention. The nominations, indeed, are becoming fast and thick, and the wise men springing up thick as locusts, entreating the privilege to save the country.

NATIONAL DEBT PAID.—Hon. Mr. McCormick, from Arizona, in a late public speech, said that Arizona and Nevada alone could pay the National Debt in ten years, without feeling it, if Congress would only be liberal to them. It is proposed that Congress accept the offer, and show its liberality by giving them twenty or even thirty years, instead of ten, to pay the debt in.

From the New York Metropolitan Record.
A Lesson of Prudence and True Policy.

Our friends will believe us when we tell them that there is a party still here in the North—the party of strife and discord, the party of blood and fiendish hate, and that it will leave no means untried to provoke them to uprisings, to futile and sanguinary insurrections in this and that locality in the hope that it will thus be afforded more pretexts for the execution of its evil designs. At present this party is engaged in the fiendish, but we believe impracticable, work of inciting the masses of the Northern people to a new war upon the South; and two distinct parties are being formed upon the issue which it has presented to the country. We regard this movement as an exceedingly auspicious one for the South, and, therefore, we desire that nothing shall be done by the Southern people that will aid or strengthen it in any way. This issue has been presented to the public by Wendell Phillips and has already produced quite a sensation throughout the North. He has announced it as the intention of the faction, or party of which he is the head, to advocate repudiation of our great and crushing war debt, if the emancipated negro is by the radical abolitionists. There can be no evading the question now; the inferior race shall or shall not be allowed the right to vote, and everything else that follows and accompanies that refused equal political rights with the white voters. We are glad that the matter has been at last brought to a head, and that the people of the North must take their stand upon one side or other of the line which has been drawn right—social equality, official position and intercourse with the white population in all the relations of life.

The radicals have thus defined their position, and they have already commenced the new war by assailing—who? President Johnson. They do not, as we suspected from the very first, like him; they are dissatisfied with certain indications he has thus far given of his policy, and they have all their ire aroused by their knowledge of the fact that he has determined to leave the question of negro suffrage to be decided by the States themselves. No man knows better than he that the granting of such political power would be employed to his disadvantage hereafter, and that it would affect his prospects of re-election to an injurious degree. He cannot yield to the radicals, and the resolute stand he has taken at the outset proves that he is determined not to yield to them.

Now, there is only one thing that can alter this new position of parties, and give strength to the faction which demands political equality for the negro—local outbreaks and insurrections in the Southern States. All provocations must be met by a firm determination not to be driven or seduced into such a disastrous, such a ruinous course. The efforts of the Abolitionists will be directed towards the embroilment of the people of the South with the Administration, that they may thus control its policy, as they to a great extent controlled that of the late President. It will be their purpose to re-establish military rule over the South as it existed during the war, and to prevent, if possible, the restoration of peace. They would, if they could, reduce it to a desert, but we believe, notwithstanding the late proclamation of President Johnson, that it is his design to defeat their plans, and although no partisan of his in any sense, we believe he is entitled to the support of every true friend of the South in his efforts in this direction. Certain allowances must be made for the position in which he is placed, and full credit must be awarded for what has been already done, and we say that for the firm stand he has taken on this most serious question of negro suffrage the friends of the South have every reason to feel gratified. Standing by itself, this is indeed a favorable indication, and while we have not hesitated to speak without reserve of the character of his so-called amnesty proclamation, while we have given free expression to our views upon the arbitrary, unconstitutional, anti-Democratic and un-American policy set forth in its fourteen exceptions, we are prepared to give President Johnson our fullest and most cordial support in his stand against negro suffrage, and in which he is entitled to the active and earnest co-operation of every man who would save the country from all the horrors of anarchy and social disorder.

As to the proclamation itself, we have already expressed our belief that it cannot be enforced to a great extent, and that in the course of a year it will become inoperative altogether. The only thing that can give it vitality will be the local outbreaks throughout the South, and we cannot too strongly dissuade our friends from resorting to such a suicidal way of repelling outrages. Time and

patience alone are required to heal their wounds, but let us take care that they are not opened afresh, that the conflict be not renewed to the disadvantage if not the utter ruin of the helpless and the prostrate. Let the noble, the disinterested advice of Governor Magrath of South Carolina, be followed, and, above and beyond all, let not the cause of the South be entrusted to the care and keeping of the rash, the inconsiderate and the reckless. The true policy now is the development of the vast wealth which lies in the soil of the South, and to this end labor and enterprise should be invited and encouraged by the most liberal and generous inducements. There need be no fear that those who seek the means of independence in the South through honest labor will be inimical to its interests; it is only the adventurers whom the Tribune has so faithfully and graphically described that will be hostile to the Southerners; it is only those whose appearance in the South is to be dreaded and who this excellent authority on the subject informs us are "the very meanest beings that ever stood on two legs—cunning, rapacious, hypocritical, ever ready to skin a flint with a borrowed knife and make (for others) a soup out of the peelings." It is this class our friends must look out for, as they are "rapacious," and will, in pursuit of ill-gotten gain, resort to every trick, every device that their "cunning" can invent to steal the property of the Southern people. These "meanest beings that ever stood on two legs," this "unclean brood" will, as the Tribune tells us, "overspread the South like locusts, starting schools and prayer meetings at every crossroad, getting hold of abandoned or confiscated plantations [how well he knows them], and hiring laborers right and left cutting timber here, trying out tar and turpentine there, and growing corn, cotton, rice and sugar, which they will have sold at the earliest day, and run away with the proceeds, &c. &c." That is a faithful photograph, and if the people of the South don't recognize the character when he appears among them, then they are not the people we take them for. The rogues gallery has, in fact, no likeness more correct to the original in all its features, more accurate in all its lineaments. Look out for him in whatever garb he appears, whether as a peddler, or a disturber of the peace; whether as a vender of wooden nutmegs and other notions, or as a social incendiary who arms himself with the brand that is to fire the dwellings of the people, that he in the confusion may ply his profession as the "cunning, rapacious, hypocritical adventurer." He is the fire brand who would kindle in the South the flames of insurrection, and following in the track of the armed thousands from the North, would reap in his harvest from confiscation acts and other legalized measures, for the plunder of the rightful owners.

A WEST VIRGINIA VIEW OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN EASTERN VIRGINIA.—The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer—the leading paper in West Virginia—has a long editorial upon Gov. Pierpont and affairs in Eastern Virginia. It says the Governor is a "radical" man, but,

"So far as it represents any spirits of revengefulness, the Governor is a conservative in the true and unadvised acceptance of the term. He realizes that the country now demands statesmanship, not partizanship, at his hands—that it is desirable not to perpetrate a government of bayonets and drum head court martials—that the true leader and reformer of the hour is he who builds his hopes and expectations of government upon the consent of the governed, and upon no other foundation. The chief difficulty in his way is the restoration of the elective franchise. On the one hand, he is urged to use his influence to have the Legislature that recently sat in Alexandria, and that will meet again in Richmond, exercise that discretion confided to them by the new Constitution, which allows an extension of the right of suffrage beyond those few persons in Virginia who were not implicated in the rebellion. He is pressed to a recommendation of this sort by reason of the chaotic condition of the counties. As matters stand, no man can record a deed, hold a court, administer an oath, celebrate a marriage, grant a license to do business, administer an estate, or do any other act that requires court organization. Unless the people can vote, they are hopelessly stagnated, and their only refuge is to leave the State as fast as they can sell or sacrifice their property. This is one view that confronts Gov. Pierpont at the start in the work of reorganization and restoring Virginia.

JOSHUA HILL, ex-member of Congress from Georgia, and G. J. HAYNE, a witness in the assassination trial, have been pardoned by the President.