

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, July 18, 1865.

Value of Confederate Money.

In consequence of the numerous inquiries daily made as to the price of gold in Confederate money during certain periods of the war, we have, for the convenience of our readers, given place to the following table said to be compiled from the books of one of the most reliable and prominent city brokers of Richmond:

1862.—May, 1.50 for 1; June, 1.50 for 1; July, 1.50 for 1; August, 1.50 for 1; December, 3 for 1.

1863.—January, 3 for 1; February, 4 for 1; March, 5 for 1; April, 5.50 to 4.60 for 1; May, 5.50 to 6 for 1; June, 7 to 8 for 1; July, 9 for 1; August, 12 to 13 for 1; September, 12 to 13 for 1; October, 14 for 1; November, 15 to 17 for 1; December, 18 to 20 for 1.

1864.—January, 20 to 20½ for 1; February, 22½ to 25 for 1; March, 23 to 24½ for 1; April, 22 to 23 for 1; May, 18 to 21 for 1; June 17 to 19 for 1; July, 10 to 23 for 1; August, 22½ to 25 for 1; September, 22½ to 27½ for 1; October 26 to 27 for 1; November, 27½ to 33½ for 1; December, 34 to 49 for 1.

1865.—January, 45 to 60 for 1; February, 45 to 65 for 1; March, 60 to 70 for 1; April 60 for 1.

Execution of the Assassins.

We have advices of the execution, at Washington, on the 7th instant, of Mrs. MARY E. SURRETT, LEWIS THORNTON, (otherwise PAYNE,) DAVID E. HAROLD and GEORGE A. ABZERODT, condemned, by a military court, for the murder of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They are all described as dying penitent. Mrs. SURRETT made a confession; she died firmly and quickly, without any struggle. PAYNE died a horrible death, the knot slipped from behind his ear to the back of his neck, so that the suffocation was a slow process, and the neck remained unbroken. HAROLD suffered also, and it is said his neck was unbroken. ABZERODT died easily. The execution seems to have been a very bungling and cruel performance. So says the *Columbia Phoenix*.

Habeas Corpus.

Gen. HANCOCK, says the *Columbia Phoenix*, having the custody of Mrs. SURRETT, was served with a writ of *habeas corpus* from the Supreme Court, requiring him to produce the body of Mrs. SURRETT at a certain hour. He took no notice of the writ. The court decided that its powers were absorbed by the military, and could do nothing. There is no law but that of the sword. Subsequently, Gen. HANCOCK made a return to the court, and showed that he was acting under special orders of President JOHNSON—that, in brief, the President had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus* for the occasion.

The Amnesty Oath.

It is generally supposed by those who have taken the oath of allegiance as administered by the commandant of this post, that the arrival in our town (the 17th of June) of President LINCOLN in his proclamation of Dec. 8, 1863, that we should have to take the oath of amnesty, was a fatal error. By reference to the act, which we publish to-day, of the proclamation of President JOHNSON appointing BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Esq., as Provisional Governor of South Carolina, it will be seen that it is explicitly set forth "that in any election that may be held hereafter for choosing delegates to any State Convention, as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29th, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina, in force immediately before the 17th day of May, A. D. 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession."

Thus it will be seen that it is not only necessary, but obligatory, upon persons to take and subscribe to the oath as now administered,—it being the amnesty

oath; the first, in order to vote at the election for delegates to a Convention of the people, when such election may be ordered; and the second, (the obligation,) upon the delegates so chosen to a State Convention, before they can enter upon the duties for which they have been elected by the people. This is an important matter for the attention of those who have taken the oath as written by President LINCOLN in his proclamation of December 8, 1863, and which is annexed:

I, — do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I utterly repudiate all allegiance to the so-called Confederate State of America, or any other power, State or Sovereignty whatsoever within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto; that I will to the best of my knowledge and ability, support and defend the Sovereignty of the United States, and the Constitution and Laws thereof, against all enemies, foreign or domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, performing all duties that may be required of good and lawful citizens. I do further swear, that I take this obligation freely and willingly, without any mental reservation or secret evasion of purpose whatever, and that I will well and faithfully discharge its claims.—So help me God."

Those who have taken and subscribed to the above oath, will, before they are allowed to vote for a delegate to a convention, have to subscribe to the one following, as will also those who may be elected by the people to assemble in convention.

This matter should be attended to at once. Now that a Provisional Governor has been appointed for our State, and he will, ere long, enter upon the duties of office, the people should have no obstacle in their way, by which they will not be able to give a free expression of their views through the ballot box.

I, — do solemnly swear or affirm, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God.

The Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

The proclamation of President JOHNSON appointing the Honorable BENJAMIN F. PERRY, Provisional Governor of South Carolina, is in precisely the same terms and language as those by which civil Government and Governors have been proclaimed for this and the other rehabilitated States. It is dated the thirteenth day of June 1865.

The following is the clause containing the appointment of Mr. PERRY:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, do hereby appoint Benjamin F. PERRY, of the State of South Carolina, to be at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a convention composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for purpose of altering or amending the constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of South Carolina to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal government, and to present such a republican form of State Government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence; provided that, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of

May 29, A. D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the constitution and laws of the State of South Carolina in force immediately before the seventeenth (17th) day of November, A. D. 1860, the date of the so-called ordinance of secession; and the said convention, when convened, or the legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of the electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

Governor of Mississippi.

The following is the letter of the Secretary of State to Judge SHARKLEY, appointing him Governor of the State of Mississippi:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, June 13, 1865.

To Wm. L. Sharkley, Esq., Washington, D. C.—SIR: The President directs me to inform you that he has appointed you Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi. A copy of his proclamation of this date, for the re-organization of the Government of that State, is herewith communicated; and also an official oath which you will cause to be administered to you by a magistrate competent for that purpose.

Your compensation will be at the rate of three thousand dollars a year from this date. You may draw for it as it may become due, monthly or quarterly, directing your draft to this Department.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

THE OATH OF OFFICE.

The Governor took the oath of office on the day following his appointment. It is as follows:

I, Wm. L. Sharkley, of Miss., do solemnly swear that I will support, protect and defend the Constitution and Government of the United States against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution, or law of any State, Convention or Legislature to the contrary notwithstanding; and further, that I do this with a full determination, pledge and purpose, without any mental reservation or evasion whatsoever; and further, that I will well and faithfully perform all the duties which may be required of me by law. So help me God.

(Signed) W. L. SHARKLEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1865.

(Signed) ANDREW WILIE,
Justice of Supreme Court of D. C.

VICE-PRESIDENT STEPHENS.—A party, says the *Tribune*, who has patiently read the entire 40 pages of Alexander Stephens' plea for pardon, says he shows little or no contrition, and seems to consider the Rebellion as a dice legitimately thrown and having lost, the Southern people are entitled to gracefully retire and submit. Mr. Stephens, in his argument on the reasons and cases which induced him to join the Confederacy, says that he was educated to believe in the right of secession, from whence spring his convictions, and he was strengthened in those convictions by the last annual message of President Buchanan, and the opinion of Attorney General Black.

He claims that he exerted all his facilities to their utmost to prevent secession, and that he accepted the Vice Presidency of the Confederacy only because it was tendered unanimously and for the purpose of preserving, as far as lay in his power, those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American constitutional liberty. He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederacy as near as possible like that of the United States and in this he claims he succeeded. All the points in regard to freedom and the safeguards of liberty were his work. Mr. Stephens at Fort Warren is kept like any other distinguished prisoner, and his health is as good as usual.

COTTON IN GEORGIA.—Estimated amount stored in Macon, thirty-five thousand bales. Estimated stock in Georgia, three hundred thousand bales. It is said private assurances have been given to holders that the United States government will not seize their cotton hereafter, and that all cotton before seized will be paid for. This is said to have been adopted at the meeting of the Board of Trade of New York, who averred that the cotton of the South was the only means by which we had of realizing money with which to revive the business or to discharge the liabilities incurred before the war to Northern merchants.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*.

[For the Tri-weekly News.]

The Destiny of Youth.

The only future hope of the South consists in the industry, economy and enterprise of its white population.

There is danger that the present generation, reared, as it has been to a great extent, in idleness and contempt of labor, will never learn to work, and that its descendants may equal Italian Lazzaroni in idleness, misery and filth, and that the Southern States may sink into the degraded condition of Mexico or Naples.

The only escape from this fate lies either in the development of all the resources of our people and country with energy and perseverance, or in the supplanting our present population by a more industrious race from Europe.

False pride, especially in South Carolina, has been our ruin. Let us therefore profit by past errors, and let us determine that henceforth labor shall be honored, and idleness shall be despised and punished. Let parents put their sons to work in the farm, or apprentice them to trades. Let the girls be taught to spin and cook. Let them feel that a trade is as respectable as a profession. Let them cease to reserve their smiles for those who do no manual labor, whether lawyers, planters or loafers, and let them bestow them equally upon the intelligent and honest working man. Let education be fostered more than formerly, but let labor be honored, and industry and enterprise in every useful department be encouraged.

When our people shall be fully alive to this spirit, the States of the South may look with confidence to a brighter destiny, and may expect to assume the high positions to which their superior advantages of soil and climate entitle them.

SPES.

[From the New York Express.]

What is Freedom to Negroes?

A negro delegation, we see—mulatto fellows, doubtless, who have ever been thriving South, on the "fat of the land,"—have gone from Richmond, Va., to Washington, to appeal from the military government over them there, and to add that such freedom as theirs, there, is as bad as slavery! They seem to be having the same freedom as white men have in New York—arrests, when vagabonds; the House of Refuge, when idle; the work-house, when not earning a living elsewhere. Their particular trouble is, that they cannot vagabondize idle in Richmond; or, if they attempt it, the military puts them to work, or drives them out of town. We do pretty much so with the whites here. We lock up the vagabonds; we put the idle into the work house. We strive to make every man work or starve. This is New York life, while, in some parts of New England, they sell the pauper to the lowest bidder that will take him to board, and who can then work him at will.

The great error of the Southern negro is, and is to be, that freedom is idleness, loafing, vagabondism, whereas freedom is hard work, ten hours per day certainly, or eighteen, if one means to thrive and be rich. Eighteen hours a day of hard work, seems to be the sad payment of freedom, but there is many a white man who pays the penalty, in order to be "free." Freedom is not fun, or frolic, and the freeman is the mortgage of his bones, muscles, and brains, to his wife and children for life. When the Richmond negro comes to understand that, he will begin to comprehend that freedom is not what the Abolitionists cracked it up to be, but, nevertheless, all this is what freedom means.

Husbands must labor for the support of their wives and families, sons for their parents, and brothers, for younger brothers and sisters.

Neither the free men, women nor children, have any right to remain on the plantation of their former master, unless employed by him; and whenever the freedmen ceases to be a good and faithful laborer and refuses to work, the employer has the right to discharge him and eject his family from the premises, either by due course of law, or by the military authority.

The freedmen must recognize his responsibility to live with and support his family; he must provide them with a house, food, clothing, and do all in his power for their comfort; he must be responsible for their conduct; must compel his sons and daughters to perform such work as they are capable of; he is entitled to receive their wages and obliged to provide for their support.

In no case will the freedmen be al-

lowed to run about at night from plantation to plantation, but all are urged to remain quietly at home on the plantation of their employers, and if necessary for the maintenance of good order, the military force will be used to compel them to do so.

They are forbidden to maraud or steal. The killing of cattle, sheep, etc., by them must be discontinued at once, or guards will be stationed on the plantations, and any one detected will be instantly shot. They are warned that idleness and collecting in cities and towns is fraught with the greatest evil to themselves; if they are idle they will soon become thieves and vagabonds; if they collect in cities and towns, suffering and starvation will be inevitably the result. It is only by remaining on the plantations and working that they can hope to be happy. They may as well understand first as last that the government will not maintain them in idleness.

The white man of Virginia has been a slave now for 60 or 70 years to the negro of Virginia, and not until this A. D. 1865, was this white man emancipated from his real slave master; the negro. The white man then ought to improve the coming 4th of July, as the anniversary of his jubilee, for the emancipation he has won now is a good deal more practical importance to him than the emancipation Patrick Henry, George Washington, and the Lees and Randolph's, won for him from 1776 on to 1793. The white man has toiled on, and toiled on the soil of the greatest State of the Union, with the greatest natural resources in it, all these years, and about all the profits of all this toil have been given to raising negroes in Virginia. Now, the negro is left to "raise" himself and if he don't "raise" himself he will certainly die, and no Andrew Johnson in Washington can help him. His race will perish from hunger and cold, and starvation and want of foresight and forethought as it has perished here in New York, and as it perishes everywhere in any but tropical climates, when the white race comes into competition with the unprotected black man. The negro is now free to live and free to die, whereas in Virginia, if he has not been free to live, he has never been free to die, a kind master generally protecting him, and caring not only for him but for wife and children. No Washington bureauc can help the negro. No Freedom; only the negro can help himself. It is now work or die.

Military orders in Virginia are beginning to teach negroes there, what the *Express* is illustrating, viz.—that freedom is hard work.

OUR RETURNING BRAVES.—Who are they? Why, man or woman who reads this, the men lately soldiers in the Confederate armies, held for some time as prisoners of war in the North, and now that they are released, filling this goodly city of Augusta on their homeward way. The Government of the United States is feeding them, but the mere bread and meat that hold body and soul together is not all they need. Shame upon us if, in this wealthy city, where the shot of a hostile gun has never been heard, where the flames of a rafter's torch has never lit the air, we suffer these men—our war-worn, ragged, impoverished, destitute braves—to lack anything that gratitude can suggest or kindness offer. Shame upon us if we permit the Government against which, in our hour of pride, we sent them forth to do battle, to be the only hand stretched forth in the day of their downfall to lend them succor. Right or wrong they are our people, bone of our bone, flesh of our flesh—we armed them, we cheered them on, for us they fought and bled, suffered wounds and hunger, cold and burning thirst, the perils of the field and the hardships of the prison pen. We should help them, and if we do not, the curse of ingratitude and hardness of heart will cleave to us forever. It is no difficult matter to extend this assistance if we would. They are in our streets on every side. On the right hand and the left they pass us in their ragged, dusty, old grey uniforms, that shall never face the front of war again; with their battered old knapsacks, that shall do no more warrior service, save when the little ones in the far off home shall play at soldiers. As we write they pass our window. This man was with Lee and that other still swears by "Joe Johnson." Here is a trooper who saw Pennsylvania and there was one who fired his shot at Shiloh. Shall they suffer? No, a thousand times no. Give them something. Cover the half bare head, clothe the tattered form, grasp the horny hand in your own, and when you drop it let their be a souvenir of our common brotherhood on the path.

[August Constitutionalist]

News from Tennessee says that the cotton-crop is very forward in that region.