

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, July 22, 1865.

WANTED, at this office, one or two newsboys, to sell papers on the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad. None need apply except those of an industrious and enterprising disposition.

A change of commanders has taken place in our town and District. Capt. B. McCONAUGHY has been relieved and Brigadier General JAS. D. FESSENDEN assumed command, as the order in another column gives notice, of Western South Carolina.

Gen. FESSENDEN'S office is in the Court House, where those who may have business with the military will find him ready to attend to their calls.

"The Whistle of the Engine" may be distinctly heard every morning about seven o'clock on the C & S. C. railroad. Soon, we hope, our community will be enlivened by the daily arrival of the cars in our town. The road is now completed to within a very few miles of our villa,—three and half to four miles.

"Hot, Hotter, Hottest" is the general cry now. The weather is exceedingly warm, with but little prospect of a change. Oh! for some cool and pleasant clime! Some think it is to be found in Brazil.

The Returning Braves.

In most of our Southern exchanges we notice paragraphs calling upon the citizens to give to the Confederate prisoners who are returning from northern prisons to enjoy the peace and quiet of their Southern homes, food, raiment, &c. This is as it should be. These men, who have perilled life, liberty and peace, for the welfare of their own sunny land, should not be allowed to suffer. They have come from prison destitute of everything. They have no money wherewith to make themselves comfortable on their homeward bound trip, and it is but little that the people who have remained at home while they were absent braving the storms of war, can do to alleviate them from hunger and suffering.

Do not let the "returning braves" pass your door when it is known they are in hunger and thirst, but divide with them the crust, that they may go on their way rejoicing. Remember that they are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, that they have suffered for you, and that it is your duty to give to them that sympathy and help that their case demands.

Let it not be said that Southern men have refused to help the returning soldiers whom they sent forth to battle—but let it herald that they have met with the kindest treatment on their homeward bound voyage.

We are glad to see the press of the country taking this matter in hand. We notice that even in far off New York propositions have been made and accepted for caring for the Confederate soldiers who have to pass through that city. In Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh and other places relief committees have been organized to care for our care-worn veterans. Humanity demands it, and we trust the Southern people will but do their duty in giving to them a helping hand.

The Future of the Negro.

The mortality going on among the freedmen of the South is frightful, and here are some few well authenticated facts from certain localities. In Charleston, from ninety to one hundred is the weekly mortality of the negroes. Between Charleston and other reports come all the way from Virginia to Texas. The reports in the Departments at Washington, in reference to the deaths among the negro regiments, show a like result. The New York Herald, from its data, says:

"It is safe to state that of the millions of blacks in the South in 1860, not over three millions are now alive. The census of 1870 will undoubtedly

present an astounding result in regard to this unfortunate race. The mortality, from all accounts, is increasing. The negro in the South is noted for great inattention to all the necessary precautions for health. The master, interested in him as property, always watched him with great care, often warded off disease and cured severe attacks by bringing to his aid medical skill. But the negro, thrown upon his own resources, becomes negligent, careless about habits, and droops and dies, oftentimes without any apparent cause. Such at least is the testimony of Southern planters, and such are the conclusions to be derived from the official data in Washington, which have accumulated since the commencement of the war. These facts are so overwhelming that they have led many of our public men to the conclusion that in less than a century the colored race will be no more numerous in this country than the Indians are at present. From all accounts the negro bids fair to disappear with greater rapidity than the Indian ever did. Facts are stubborn things, and we commend this view of the negro to the Abolitionists of the North. * * * The mortality among the negro soldiers in the Mississippi valley has been proverbially large. One regiment of eleven hundred strong raised in one neighborhood, every man of which passed the surgical examination and was pronounced good, able-bodied and free from disease, were placed in camp by themselves, in the very locality where they had been raised, and in less than six months over one-half of the number were under the sod. These men were placed at no severe work, were not engaged in a battle; not a man was killed through the casualties of the war. They were simply required to drill and perform the usual work of a soldier in camp, and had all the care in respect to cleanliness and protection from the weather usually allotted to soldiers; but they dropped off one by one, until over one-half of their number were buried, and that, too, without the appearance of an epidemic. In addition to this, Jeff. Davis, in alluding to the mortality of the negroes, about eighteen months before the collapse of the rebellion, announced that the exposure which the slaves had been subjected to, and the casualties among them since the commencement of the war, had reduced their numbers at a fearful rate."

The declension of the Negro race in New York city is one of the events in its domestic history. Thus, as is known, they have been as free there as anywhere, and they have been subject to no drawback except that which is the natural result of difference between the two races. They have been able to gratify their tastes in every way that their means would justify, just as fully and freely as white people in the same financial circumstances. But what is the result? Thirty-five years ago they performed the duties of scavengers, hod-carriers, porters in the stores, hostlers and coachmen, servants in private families, hotel waiters and barbers, almost to the exclusion of the whites. They could then be seen promenading Broadway every Sunday afternoon by the hundreds, foppishly dressed, and with all the display of the aristocracy. No arbitrary laws have since been applied to them. On the contrary, the leniency towards them has increased. Yet they have gradually disappeared. We now find but comparatively few employed as family servants or as waiters in hotels. The Irish and Germans have taken their place. They no longer monopolize our barber shops, but are almost superseded by the white classes. We only see now and then one connected with the livery of our aristocracy; nor is the black man to be seen performing the more severe manual labor of the hod carrier. At one time, having the monopoly of labor, he has been unable to keep pace with the times or maintain his position, but is obliged to make way for others. Like the Indian, before the march of civilization, they have been gradually disappearing from all pursuits and decreasing in numbers, as the record shows."

SPAIN AND CHILE.—From our late news from the Pacific it would appear that there is a probability of war between Spain and Chile, following on the hostilities of the former Power in Peru. The Spanish fleet has gone from Callao to Valparaiso, it is reported with the intention of obtaining by force indemnification for the refusal of the Chilean government to furnish coal in her ports to the vessels of the Spanish squadron. Such a demand on the part of Spain strikes as being both impudent and presumptuous. The presence of a Union Squadron in Chilean waters would have the effect of restraining her contemplated assault upon the republic of Chile.—Exchange.

The Twenty Thousand Dollar Exception Clause.

President Johnson was waited on, July 8, by Messrs. J. A. Jones, R. A. Lancaster, M. H. Hoxall and J. L. Apperson, representatives of merchants and others, of Virginia, who wished him to amend the amnesty proclamation by taking out the \$20,000 clause. They represented that this feature interfered with the development of industry by binding up capital, and in this way oppressed the poor, and when they attempted to borrow money in the northern and middle States, they were at once met by the objection that they had over \$20,000; and that if they had, accommodation could not be extended, so they were unable to give work to the poor who called upon them.

The President reminded them that the amnesty did not cause this distrust; it was the commission of treason and the violation of law that did it. The amnesty proclamation left these men just where they were before. It did not add any disability; if they had committed treason they were answerable to the confiscation law, which Congress had passed, and which he, as President, could not alter or amend. In the amnesty proclamation he had offered pardon to some persons, but that did not injure other persons. Would they like to have the amnesty removed altogether? Would they feel any easier in that case?

One of the deputation answered, "No; but it would assist us very much if you would extend the benefits to persons worth over twenty thousand dollars."

The President replied that, in making exceptions, he had acted on the natural supposition that men had aided the rebellion according to the extent of their means. Did they not know this?

One of the deputation replied, "No; I did not know it."

The President—"Why, yes you do know perfectly well it is the wealthy men of the South who dragged the people into secession, I lived in the South, and know how the thing was done. Your State was overwhelmingly opposed to secession; but your rich men used the press and bullies, and your little army, to force the State into secession. Take the twenty thousand dollar clause: Suppose that a man is worth more than that, now war is over, the chances are ten to one he made it out of rebellion contracts, &c. We might as well talk plainly about this. I don't think you are so very anxious about relieving the poor. You are very eager to help the poor! Why don't you take the surplus over \$20,000 you own and give it to them? In that way you will help them and bring yourselves within the benefit of the proclamation. I am free to say I think some of you ought to be taxed on all over \$25,000 to help the poor. When I was military governor of Tennessee I assessed such taxes on those who had been wealthy leaders of rebellion, and it had good effect."

One of the deputation—It so happened that none of us were leaders. We staid out as long as we could, and were the last to go into the rebellion.

President—Frequently those who went in last were the worst after they got in, but be that as it may, understand me, gentlemen, I don't say this personally, I am just speaking of the general working of matters. I know there has been an effort made by some to persuade the people that the amnesty proclamation was injuring them by shutting up capital and keeping work from the poor. It does no such thing. If that is done at all, it is done in consequence of violation of law and the commission of treason.

The President concluded by saying he would look at the papers presented, but so far had seen no reason for removing the exception.

NORTH CAROLINA.—RESTORATION OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.—Gov. Holden has authorized the announcement that he has made arrangements with the military authorities by which the town governments of the State can resume their functions. On application to that effect, he will appoint mayors and commissioners for the time being. Of course, none but loyal men will be designated, and every officer will be required to take the amnesty oath before entering on the discharge of his duties.

Stock holders of the various banks of the State will be authorized to hold meetings on business connected with the institutions in which they are interested, but they will not be authorized to resume the business of banking until the Convention shall have assembled. The intention of the Government is to refer the bank to the Convention for such action as that body may deem necessary.

[N. C. Paper.]

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Interview Between Senator Sumner and the President.

A friend at Washington assures us that a few weeks since an interview took place between President Johnson and Senator Sumner, which was substantially as follows:

"Good evening Mr. President," said Senator Sumner, last week upon entering the President's room in the White House.

"Good evening Mr. Senator," replied the President. "Please be seated for a moment until I finish this letter to an old friend."

The letter being finished, the President turned to Mr. Sumner, when the latter said:

"Mr. President, I have called upon you for the purpose of expressing to you the views of our people on the subject of reconstruction."

"Well, sir," replied the President.

Mr. Sumner commenced by saying, "Sir, your North Carolina proclamation does not meet the approbation of the people, and they will not submit to have the great results of the war thus thrown away."

"What people are you representing, sir?" asked Mr. Johnson.

"The whole Northern people," said Mr. Sumner.

"I apprehend you will find you but represent a small portion of the Northern people," replied Mr. Johnson.

"Then," said Sumner, "we must take your North Carolina proclamation as an indication of your policy, must we?"

"Yes, sir," replied the President.

"Then, sir," said Sumner, "you do not intend to enfranchise the black man?"

"I have nothing to do with the subject; that exclusively belongs to the States. You certainly would think it a usurpation on my part if I attempted to interfere in fixing the qualifications of electors in Massachusetts."

"But," replied Sumner, "Massachusetts has always been a loyal State."

"That may be," replied the President, "but the loyal men of the South have made untold sacrifices for their Union sentiments, while Massachusetts has made hundreds of millions out of her loyalty; and it would be a poor return for Southern adherence to the government if the latter should, in violation of the constitution, thrust upon them local laws in opposition to their wishes."

At this reply of the President, Mr. Sumner became impatient and irritable, and rejoined by saying, "I am sorry to see you evincing so little sympathy with that element that placed you in power."

At this the color flashed to the President's face, and he added emphatically, "You and I might as well understand each other now as any other time. You are aware, sir, I have no respect for a secessionist; I still have a greater detestation and contempt for a fanatic."

"Good evening," said Sumner, and left in a huff.

Serious Affair in the Market.

On Saturday evening a very serious disturbance took place in the market, causing a great deal of excitement, and resulting in the killing of one man (colored) and wounding of three others, a Zouave and two colored men. The particulars, as reported, are as follows:

A small squad of Zouaves had been ordered on police duty at the market. One of them, while patrolling the middle market, came into collision with a party consisting, it is said, of a number of the 21st U. S. C. T. and the 54th Massachusetts Volunteers, (colored,) in addition to a number of outsiders. The Zouave sent for assistance, when the squad came up, and afterwards the whole company on police duty arrived from their quarters, when the market was cleared. In the melee which occurred previous to the arrival of the company, the colored soldiers fired a volley among the crowd, killing a well-known respectable colored man named James Bing, badly wounding in the head Corporal Biety, of the Zouaves, and severely wounding two other colored men. In the fight, stones and bricks, &c., were liberally used. The unfortunate deceased, at the time he was shot, was at his stand engaged in selling eggs. The Zouaves, after the volley, made a charge, dispersing the colored troops.

It is also reported that the Corporal of the 54th Massachusetts, who marched his squad to the market without orders, was intoxicated, and has been put under arrest. He claims that he went there to quell the disturbance.

During Saturday night several disturbances occurred in other portions of the city, leading to the most exaggerated reports, most of which, after vigilant search, we are enabled to state were entirely without foundation.

[Charleston Courier.]

A Proclamation of Gov. Brownlow.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, Ex. DEPT.

Nashville, June 10, 1865.

Whereas, It has been made known to me that in many parts of Middle and Western Tennessee, those who have been lately in rebellion against the United States, with friends and sympathizers—and with hands yet red with the blood of our loyal people—are either openly defying, or indirectly setting at naught, an important law of the land.

And Whereas, It is made the duty of the Governor, by the Constitution and his oath of office, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed:"

"Therefore, I, William G. Brownlow, Governor of the State of Tennessee, do proclaim that the act of the General Assembly, passed on the 5th day of June, 1865, entitled "An act to limit the Elective Franchise," having been deliberately passed under an express authority delegated to said General Assembly by the Convention of the 9th of January last; which delegation of power was solemnly ratified by the people at the ballot box, and proclaimed by the Military Governor, on behalf of the United States, as the organic law—is the supreme law of the land, and will be rigidly enforced; and all who shall band themselves together for the purpose of defeating the execution of said law will be declared in rebellion against the State of Tennessee, and dealt with as rebels.

And I do proclaim that no person is entitled to vote at any election by the people of this State, unless he shall first actually prove by testimony, under oath, that he comes within the provisions of the first section of said law; and shall obtain a certificate of registration as prescribed in said law, upon such proof in fact made. And that the votes of all persons and all counties contrary to the strict provisions of this law, will be thrown out, and will not be taken into account in this office of the Secretary of State.

And I do further proclaim, that said law requires that every candidate for office shall take the oath prescribed by the Seventh section of said act; and no person is or can be a candidate until he shall have properly taken and subscribed said oath; and I do declare that any person preying to be a candidate for Congress, or other office, who shall fail to take and subscribe said oath, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, or before the third day of August next, will not be treated as a candidate, and all votes for such person will not be taken into account.

And I call upon the civil authorities throughout the State to arrest and bring to justice all persons who, under pretence of being candidates for Congress or other office, are travelling over the State denouncing and nullifying the Constitution and laws of the land, and spreading sedition and a spirit of rebellion.

I also command all clerks of the County Courts, and Judges of elections, faithfully and strictly to perform and not to evade the responsible trust confided to them by said law; and I solemnly warn them that they will be held to a strict account for any failure in this respect.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the [L. S.] seal of the State to be affixed, at the Department in Nashville, this 10th day of July, A. D. 1865.

W. G. BROWNLOW.

By the Governor: A. J. FLETCHER, Secretary of State.

SINGULAR DEATH FROM TERROR.

At the fight which took place near Blue Mills, Mo., in September, 1861, the Union forces, 3d Iowa Volunteers, were accompanied by one piece of artillery, a 6 pound gun, belonging to Schwartz Battery. The piece came early into action, and so terrible was the fire upon it that it was compelled to fall back, with the loss of many killed and wounded. The shifting of the scene of strife threw the ground upon which the gun had stood again into our possession; when a member of the battery, named Schelling, was found standing with a rammer in his hand, unconscious of anything around him. He was brought off the field, immovable as a statue. When he arrived in this city he was still unconscious. An examination indicated no wound, no concussion or compression. The pupils of the eyes were natural—the position of the body would remain as placed. He neither ate nor drank except by artificial means. He showed no signs of sleep save by his breathing. He died on the seventeenth day after the battle. He was said to have been an Austrian and an old soldier. Dr. Thorne, who was in charge of the general hospital here at the time, and from whom we obtained the particulars, is of the opinion that Schelling died from mere fright.—Kansas Journal.