

# WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, July 30, 1865.

Some "ingenious scoundrel" has taken it upon himself to alter the change bills of the denomination of Five Cents, as issued by Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. The figure 5, in left hand corner of bill, has been altered by the addition of an 0, thereby making the figure read 50, while print reads "five cents." Parties are cautioned against receiving these bills, as Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. have called them in and will cancel them. There are no bills of the denomination of Five Cents now issued by Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co.

The alteration can be very easily detected by reading, and upon a close examination of the alteration it will be found that it is not done with printer's ink, but with writing fluid.

We hope the person or persons who did this villainous piece of work will be caught and carried before our military authorities and severely punished. They deserve it.

Our exchanges say that the great fire in New York destroyed over half a million dollars worth of property, among which is enumerated the office of the New York Herald, which was entirely consumed.

The Petersburg Express of the 15th instant, informs us that small pox has appeared in that city.

Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. have authorized us to say that they have called in all of their change bills of the denomination of Five Cents. All persons having bills of this denomination in their possession, by presenting them at the store of Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. will have them cashed.

The Richmond Republican, of Thursday, says: "Gen. R. E. LEE and family left the city last evening for Cartersville, Cumberland County, near which place they will occupy, for the summer, a cottage on a small farm. A large number of farms, in different parts of Virginia, have been offered as presents to Gen. LEE, but he has in every case declined to accept them. During this week, a citizen of Richmond proffered him one of the finest farms in Orange County, which another offered to stock."

The New York World estimates the total exceptions to the President's amnesty proclamation at from 200,000 to 250,000 men, divided as follows: Persons above the rank of colonel, 400; raiders from Canada, 2,000; privateersmen, 3,500; volunteer rebels worth above \$20,000, 60,000; former agents of rebel government, 200; military officers, 160; disloyal jurists, including congressmen, 142; old army officers, 156; persons who maltreated negroes, 300; government rebels in the northern States, 400; soldiers in rebel States, 400; soldiers in rebel States not secured, 500; persons in northern prisons at the current date, 300; those who have taken the oath and broken it, 30,000.

**An Interview with President Johnson.**  
A letter from Washington gives a detailed account of an interview between General Logan and several gentlemen and President Johnson. The letter says:

"A gentleman present spoke of negro suffrage, and suggested that, in reconstructing the Union, it would be necessary to disfranchise some leading rebels and enfranchise others, meaning loyal colored people.) that the case of the Virginia Legislature re-assembling would be repeated over again.

"The President replied that, with regard to the extension of suffrage, the sentiment of the country at present appeared to tend towards a restriction rather than an extension, of the right of suffrage generally.

"General Logan seconded the views of the President on the above, and then said that it would not be politic to give the right of suffrage immediately. He thought that it might be more advisable at first to hold them in a sort of pupillage by military force. As soon as they could be trusted, then give them the same power they possessed before. The General also remarked

that the wheel of reconstruction was a large and ponderous one, and that many who would take their stand upon it would be ground to powder. He had been fighting for four years to save the Union. He now proposed that those who desired to construct it might go in and see what they could do. For his part, he felt inclined to be rather a looker-on than an active participant in the contest which would naturally grow out of it.

"The President said: General, there's no such thing as reconstruction. These States have not gone out of the Union; therefore reconstruction is unnecessary. I do not mean to treat them as inchoate States, but merely as existing under a temporary suspension of their Government, provided always they elect loyal men. The doctrine of coercion to preserve a State in the Union has been vindicated by the people. It is the province of the Executive to see that the will of the people is carried out in the rehabilitation of these rebellious States, once more under the authority, as well as the protection of the Union.

"General Logan responded, 'That's so.'

"The President then passed on to the question of the public debt. He said that the finances of the country were in a hopeful condition; that probably it was possible to resume specie payments immediately were it not for the commercial distress it would create throughout the country generally. As to the public debt of the country, he was in favor of paying it to the last dollar, and would never countenance any man, party, sect or measure, that even squinted at repudiation in any form. The debt was incurred to save the country. It was a legacy of the war, bequeathed to us for good or evil. It was not possible to shirk it. On the other hand, the great question would be to make it, if possible, an instrument of good, not evil, to the public generally."

## How Hon. John C. Breckinridge Escaped.

The following interesting account of the escape is furnished by the correspondent of the New York World:

HAVANA, June 17.

General J. C. Breckinridge, accompanied by his aid-de-camp, Captain J. Wilson; his faithful war servant, Thomas; Colonel Taylor Wood, and two Confederate soldiers, arrived at Cardenas on the 11th instant, in open boat of about one ton burthen, from the coast of Florida. This party, after the capture of the President of the late republic, made their way to the St. Johns river, where they proceeded up that river until they reached a point due west of the Indian river, near the head of navigation. At St. Johns, Colonel Taylor Wood joined the party; having been captured by the command of General Wilson which captured the President of the Confederacy by accident, but he made good his escape the same night.

The small boat was hauled across the country from the St. John to Indian river, a distance of twenty-six miles, and launched for the ocean. On reaching a point called Gilbert's bar, near the mouth of the river, the boat was beached, and dragged across a sandy spit sixty yards, and launched in an inlet communicating with the ocean. On this part of the route Indian parties supplied them with scant provisions of "country," of which they made bread. For the balance of the voyage they were compelled to live on fish, caught along the shore, and on the eggs, of which they also laid out for their voyage across the

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erman that ever lived in Florida. "His men were paroled soldiers; they had to live somehow; they were hunting wrecks; and until they could find something better, they were subsisting on the rather washy charity of the sea—shell fish driven on shore and turtles, eggs; they meant to get as far as Indian Key, or possibly Key West; they had a boat load of papers, if he wanted to see them." And the ready boys pulled forth their parole documents, which were examined and found correct. "The folks on shore were of the same class: had plenty of papers—the same—and were trying to cook dinner, if they could find any eggs or shells; wouldn't the captain like to go along ashore—he would be perfectly welcome to the best they had, and their papers too!" Their hospitality was declined—the dictum "all right" was uttered, and "give too, my boys!"—when away shot the gig on her return voyage to the steamer—name unknown. The wearied and half-starved party breathed more freely after the interview, which had been rather tedious while waiting for the result. That evening they left the shore, having on board a few dozen eggs, cakes of cumty bread, and a few clams, so small that they might pass for mussels. They reached the Bank in about thirty-six hours, having spoken one vessel and obtained a supply of fresh water the day following their departure from the Florida coast, and met with no other incident, though terribly perplexed for want of food, until they reached Cardenas on the morning of the 11th—eight days—where they were received by the people and the authorities with kindness, well fed, well refreshed, and serenaded in the evening. The ladies wished to entertain them in their hospitable homes, which was, of necessity declined for the want of suitable raiment. The Governor of Cardenas furnished the party with transportation to Havana, where they arrived on the morning of the 12th, accompanied by an adjutant of the Spanish army, and took up their quarters at the Hotel Cubano. The adjutant reported his arrival with his guests to Captain-General Dulce, who instructed him to say to General Breckinridge that he had the "freedom of the city and Cuba, for himself and friends as long as they wish to remain; and when he was rested from his fatigue, and at his own convenience, he would be happy to see him."

Those who know the country through the woods from Georgia to St. John's, (the public roads not available for their services except at night,) and thence by the route they took to the coast, will appreciate the troubles and dangers encountered to get through safely, besides the difficulty of obtaining food and supplies for six persons. The boat in which the voyage was performed did not admit of more than one sleeper at a time, and the only navigator, Taylor Wood, had to be always on the alert. In a squall at night he was thrown over by sea, but having the halyards in his hands, he managed to get on board again without any one being aware of his absence. Before leaving the coast they had religious services, and on reaching Cardenas, before leaving their frail boat, they returned thanks with prayer and praise to the Divine Providence whereby they had been saved.

Col. Chas. J. Helm, who has always been highly esteemed here for his gentlemanly and social qualities, with the people and the authorities, continues to exercise a pleasant conservative influence for the benefit of many unfortunate who come under official interdiction and are homeless. He presented General Breckinridge to the Captain-General of Cuba at his country seat, on the 14th inst., and the distinguished Confederate was received with hearty earnestness of manner—courteous and most cordial—the Captain-General expressing deep sympathy, and regretting that circumstances had rendered it necessary that he should be a guest among strangers for a little while; but he might rest assured that the laws of hospitality should not be violated in Cuba, and that he should not be allowed to feel that he was a stranger in the land; that as long as he desired it, Cuba should be a safe asylum for himself and his friends.

Mr. Breckinridge writes a letter from Cuba to Hon. E. M. Bruce, member of the late Confederate Congress, dated June 15, 1865, from which the following is extracted, viz: "I have just received news from the outer world that you are stranded near Woodstock, Ga., in the Confederate force east of the Chattahoochee. I trust there will be wisdom enough in the councils at Washington city not to drive a brave and suffering people to the remedies that spring from despair. Every man should now exert all the influence he possesses to make the present cessation of hostilities permanent and honorable, and let it be remembered, that there

can be no lasting peace founded upon cruelty and oppression."

[From the Richmond Republic.]

The New York Times and other Northern journals are already discussing the probable increase of the representation of the Southern States in the national Congress by the liberation of three millions of slaves. The increase in our representation, it is supposed, will not be less than fourteen members in the House of Representatives, and this fact has aroused the jealous apprehension of some of the organs of the Radical party.

To prove, however, that the emancipation of the negroes will not entitle us to this increased representation, they are laboring, we admit, most successfully, to show that since the commencement of the war, and especially in those States where the triumph of the Federal arms "delivered the slave from bondage" nearly three years ago, one-third of the negroes have already died or disappeared. The New York Times, to sustain its argument, refers to the official reports of General Banks to prove that since the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces, in 1862, fifty per cent. of the negro population of Louisiana have been swept away, and it believes the mortality to have been nearly as great in other States. If the Republican journals are willing to admit the truth of these terrible statistics of mortality, we certainly shall not question their accuracy; but they should bear in mind that when the census of 1850 was taken, the mortality among the negro population of the United States was greater, in proportion to their numbers, in Massachusetts and smaller in Louisiana and Florida than any where else. As Louisiana has not, since the commencement of the war, been scourged by the frightful epidemic which in 1849 '50 decimated the population of New Orleans, we are at a loss to conjecture to what cause this fearful mortality among the "freedmen" is attributed by General Banks. As they have been since the spring and winter of 1862 under the special care of Generals Butler and Banks, their reports upon this subject must be deeply interesting, but we have not read them. If the Times, therefore, is correct in its opinion, that in three years one-half of the emancipated negroes in a single State have perished, its conclusion that these hundreds of thousands of dead "freedmen" are not entitled to representation in a Congress is perfectly correct, and if they continue to die at the same rate, when the re-apportionment takes place, six years hence, we fear there will not be enough of the "freedmen" alive to add a Congressman to our quota. If the ghastly statistics of the Times and of the Herald and of General Banks are reliable, we think that Philosopher Greeley and the New England clergy of the Anti-slavery Society, had much better be preparing the freedmen for the next world, than for the assertion of their political rights in this, as we have never heard the right of suffrage classified among those sanitary measure which tend to reduce the bills of mortality.

Another argument recently pressed with great earnestness by the Radical journals against the apprehensive increase of Southern representatives in Congress is, that unless the emancipated slaves are permitted to vote, we should not be allowed to count them in any future re-apportionment of representation.

This is introducing a new basis of representation with a vengeance, and the argument is the very essence of idiocy. It exhibits an ignorance of the very existence of the Constitution, and of its provisions with reference to representation. It restricts the representation of a State to voters, and excludes women, children and its foreigners. It is a two edged sword which would cut down the representation of the North far more than it would that of the South. The Northern and Western States are full of free negroes and unnaturalized foreigners, who, although denied the right of suffrage, are of course a portion of the population of those States, and are enumerated in the census, and counted in each re-apportionment, precisely as if they were voters. But we need not dwell upon this very ridiculous doctrine, as it is the most absurd which was ever gravely presented.

In the next Congress the States which composed the late Confederacy will have about eighty-five representatives in the lower House and twenty-two Senators. The Northern States will have about one hundred and fifty-six representatives in the lower House, and a sectional majority of not less than seventy votes in that body. Even should the representation of the South be increased fourteen votes by the liberation of the slaves, the strength of the South would not exceed one hundred votes in the lower House, and upon all

sectional questions the North could safely rely upon a majority of fifty votes. In the Senate the rapidly increasing strength of the North places its supremacy beyond the possibility of doubt.

The South, therefore, can never contend with the North with the slightest hope of success, if sectional parties continue to divide the nation. But there is very little, if any probability, of parties remaining as they are at this time. "Slavery" and "Secession" will no longer constitute prolific and perpetual sources of sectional strife. New issues must now arise, like those which agitated the country before slavery agitation reared its hideous form, and drove the nation into the horrors of civil war. In all probability new parties will have nothing of sectionalism about them.

They will grow out of each new phase of our national progress, precisely as those political questions did which preceded the slavery agitation. These questions, in all probability, will not array the North against the South any more than bank, tariff, internal improvements, bankrupt laws, did thirty years ago. We shall very soon get the negro altogether out of the halls of legislation; and if the statistics of the New York Times and of General Banks are correct, he will soon go where that estimable colored man, "Uncle Ned," is supposed to have gone when he put down "de shubble and de hoe."

As soon as sectionalism dies out, like conflagration, for want of material to feed upon, the Southern States will, by the formation of new parties, again wield a powerful influence in the councils of the nation.

The same causes which made the South powerful before the formation of geographical or sectional parties will again give us power. "Slavery" and "Secession," far from adding to our political strength, were the direct causes of our loss of power. They eventually lost the South the support of all parties at the North, and left us at the mercy of an excited and irritated popular majority.

The policy and duty of the South hereafter in the halls of national legislation will be extremely simple and straightforward. It must avoid radicalism and all sectional issues. It must throw its undivided influence upon the side of conservatism, retrenchment and reform. It must encourage the formation of a great national party, which will afford equal protection to all sections, one which can truthfully proclaim that it knows no North, no South no East, and no West, but that it seeks to impartially promote the welfare and prosperity of the whole nation. The formation of such a party is imperatively demanded to complete the work of restoring and purifying the Union.

## Abandoned Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Washington, May 22, 1865. CIRCULAR No. 3.

Whereas a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by Freedmen; and whereas the owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the Freedmen of the fruits of their industry; It is ordered that all abandoned lands in said States now under cultivation by the Freedmen be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products, and for expenditures.

The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons of the consequences of their disloyalty; and the application for the restoration of their lands, by this class of persons, will in no case be entertained by any military authority.

O. O. HOWARD,

Maj. General, Commissioner Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, May 22, 1865.

All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order.

By direction of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

GEN. BRECKINRIDGE GONE TO EUROPE.—A letter dated Havana, July 8, thus announces the departure of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge for England:

Gen. Breckinridge left yesterday for England, on board the British mail steamer. On board the same steamer left Mr. C. J. Helm, ex-Confederate consul.