

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, July 29, 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.

In another column will be found the proclamation of Gov. B. F. PERRY, recently appointed Provisional Governor by the President of the United States for and in the State of South Carolina. It is a manly and open document, and will, no doubt, be read with interest, and receive the firm support of every true Carolinian.

Time alone forbid us expressing our views in reference to this able document, as we should like to do, but we will take the first opportunity of giving our opinions, in extenso, upon its merits. Suffice for the present, we lend our cordial and hearty support to the Governor, on the principles laid down in his proclamation.

An Unfortunate Occurrence.

We learn from a gentleman just from Newberry, that a most unfortunate shooting affair took place near that place on Saturday last. It seems that a watermelon patch of a Mr. HARE was depredated upon by some persons unknown, and that Mr. H. employed a gentleman by the name of REYNOLDS, (a Confederate soldier,) to stand guard and see that no one intruded upon the premises, and while Mr. REYNOLDS was fulfilling his contract, two soldiers of the 56th New York regiment, on provost duty at Newberry, entered the place and commenced plugging melons for the purpose of getting ripe ones, when they were fired upon by Mr. REYNOLDS and one of them mortally wounded. The other surrendered himself up, and was taken to headquarters. Our informant states that both Mr. HARE and Mr. REYNOLDS were arrested and lodged in jail.

Mr. HARE'S dwelling house, at his plantation near Newberry, was subsequently burnt down by some of the comrades of the wounded man, in retaliation, as was told us, for the shooting of the soldier.

[From the New York Herald, July 19.]

Jeff Davis:

His Health Greatly Impaired—He is not expected to Live Long—One Eye Almost Totally Blind and the other much Impaired—Full Details of His Habits in Prison—The News of the Execution of the Assassination Communicated to Him, and Its Effect.

[Our Fortress Monroe Correspondence.]

FORTRESS MONROE, July 17.

From all the sources of information I am able to command, there is no doubt Jeff Davis is slowly but surely declining in health from his protracted imprisonment. He will not even avail himself of the opportunities of exercise afforded him, and he has a space of about twenty by twenty feet he could walk about in if he chose; but all the long hours of each weary day he sits at the barred embrasure of his casemate, sullen, silent, speechless. With his chin alternately resting on one hand and then on both, he looks unintermittingly through this opening. Where rest his eyes and what thoughts stir that brain no one can tell. Before him are the bay and the passing ships, and the Rip Raps, growing each day into a wondrous work of impregnable strength; and beyond, the blue sky and fleeting clouds and wild sea birds enjoying the boundless freedom of the outer air. And mingling with these sights comes the perpetual, mournful refrain, the sound of the waves dashing upon the beach. Here he is a prisoner, and under what circumstances and under what terrible charges hanging over him, Not a moment is he left alone—not a moment passes he is not under the vigilant eye of soldiers. There is no egress through those strong iron bars. There is no escape through this cordon of muskets. There can be no attempt at rescue from without. What wonder is it that that form has grown more emaciated, those cheeks more sunken, those eyes more lustrous, that brow more wrinkled—his hair whiter, his words fewer, his spirits sunk in perpetual gloom? Health has left him, hope is gone; that proud spirit is broken, and the end is not far. I am writing no

fancy sketch. I have been told to-day that Jeff Davis, if he keeps up his present prison habits and despondency, will not live six weeks longer.

A CHAPLAIN ATTENDS HIM.

Yesterday Mr. Davis requested permission for a chaplain to see him. This is the second request of this kind he has made since his arrival. Chaplain Kerfoot was sent to his cell. He greeted the chaplain with warmth. "It is to you and to this book" (holding the Bible in his hand) "I must look," he said, "for consolation now." The chaplain talked to him of his spiritual condition, read to him passages from the Bible and prayed with him. After the chaplain left Davis appeared to be in much better spirits than he has been in for some time past.

READING THE BIBLE.

He reads the Bible morning and evening. Recently, I am told, he protracts these readings much more than at the commencement of his imprisonment. He confesses his belief in the Bible, and professes to have made it the ruling guide of his life. It is evident that he does not fancy being confined exclusively to reading the Scriptures, for he sometimes clamors for a different style of literature; but his request in this regard thus far has not been complied with. The refusal to extend his reading privileges, and not permitting him to write to his wife or see letters from her, have formed the burden of his complaints.

HIS EYESIGHT GROWING MORE DEFECTIVE.

If permission was given him to have all the books he wished he could not read much himself, and for the comfort derived from them would have to rely mainly on others reading to him. One eye is now almost totally blind, and the other gives indication of rapidly becoming so. He has complained lately of seeing objects double. He still wears his goggles during the day time.

HIS DAILY ROUTINE.

Life in prison is necessarily monotonous. With few it has ever been more so than with Davis. He rises pretty early, usually at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a bath the first thing, using salt water at first, and winding up with fresh water. His bathing facilities are limited, consisting of a common wash tub half filled with salt water, a wash basin of fresh water, coarse towels and soap. An army blanket he converts into a temporary screen, and bathes behind this. He is not very particular about his toilet, the fashion of combing his hair and all that, but is exact upon the subject of cleanliness of his underclothing, sheets, towels, &c. Bath and toilet completed, he reads his Bible, and at half-past eight has his breakfast. This is served him from Dr. Craven's table. The statement in some of the papers that a daughter of Dr. Craven brings him his food is incorrect. A soldier brings his meals to him. Tea, toast and an egg or two, or broiled steak, usually make up his breakfast. His appetite is very variable. General Miles may call in to see him and pass a few words, or the officer of the guard may have something to say; for only these two, except his physician and Craven, and the chaplain, of course, when he calls, are allowed to speak to him. In conversation he has betrayed an anxiety and even determination to discuss the subject of the impossibility of ever convicting him of treason. He throws himself back upon the question of State rights as his main point of defence. For some time, finding that all the discussion was on his own side, he has kept silent on the subject. Except these interruptions in the way of conversation, which it will be understood, are not daily by any means, he passes most of his time till half-past three P. M., his dinner hour, in looking at the window. He smokes his pipe occasionally, but is no great smoker. He says that much smoking makes him too nervous. After dinner he passes the time as before. He has supper at half-past eight o'clock, and then directly goes to bed. He sleeps pretty soundly, but more so formerly than latterly. At first the light kept burning in the room all night troubled him, but he has become used to it and makes no complaint on the subject now, as perhaps he knows it would do no good if he did.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT THE GUARD.

In previous letters I have described Mr. Davis' quarters and the guard placed over him. Both continue the same as at first. He has been urged to have the guard in his own room, the rear room of the casemate—two are kept constantly in both front and back rooms and an officer with them—removed and kept in the front room. But his entreaty was of no avail. Next he desired that the guard in his own room might be allowed to stand instead of being

kept walking, but here, too, his request has not been complied with.

THE LATE EXECUTION OF THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

There is every reason to believe that the execution of the assassination conspirators in Washington has been communicated to Davis within the past three or four days. It is certain that a great and marked change has come over him, and to his undoubted knowledge of this execution the change is attributed. His food is of the best quality, he has abundance of pure air, and there is no special reason otherwise accounting for present gloominess and decreasing health.

[From the New York Herald, July 19.]

South Carolina.

The Negro Troubles at Charleston—Matters in the Interior—The Railroads and Cotton Crop, &c.

[OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.

THE CITY

is again quiet. The Forty-seventh regiment Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers makes a very efficient police. They patrol the streets in squads of six, with no other weapon than a small club. A number of colored men, disguised as soldiers in United States uniforms, have been arrested and lodged in jail. Nearly every one of them had a pistol and knife concealed under the belt. But for the decisive measures taken, bloody encounters would have doubtless been the result.

General Bennett, commandant of the post, issued the following order:

General Order—No. 61.

HEADQ'RS, CITY OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, July 12, 1865.

1. The attention of the commander of this post having been called to the defiant and discourteous spirit manifested in the city between the troops and the civilians, both white and colored, causing of late serious and disgraceful disturbances, it is deemed necessary, and is hereby ordered, that all citizens remain at their homes after eight o'clock P. M., abstaining from noisy discussions, or assembling in groups on the streets or other public places, day or night.

Some citizens disguised as soldiers having been engaged in disorderly acts, it is ordered that any citizen hereafter found in the United States uniform will be arrested and turned over to the Provost Marshal.

3. At this time of comparative peace, when the energies of the nation are absorbed in the restoration of harmony and the re-establishment of good feeling among all classes entitled to the rights of citizenship, discourtesy toward civilians is beneath the dignity of soldiers. Respectful deportment among soldiers, as well as toward their officers, as an indication of good discipline in any command; but courtesy without humility toward those who have no claim except upon your manhood, is the best guarantee of good breeding and nobleness of character. It is enjoined upon the enlisted men in the city that they behave insolently to no person, of whatever color; that they do not monopolize the sidewalks or assemble in groups to the inconvenience of women or other passers by. Citizens should remember that civil rule is not established, and that any act of theirs which may lead to difficulties with the troops will tend to protract that end. Their bearing should be in no manner defiant or discourteous to the troops, and any insolence leading to disturbances will subject the offenders to punishment. Upon the creation of any disturbance during the day or night, the commanding officer of the district of the city in which it may occur will at once send patrols under commissioned officers to arrest all persons found in the streets in the vicinity of the disturbance, except persons on important business, who will be required to report at the nearest guard for an escort.

By order of Brevet Brigadier Gen.

W. T. BENNETT,

Commanding Post.

CHARLES F. JOY, First Lieutenant Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, and A. A. A. General.

The citizens (whites) complain loudly of the injustice of the above order. They deny the existence of any hostile feeling between the troops and themselves. The order compels business men to close their stores about seven in the evening, the hour for the liveliest retail business on King-street, when the heat of the day has passed.

Since the order was issued the headquarters of General Bennett and the Provost Marshal's office have been besieged by applicants for night passes.

VISIT OF GENERAL GILMORE.

General Gilmore and staff arrived here on Thursday morning on board the steamer *Cosmopolitan*. The object of

the General's visit was to make special inquiry into the origin and cause of the disturbances. He was in close consultation with General Hatch all day Thursday. From the information he had received the General had been led to expect a good deal of trouble, and accordingly ordered the Sixth regular United States infantry to accompany him. Learning everything was quiet, the regulars, on their arrival here, were ordered to Hilton Head.

ANOTHER ORDER.

On Friday morning General Bennett issued the following additional order:

General Order—No. 62.

HEADQ'RS, CITY OF CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, July 13, 1865.

Residents of the city of Charleston, not in the military service of the United States, are required, within forty-eight hours, to turn into the Provost Marshal, Captain Charles E. Tucker, at 191 Meeting street, all the firearms within their possession. All persons hereafter arriving in the city will, within twenty-four hours after their arrival, deposit their arms at the place mentioned.

Guards will arrest any person found carrying firearms in the city or within the intrenchments on Charleston Neck. Persons so arrested, or those neglecting to comply with the terms of this order, will be dealt with by military court. All arms turned in, in compliance with this order, will be properly marked, safely stored and receipts given for the same. They are held for the owner, and a monthly return for them will be made to these headquarters. In some special cases the commander of the post of Charleston will, when he thinks proper, grant a written permit to retain arms.

The carrying of clubs and sword canes in the city of Charleston will be considered a military offence, and persons will be arrested for the same. Aged or infirm persons will not be molested for carrying canes not loaded or containing swords.

By order of Brevet Brigadier Gen.

W. T. BENNETT,

Commanding Post.

CHARLES F. JOY, First Lieutenant Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

As the whites, with few exceptions, delivered up their arms on the occupation of the city by the Union troops, the order to them will be of little interest. Every house in the city at the time of the occupation by the Union soldiers underwent a thorough searching operation by the troops of the Twenty-first United States colored troops, for the purpose of announcing freedom to the slaves, the seizure of firearms and the capture of abandoned property, furniture, &c. The number of firearms thus far brought in since the publication of the order, are five rifles and seven pistols, mostly belonging to blacks.

The Colored Orphan Asylum, after a number of changes by the release of property to the owners, has at last been settled in Memminger's extensive mansion and grounds at the corner of Smith and Wentworth streets. It now has about one hundred and seventy-five members.

THE MORTALITY LIST

has considerably diminished within the past two weeks. For the week from the 11th to the 17th June, inclusive, the deaths were eighty-eight blacks, twenty-five whites; from the 18th to the 24th of June, inclusive, sixty-eight blacks, twenty-one whites; from 25th of June to the 1st of July, inclusive, sixty-six blacks, twenty-two whites; from 2nd to the 8th of July, inclusive, sixty-six blacks, twenty-two whites, making a total in month of four hundred and eighty-five blacks and one hundred and thirty-four whites, a dreadful comparison with former years, when the whole number of deaths in a month did not average forty or fifty, white and black. The highest number of deaths in the yellow fever epidemic of 1864, was fifty-nine.

THE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD

is doing a fine business, though running at present only tri-weekly trains.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The work on this road is progressing steadily and rapidly. The management have taken up the iron on the Camden branch to complete the road to Columbia. This is considered a very good move, as the supplies of cotton and other products are much greater in the section of Columbia than in the section of country around Camden. The Greenville, S. C., road and the Charlotte, N. C., road, are the two great arteries for supplying the Columbia Branch, and these are in full operation.

Great anxiety is felt to complete and have in operation the Augusta branch. The vast cotton and grain trade brought to Charleston heretofore by this route is now left to the slow process of wagoning, from Augusta and intermediate

points to Orangeburg, the present terminus of the South Carolina Railroad to Charleston.

The president of the road, W. J. Magrath, Esq., leaves on the Alhambra to-day for New York, to endeavor to make some arrangements for iron to complete the Augusta branch. It can only be accomplished through Northern capital and Northern merchants, to whom the completion of this road will be of inestimable value in the large supplies of cotton that will be brought at once to this market and shipped to New York. The management, however, must complete the Augusta branch, either by Northern or foreign capital, as it will be as much as they can do to finish the Columbia branch. If Northern capitalists will aid in this work, the cotton trade will speedily revive in something like its former grandeur.

The South Carolina Railroad has always been favorite stock. The planters in that portion of the country are willing and anxious to sell, but the difficulty has been to get it to market. A number of young men out of employment have directed their attention to this matter and are engaged as wagoners, bringing in five and six bales of cotton at each trip to Orangeburg, and then selling it at a margin between the interior prices and the market price in Charleston. It is to be hoped that they will continue in this laudable enterprise and bring some of the cotton now locked up in the interior to our market.

MILITARY DIVISIONS.

The following order will show the sub-districts into which General Hatch's department has been divided:

General Order—No. 71.

HEADQUARTERS, MILITARY

DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,

CHARLESTON, July 6, 1865.

In accordance with General Order No. 102, Headquarters, Department of the South, the following sub-districts are erected within this military district:

1. The First sub-district will comprise the city of Charleston—the district of country outside Charleston city limits within five miles of the fortifications on Charleston Neck, the parishes of St. Andrew's and St. John's Collection, Sullivan's Island and Fort Sumter. Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Bennett is assigned to the command of the sub-district, headquarters at Charleston. The garrison will consist, for the present, of the Forty-seventh-Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, one Hundred and Sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Twenty-first United States colored troops and the companies of the Third Rhode Island artillery now on duty in the district.

2. The Second sub-district will comprise Colleton district and the country, within five miles of Summerville—Colonel James C. Becher, Thirty-fifth United States colored troops, commanding; headquarters at Summerville. Garrison to consist of the Thirty-fifth United States colored troops and one company of the First Ohio cavalry.

3. The Third sub-district will comprise the districts of Orangeburg and Barnwell—Brevet Brigadier General A. T. Hartwell commanding; headquarters at Orangeburg. Garrison to consist of the Fifty-fourth New York Volunteers, Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers, and one company of the First Ohio cavalry.

4. The Fourth sub-district will comprise the districts of Richmond and Lexington—Colonel M. Houghton, Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, commanding; headquarters at Columbia. Garrison to consist of the Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteers and one company of the First Ohio cavalry.

5. The Fifth sub-district will comprise the district of Charleston, except such part as is placed by this order in the First and Second sub-districts; headquarters at Mount Pleasant. The garrison will be designated in a future order.

6. The commanders of sub-districts will, with as little delay as possible, make such disposition of their forces as will, in their judgment, best enable them to thoroughly suppress any dissatisfaction to the government, and maintain order within the limits of their command. They will immediately organize Superior and Circuit courts, as directed by General Order No. 102, Headquarters, Department of the South, informing these headquarters of the organization of the court, the names of the Assistant Provost Judges and the citizens associated with them. The greatest care will be taken in selecting loyal citizens (as associates of the assistant judges) the persons so appointed must not only be of undoubted loyalty, but must possess the confidence and respect of the community from which they are selected.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen.

JOHN P. HATCH.

LEONARD B. PERRY, Assistant Adjutant General.