

WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, July 13, 1865.

The family of the father of the editor of this paper has been deeply afflicted within the past two weeks. Sad thoughts crowd upon our memory. A sweet sister, just blooming into womanhood, has been ruthlessly snatched away by the hand of death. An aged and honored grandmother has gone to her long home. Deeply are we afflicted. Death, not satisfied with his ravages in our immediate family, has, too, within the week, taken to his embrace a kind and devoted sister-in-law. Truly has the grim monster made sad work in our families, stripping them of their most loved ornaments. They have gone. May the angels of Heaven have wafted their spirits to the JUDGE of all hearts, and He, in His MERCY, given them a place upon His right hand, there forever to be at rest, and to enjoy the consoling thought that their life upon this earth was well spent.

With this morning we commence the run of special messengers to the Catawba river and back, on the C. & S. C. railroad, tri-weekly, by which we are enabled to furnish our paper to those desiring it, on the day of its publication in Winnsboro.

Those of our friends living north of Winnsboro, who may desire the paper sent them, will please send in their orders. We can, by the arrangement we have entered into, deliver our paper punctually to those who may order it.

Mr. HENRY MEETZE, of PHILLIPS' Express Line, will please accept our thanks for late Columbia papers.

By the attention of those gentlemen, Messrs. PHILLIPS and MEETZE, we are enabled to forward our mails, both ways, very soon after the publication of our paper in Winnsboro, and to procure late exchanges by which we can gather the latest and most important information.

The notice of travellers is called to the advertisement, in another column, of a tri-weekly express line from Orangeburg to Columbia.

A note from the proprietors at Columbia, informs us that in a few days they "will establish a line from the terminus on C. & S. C. railroad to connect with the cars on each road, so that it will only take forty-eight hours to travel from Charlotte, N. C., to Charleston, S. C." Proper notice of this latter line will be given to the public when thorough arrangements have been completed so as to avoid delays in travel.

On a trip on Tuesday morning last to Adger's, the terminus of the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad, we took particular pains to notice the corn crop and make inquiries in regard to the work on the railroad.

We found the corn crop looking finely, and should judge, from that we seen along the small space we travelled, that there will be a full crop gathered. We have never seen corn looking better.

In conversation with Mr. ANDERSON, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the C. & S. C. railroad, we learned that the cars will be running to our town in the course of three or four weeks. The great difficulty that has presented itself in pushing forward the road to completion, was the scarcity of iron. This has been procured, and we may soon expect to hear the notes of the whistle and the roar of the cars.

Mr. ANDERSON informed us that he had managed to get on this side of the Catawba river about forty car loads of iron, which will be enough, together with what has been straightened, to lay the track to Winnsboro.

Travellers need feel no apprehension in coming over the road for the want of transportation beyond its limits. Upon the arrival of the cars will be found conveyances to any desired point. Mr. PHILLIPS' spring covered express line is generally at hand to transport passengers. His charges are moderate, and

those who have occasion to travel this way, if they wish to enjoy ease and comfort, will not fail to enquire for PHILLIPS' Express Team. The wagons (two) are driven by attentive and clever young gentlemen, Mr. ALEX. PHILLIPS and Mr. HENRY MEETZE, and those engaging passage with them, may be sure of proper attention.

[From the Columbia Phoenix.]

Public Meeting in Abbeville.

Pursuant to notice, a mass meeting of the citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, mostly farmers, was held on Wednesday, June 21, 1865, in the Court House, to consider their present political condition, and to further the establishment of civil government in the State.

On motion of Mr. R. A. Fair, Hon. D. F. Wardlaw was called to the chair, and James C. Calhoun appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion of the Hon. A. Burt, it was resolved that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to prepare business for the meeting: Whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed as said committee, viz: Messrs. Armstead Burt, Thos. C. Perrin, Thos. Thomson, J. Augustus Black, Robert A. Fair, Jas. McCaslan, S. H. Bradley, James Gillam, H. L. Jeffers, M. C. Taggart, Wm. T. Drennan, John H. Marshall, T. B. Milford, James A. Norwood and Rev. J. N. Young, who reported through their Chairman the following memorial, which was unanimously adopted, viz:

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The memorial of the citizens of Abbeville District, South Carolina, assembled in mass meeting, respectfully sheweth: That South Carolina has laid down her arms; hostilities have ceased in her borders; yet her people enjoy neither the blessings of peace, nor the protection of law. We have not and know not any persons in this State who have the purpose or the inclination to renew the contest in any form. The speedy and complete restoration of our relations to the Constitution of the United States and the Union, and the peace and security which they guarantee to the citizen, are our unfeigned desire and the great want of our whole country. In view of these desirable ends, we pledge in good faith, ready and unreserved submission and obedience to all lawful authority.

The state of our exhausted means and resources requires the fostering care of law and order. Parts of our State are under the inconvenient restraints of military authority, whilst large sections, including that in which we live, are without any form of government. All civil rule and rulers are suspended and men are subject to no other restraints than those which habit or their own sense of propriety imposes. All experience attests that these voluntary restraints are inadequate to repress the rapacious and other vicious passions of men. Crime, outrage and wrong are perpetrated with impunity upon the peaceable and helpless. Our community depends upon irregular and voluntary organizations for the protection of persons and property, and a sense of insecurity depresses the energy and disturbs the repose of our people.

The efficiency of the great laboring class of the State has been seriously, and we fear, disastrously impaired by inconvenient military regulations. This whole body of laborers has been demoralized by the removal of the domestic regulations to which they have been accustomed, and the failure to substitute any other discipline or government over them. The able-bodied men and women have, in many instances, abandoned the farms upon which they were employed, leaving behind them the children and the old to be supported by the proprietors. In some instances husbands have deserted their wives and children, and we have known both father and mother to abandon their infant to be cared for by others. We have not seen that laborers have been required by any order to remain upon the farms and to labor for the present year, or even to assist in making or harvesting the growing crops. Many of those who left the farms have taken with them the mules and horses which were indispensable for the farm work. Those who remain upon the farms are generally indisposed to labor as they had previously done, or to be orderly and industrious, and many are loitering idly and mischievously through the country.

The devastation of whole Districts of our State by armies or raiding parties—removing or destroying every animal for labor or for food, every article for the subsistence of man or beast, every implement or appliance of agriculture

—has left the whole agricultural population of the country in a most deplorable condition. The cotton crop for the last four years has been inconsiderable, as but a small area was allowed by law to be planted; and even now the supply of the mere necessaries of life is not only meagre every where, but in some Districts wholly exhausted. This section is without mail facilities, and its communications by railroad have been wholly interrupted and are not likely to be soon restored.

The evils are greatly aggravated by the total absence of any circulating medium. Gold and silver are possessed by but few, and by these few in small sums. The stock of cotton on hand will supply but little, if any, more money than will be necessary to pay taxes, and we hear that a large number of farms must inevitably be sold for that purpose. The growing crop of cotton can add but little, it is believed not one-fourth of a million of bales, to the existing stock, which probably does not amount to one and a half millions of bales.

Amongst the greatest disasters which the wise and prudent amongst us behold in the immediate future of our unhappy country, is a conflict between the white and the black races, which there is much in their sundered relations to incite, and in many parts of our State no power of civil or military government to repress. This danger is fearfully augmented, in its imminency and in its horrors, by the superior numerical strength of the blacks over the whites, and by the fact that the latter are generally being disarmed of all offensive weapons, whilst many of the former are in the possession of fire arms and are expert in the use of them.

These political, social and industrial evils have greatly paralyzed the mechanical and agricultural industry of our country and sadly depressed the spirit and energies of our people.

In tender consideration whereof we crave the prompt aid of the Government, by remedial and preventive measures, to mitigate the evils that disturb us at the present, and to avert the calamities which menace us in the future.

We pray that our Legislature may be allowed to hold its usual session, and that it may have wisdom to devise measures suitable to the necessities of the State; that a convention of the people may be assembled; that the Congress of the United States may exhibit the magnanimity and statesmanship which the difficult posture of affairs requires; that the President of the United States may so exercise the high powers entrusted to him by the Constitution and the Laws, as to acquire for himself imperishable renown, and for his country the blessings of peace, harmony and universal prosperity; that Court, Federal and State, may again exert their beneficent power amongst us, crimes be restrained, contracts enforced, controversies peaceably settled and opportunity given for easy access to judicial authority; that postal facilities may be again afforded to us; that our public office may be reopened, and our private avocations safely and profitably resumed; and that in all respects, our State government may resume its functions, and the relations of our people and State to the Constitution and Union be speedily re-established.

We recommend to our fellow-citizens in other parts of the State an early exposition of their views on the subject of our deliberations. We desire that this memorial be respectfully laid before the President of the United States; and to give greater effect to the voice of the State, as it may proceed from primary meetings, we suggest that a deputation of citizens should, if permitted, wait upon the President. We, on our part, nominate as one of such deputation our fellow citizen, the Hon. Armstead Burt, who is possessed of the sense of this meeting and the ills we suffer much more fully than we have been able to express them; and if this should be agreeable to other meetings, we hope that they will confirm the appointment of Mr. Burt, and add to him other suitable persons from their respective districts or sections.

We recommend that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to correspond with persons in other parts of the State, and invite their concurrence in the foregoing memorial.

We request the newspapers of this State and Augusta, Ga., to publish this memorial as soon as may be convenient.

On motion of Mr. Jeffers, the chairman of the meeting was appointed chairman of the committee on correspondence, and Messrs. Thos. C. Perrin and Thos. Thomson were appointed of the committee by the chair.

On motion the meeting adjourned.
D. L. WARDLAW, Chairman.
J. C. CALHOUN, Secretary.

[From New York Police Gazette.]

The Negro Question.

The war through which we have just passed, and which has ended so gloriously to the nation, costly as it was in the blood and treasure of our people, has left us a legacy of gigantic proportions, which bids fair to exhaust the statesmanship of the nation to properly adjust. What is to be the result of this new complication no one can foresee, while it behooves every one to give the matter their candid and conscientious consideration, before it becomes involved in the mazes of political management. That it is destined to become a great political question, the signs of the times very plainly indicate, and it is wisdom to be prepared by careful thought and investigation to meet the inevitable issue. The loosening of the hands of three or four millions of slaves, reared in ignorance and taught to rely upon others for the very bread that sustain their lives, is a work of such imposing magnitude as to appal the most astute minds in the contemplation of their future status and well-being. We already see the beginning of the evils that are to flow from it before these people can experience any of the benefits of the freedom thus hastily conferred upon them. The sudden transition of an ignorant and degraded race from a lifetime in slavery to a perfect freedom, is like the sudden removal of a man from a lifelong cell of darkness to the glaring rays of sunlight. The very act of kindness may prove his greatest curse, and entail upon him and his progeny a life of misery, in comparison with which the worst form of slavery would be a blessing. It is not only necessary that we should do good to every one of the human race, but we should see to it that our good does not result in evil to those we would aid. Every account we receive from the South represents the negroes to be in a very demoralized condition. They do not know what to do if they were ever so much inclined to help themselves, and they have no inclination to help themselves even when instructed how to do it. In this part of the country they have always been regarded as naturally lazy and generally inclined to steal, and the accounts from the South represent them as being the same there.

The numerous stories of rapes, murders and thefts committed by them that we are constantly receiving, show conclusively that they are not in a moral condition to rule themselves, and hence the necessity of keeping them under control until they reach a period when they will be able to sustain themselves, and prove that they are capable of self-government. The greatest trouble to be apprehended is with corrupt politicians, who think they see in the negro race an element of power, and hence they care little how they are supported, or what means are provided to make them self-reliant, if they can only be galvanized into legal voters at once, so that these politicians may ride into power by their votes. These men would drag dead bodies from their graves if they could only obtain their votes, and hence the necessity of keeping the negroes out of politics at least for the present, and until they can be educated to a degree of half civilization. They need to be taught general ideas about the rights of property, and the nature and heinousness of crime, and their duty to others, so that they may become a law-loving and a law-abiding people without resort to the lash, and until this is done they are to us and to the government a ponderous evil.

Another evil to guard against is the conduct of negroes in our northern cities. The factitious importance now given to them by the fanatics who claim to be their special friends, is making them insolent and overbearing, and there is danger of the people becoming so exasperated against them that they will rise up and wipe them out of existence. We have seen in times past the fury with which an excited populace pursue the negroes when their passions are inflamed. Wise men will seek to avoid any such outburst of excited mobs. They are the most horrid things that can possibly take place among a civilized people, and anything that tends to bring about such a result is greatly to be deprecated, and had we the private ear of the negroes we would warn them to beware how they act. White people will not be compelled to associate with them, and every attempt to thrust themselves into white society will be resisted, and if it is persisted in they will in the end be the sufferers. The whole subject is full of difficulties, and we counsel men to meet them with a wise determination to do the negroes justice, and at the same time to preserve the liberties of the white race, which is the most important.

An inundation at San Antonio, Texas, had destroyed twenty-five buildings and ten or twelve lives.

The Tax Law.

The United States Tax Bill is a subject of much interest to us all, and one upon which most of our citizens have had very little chance of informing themselves; hence we publish some of its most important provisions, that people may know what they will have to pay, and what they will not have to pay, that they may not hereafter be annoyed by unnecessary apprehension.

"There shall be paid annually upon the annual gains, profits, and income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States, or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a duty of five per centum on the excess over six hundred dollars, and not exceeding five thousand dollars, and a duty of ten per centum on the excess over five thousand dollars." "And the duty herein provided for, shall be assessed, collected, and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 31st of December, next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said duty."

This is the most important clause of the law; the one of general application for the execution of which it is provided, "That it shall be the duty of all persons of lawful age to make and render a list in such manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, of the amount of their income, gains or profits as aforesaid," under oath.

No farmer, manufacturer, mechanic or any person will pay any tax at all, on his income, unless it amounts to six hundred dollars, after deducting the necessary expenses for carrying on his business. In addition to this he is allowed to deduct his house rent and all taxes he pays to the general Government, to the State, County and town from his necessary expenses, and he pays no income tax at all, unless his income amounts to more than six hundred dollars after these deductions are made.

In the event that a man is unable to pay his taxes, and his property has to be taken by the government agents and sold for that purpose, the law reserves to him the following articles "The tools or implements of his trade or profession, one cow, arms and provisions, household furniture kept for use, school books and apparel necessary for a family."

In addition to this there are many specified taxes, only a few of which are of general interest enough to our citizens to be noticed in a short article like this.

Merchants who sell over twenty-five thousand dollars pay fifty dollars tax—those who sell over one thousand and under twenty-five, pay ten dollars tax, and those selling under one thousand are not taxed.

The tax on liquors may be summed up as follows Distillers making over three hundred barrels, pay a license of fifty dollars; making less than three hundred, pay twenty-five dollars; those making less than one hundred and fifty barrels of apple or peach brandy, pay twelve dollars and fifty cents. In addition to this, a tax of two dollars has to be laid on every gallon of whiskey and a tax of a dollar and fifty cents on every gallon of brandy, and every retailer of liquors must pay twenty-five dollars tax.

Lawyers, physicians and dentists pay ten dollars tax each. Auctioneers from ten to twenty, according to sales, and one-fourth of one per cent on amount of sales. Cotton pays two cent a pound; manufactured tobacco forty cents a pound; snuff forty cents a pound, and cigars ten dollars per thousand. Carriages and gold watches from one to two dollars each, according to value; pianos pay from two to four dollars, according to quality.

All railroads and stage routes pay a tax of two and a half per cent on the gross amount of their receipts, and ferries pay three per cent. All manufacturers of cotton or wool pay a license of ten dollars, and a tax of five per cent on the value of goods they make.

The tax of forty cents a pound laid on manufactured tobacco, was intended to be paid by the manufacturer, but there is no officer authorized to collect it. Hence it can only be paid by those who ship tobacco to other States. The same may be said of the tax of two cents a pound on cotton.

The foregoing is the present United States Revenue Law—as it now exists; in it there is no tax on lands at all, but in the place thereof, a tax on the income of all farmers who clear more than five hundred dollars a year.

There is, however, a back tax on lands to be collected for one year only, as the law was repealed after one year. This tax is eighty cents on every hundred dollars worth of land, valued by the tax books of 1860.—*Raleigh Standard.*