

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, July 25, 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.

We have received the report of a speech of the Hon. B. F. PERRY, delivered before a public meeting of the citizens of Greenville, S. C., on the 3d day of July, which we will lay before our readers in our next.

Pugilistic-ism.

This is one of the items that is by no means pleasant on a warm summer's day, as on yesterday, but was, nevertheless, engaged in by two young men who wished to try their strength and pugilistic skill in a knock down. We would advise all such to keep cool on a hot day, and to remember the old adage of

"Little children should never let
Their angry passions rise,
Their little hands were never made
To tear out each others eyes."

Company A, 1st Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. LITTLE commanding, numbering one hundred men, rank and file, arrived in our town on Saturday last, to do provost duty, &c., under the orders of Brigadier General JAMES D. FESSENDEN.

More troops, as we learn from the General commanding, are expected to arrive in a few days.

Provisional Governor for Florida.

Judge MARVIN, formerly U. S. District Judge for the Southern district of Florida, as we learn by our exchanges, has been appointed Provisional Governor of that State by the President. This appointment completes the work of supplying all the States lately in rebellion with civil executives, and in once more placing them under the direction of Governors, either elected or appointed, acknowledging and in accord with the general government.

JOHN A. KAY, Esq.—This gentleman has returned to Columbia, and will resume his usual avocation as an architect and civil engineer. Of his abilities it is unnecessary to speak, as he was for a length of time a resident of this city, previous to the war, and was then well known and appreciated. He will now have an opportunity of using his talents in assisting in the renovation and rebuilding of our once beautiful city.

Those of the property owners who intend rebuilding in Winnsboro, should do well to keep this gentleman in mind.

We are personally acquainted with Mr. KAY, and can assure our fellow-citizens who may need his services, that he is an architect of the first order, and we trust he may be employed in planning and renovating our little town. See his card in another column.

Provisional Governor SHARPLEY, of Mississippi, issued at Jackson, the State capital, on the 1st instant, his proclamation announcing to the people his appointment by the President, and informing them of the duties with which he is charged. To avoid delay in proceeding with the work of preparing for the State convention, he reappoints in a large number of the counties, the county officers who were, under the rebel regime, incumbents at the time the national forces took possession of the State property, on the 22d of May last; but all are required to subscribe to the oath of allegiance prescribed by the President. He names as the day for electing delegates to the State convention the 7th of August proximo, and the 17th of that month as the time, and Jackson as the place for the convention to assemble.

Cotton.

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has received estimates of the cotton crop of the Mississippi. The figures submitted to him add about a million bales. Partial returns of the quantity of cotton east of the Mississippi estimate that somewhat exceeding a million bales have been made. This cotton will aid his efforts to restore the currency to a sound basis.

The Petticoat Slander.

We publish in another column two articles from the New York World, which nails to the wall the falsehood about Mr. DAVIS attempting escape in female apparel. If additional proof is needed to put the matter beyond a doubt to any sane mind, it is furnished by the official report of the officer commanding the force that made the capture. The report says the camp of Mr. DAVIS was surrounded early in the night, and after placing guards to render escape impossible, the men lay down to sleep, and at daybreak they surprised the camp and made the capture. Not a word is said about any attempt of Mr. DAVIS to escape in any manner. When we remember the immense sum offered for, and the great importance the Government attached to his capture, with the color that was certain to redound to the party making that capture, we must believe that every circumstance which transpired at the time would have been made known through the official report. Is not the fact then, that no mention is made of any such attempt, a sufficient refutation of the slander to every unprejudiced mind? The story is all bosh. Sensation clap-trap, manufactured by the Northern journals, and credited only by stupid block-heads. Every eye witness of the capture agrees in the statement that Mr. DAVIS was surprised, and being in dishabille—the air being cool—Mrs. DAVIS threw over his shoulders one of her shawls and a water proof, and we learn from a source entitled to the utmost credit, that when the shawl was thrown over his shoulders, a portion of it enveloped his head, which he immediately threw back and surrendered himself with becoming dignity.

What benefit, what honor or glory, was to redound to his immediate captors, or the Nation, by the circulation of such a silly slander, is beyond the comprehension of any sane mind, and we have always felt confident that it would be utterly refused, but being of the vanquished side, our voice would not have availed. We, therefore, thank the World for its nobleness in thus exposing the falsehood in the very home of its paternity.

A True Union Man.

The New Orleans Picayune, of the 8th instant, alluding to the appointment of BENJAMIN F. PERRY, as Provisional Governor of South Carolina makes the following comments under the above caption:

"B. F. Perry has been appointed Governor of South Carolina, is a most capable and virtuous gentleman. The selection of such a man is another indication of the policy and sound judgement of President Johnson. It shows that he is determined to find in the several States the proper men to direct the reorganization of those unfortunate communities. The appointment of such men as Wells, Sharkey, and Perry, will do more to restore order, good feeling and promote reorganization, than any other step which has yet been taken in this direction. Mr. Perry is a gentleman of life-time devotion to the old Union. He has manifested this sentiment not by cheap professions and loud high sounding speeches, made before people who are all of one feeling and idea, and that in favor of the sentiment avowed, but he has proclaimed and maintained it in the presence of an excited and nearly unanimous crowd of violent opponents and denouncers. It required little courage to be a good Union man in Massachusetts and New York, but in South Carolina it has taxed to the utmost the manhood of the boldest and strongest hearted to avow any such sentiment for the last twenty-five years. Mr. Perry is that man. He never shrank from the responsibility of his opinions, defended and justified them everywhere, and thus won the respect and confidence of all his adversaries.

He opposed nullification thirty-five years ago, and took the field in earnest and vigorous opposition to the secession in 1861. A native of the State, of an old and distinguished family, he clung to the old Union without renouncing or regarding as inconsistent therewith the warmest affection for and pride in his State. He was not of that bastard class of Unionists who think it essential to display their love of the Union, that they should ignore the claims of their State, and acquiesce in measures to de-

prive them of their rights under the constitution. In all that appertained to South Carolina, in all that sovereignty which was clearly reserved to her, she had no truer son or more gallant defender than Perry; but when it was proposed, as he thought, to expand that sovereignty, so as to trench upon and interfere with the rightful powers of the Federal Government and to destroy the national character of the Confederacy, then he was a Union man, and stood ready to resist the claims and acts of the extra States rights men.

Mr. Perry adhered to this position, amid all the clamor, tumult and violence which marked the scenes preceding and following the secession of his State. When the war broke out he retired to his plantation in sorrowful silence and gloomy despondency. He could not raise his hand against his native State; he could not aid or sympathize with those who were waging terrible war against her people. And yet he condemned the cause which had brought on this state of things. He was still a Union man, and now, when the war is over, may justly proclaim his unchanged devotion to the constitution, and has well deserved the trust and confidence which the President has manifested in him by his appointment as Governor of his native State."

Safeguards for Pardon.

The following circular letter of the Attorney General is issued to the several Provisional Governors of the Southern States:

After consultation with the President, I desire to call your attention to, and ask your co-operation in, cases arising under the proclamation of amnesty and pardon of May 29, 1865. While the administration desires to make the operation of that instrument as possible, it is obvious that great dangers are to be apprehended from a loose or indiscriminate exercise of clemency. In order, therefore, to protect your State and the General Government from the evils resulting from such use of the President's pardoning power, I desire to refer to you, hereafter, the applications for pardon, made in pursuance of that proclamation, by citizens of your State, in relation to which this department lacks information, and to ask from you a report in each case as to the propriety of granting the clemency invoked. The special points on which information is desired are: First, is the petitioner, from such information as you can obtain, likely to be a peaceable and useful citizen in the future. Second, have any proceedings been instituted against his property under the confiscation act. Third, is any property belonging to him now in possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise. In cases where reference is made to you, all the papers on file in this office will be sent to you for your information, and it is earnestly desired that you will give them a prompt and careful attention and return them with your report. The President desires these cases, referred to you for two objects: First, to do away as far as may be possible with any risk of granting pardons to disloyal or otherwise improper persons, and especially to such persons as, from previous conduct and character are not to be trusted with the control of that class, which has been happily converted by rebellion and war, from slavery to freedom, and to which the government looks in the not far distant future for support, and from intelligent and loyal citizens. Second, the President desires to strengthen your hands in the reorganization of society in your State by every means constitutionally belonging to him. To you, primarily, he looks for the support of law and order in your State, and for the institution of such measures as will, at the earliest day, place her in proper relations to the general Union, and thus restore to her the blessings of a government which we proudly think to be as good as it is merited. The United States District Attorneys are instructed to render such assistance as may be necessary in the matter.

The Ohio Republican Convention is regarded as a sharp rebuke to the Chase faction. The conservative element was so predominant that the radical faction did not dare even to make a trial of its strength. Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox, a successful soldier, is politically the especial friend of Postmaster-General Dennison, and was nominated by acclamation. With unanimity also, the convention refused to subscribe to the dogma of negro suffrage. The attempt was made by Don. Platt, but the previous question cut off his amended resolutions. The emphatic repudiation of Judge Chase by his own State, the Atlas thinks, looks as if there wasn't "going to be much of a shower after all."—New York Express.

[From the New York World, June 24.]

The Jeff Davis Disguise Fiction.

To the Editor of the World: I notice in your remarks this morning deprecating the recent coinage of all manner of, personally discreditable stories regarding the rebel leaders, this sentence:

"The masterly fictions of the War Department concerning Jefferson Davis and his attempt to escape in disguise," &c."

Agreeing entirely in the spirit of your observations, and with as hearty a contempt as you feel and express for the practice, too common with a certain class of journals, of "hitting men when they are down," I am nevertheless surprised that you deem the story of Davis's attempt to escape disguised in his wife's aqua scutum to be a fiction circulated from the War Department, and beg to ask that you will inform the public what reasons you have for discrediting it.

Certainly no right-feeling American wants to believe such a thing even of chief rebel; but for my part I have felt compelled to believe it, as I think most of my fellow-citizens have. Will not you tell us what the facts are?

Your obedient servant,

Our reasons for discrediting the story of Jeff. Davis's attempt to escape in disguise are these: first, the absence of any evidence of its truth; second, its incongruity with Davis's personal character, third and chiefly, the fact that Colonel Pritchard, whose name associated with the story has given it all the credit it ever had with any one, has been making speeches frequently since his arrival North in one of which he has in the most distant manner alluded to the disguise. On the contrary, in private, as we are informed on the best possible authority, he speaks of the story, but as distinctly says that he was not present, and did not see the reported occurrence or any part of it. It was reported to him, and, as he always adds "sworn to at Washington."

Besides this disclaimer of actual knowledge by Colonel Pritchard, we are informed, and believe, that the captain of the gunboat which brought him to Fortress Monroe reports Colonel Pritchard as having told him repeatedly that there was not a word of truth in the story, but some people thought it necessary to keep it up. Mr. Davis was but partly dressed when the party rushed in. He surrendered promptly and with dignity, saying that he was unarmed. When about to be removed, Mrs. Davis threw or handed him the water-proof which he wore till put on the gunboat.

The story so discreditable to our soldiers, who were represented in this same current narrative of the affair as having bullied and abused Mr. Davis, is equally false. They took no such advantage of their power, but, on the contrary, simply made it impossible for him to escape, and then treated him as brave soldiers would and should treat a fallen foe.

This we believe to be the truth of the matter, and we certainly do not consider the fact that Secretary Stanton has sent Mrs. Davis' aqua scutum to the Chicago fair to prove that Mr. Davis attempted to escape in disguise, any more than we should consider it proof if he had sent Mr. Davis's bonnet to the Paris exhibition.

[From the New York World, June 29.]

The Davis Petticoat Canard.

The reasons which we gave the other day for disbelieving the War Department fiction regarding Mr. Davis' capture and attempt to escape disguised in his wife's petticoats, have not been controverted, so far as we have seen, by any journal in the country. Nor has it been attempted to be denied, so far as we know, by even the most facile organ of the War Department, that Colonel Pritchard's name, which gave the story all its ready currency, has been withdrawn from it. Colonel Pritchard never believed, much more never endorsed it. The story is assuredly false, and no American but what will be glad to see its falsity doubly confirmed in the letter below, on the authority of Confederate officers, with Mr. Davis at the time of his capture, whose word will not be disputed:

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

To the Editors of the World—Sir: I have noticed in the columns of the World a statement of reasons for disbelieving the absurd reports set afloat in regard to the capture of Mr. Davis, and having the facts from first hands, I deem it but right in the cause of truth to let you know them.

Mr. Davis, with his party, consisting of from ten to fifteen persons, was travelling on a different road from that taken by Mrs. Davis and her wagons, making his way leisurely toward the

Trans-Mississippi department, when he was alarmed by reports that Mrs. Davis was in danger of being robbed by straggling bands of deserters, and left the road without means of moving to shift for herself. He immediately set off late in the evening, about two days before his capture, and rode all night to join her. Finding that the danger was not exaggerated, he remained to protect her from molestation, intending to have resumed his separate journey, unincumbered by baggage, on the very morning of his capture. The party had no idea of being pursued, and the first notification of it they had was from the irruption of the cavalry into their camp. Mr. Davis was sleeping in his wife's tent, and had not yet risen. The cavalry were in possession of the camp for nearly half an hour before they seemed to find out whom they had captured, when some one shouted, "We've got old Jeff," or some such words. When taken, he was in his dressing gown, in which he had slept, and acted with the dignity which all who know anything of him, friend or foe, would have expected. He was treated with perfect respect by his captors; no scene of any sort taking place and none of the prisoners heard anything of the petticoat story until they learned it from the northern papers on their arrival at Fortress Monroe.

It seems almost absurd to combat a canard which has no responsible author, but is based on the reported dictum of some privates of the Michigan cavalry, who probably had never before seen a gentleman's dressing-gown, and might have mistaken it for a lady's dress. Yet, as a matter of history, and since the story has made so much noise, it may deserve this much notice. It is to be hoped that the press of the country will have sufficient generosity to acknowledge their error and retract the calumnies they have aided to disseminate concerning a fallen foe.

The authorities for the statements in this note are Colonel Lubbock, ex-Governor of Texas, and Colonel Johnston, son of General Albert Sidney Johnston, aide-de-camp to Mr. Davis and captured at the same time with him. Both are gentlemen of unimpeachable honor and veracity, whose testimony no candid man can hesitate to accept in opposition to the vague rumors afloat about this matter. They cannot tell their own story, therefore, I speak for them, they being now, unless very lately removed, prisoners at Fort Delaware, and any doubts as to the facts contained in this communication can be settled by reference to them.

It seems to me a good plan always to hear both sides before believing a story, especially where the accused is powerless even to speak in his own defense. If indeed such petty malice deserves to be dignified by a refutation.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

The following note from the Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, who accompanied Chief Justice Chase on his recent journey to South Carolina, confirms the above statement:

To the Editor of the Examiner and Chronicle:

I notice your remark as to Mr. Jefferson Davis's escape. I believe, from an impartial examination of the testimony (and I am impartial,) that he was in bed when Colonel Pritchard's squadron surrounded the tents; and that he arose and dressed himself hastily throwing a shawl around his shoulders, and was thus captured. I may be mistaken, but the first stories have already been stripped of much of their ludicrous decorations, and "to this complexion" the truth will come at last. At my request, the papers which are copying from you here will omit my assertion that the account is "a fable." I am satisfied that it is.

It is only by supposing him an imbecile that anybody can believe he hoped to get away in female attire, with his "military boots on" (for so the story goes,) when he saw himself surrounded, at daylight.

R. FULLER.
Baltimore, June 11.

The number of emigrants who arrived in New York from Europe last week was 5,500, and estimating the value of each one to the capital of the country at \$1,500, the week's emigration is worth \$8,250,000. The average of money, specie, brought by emigrants this year has been \$60 per head, so that the 5,500 emigrants of last week added \$330,000 in coin to our stock of specie. Before a month most of them will be at work, earning wages and producing wealth, paying taxes in the way of consuming taxed goods, and thereby helping to support the Government and pay the interest on the debt.

Mem.—Prentice (Louisville Journal) says: Never buy goods of those who don't advertise. They sell so little that they have to sell dear.