

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, August 8, 1865.

## To Correspondents.

Our correspondent's M's communication has been unavoidably crowded out of this issue. It shall appear in our next.

The communication of "One of the People," has been received and we will try and give place to it in our next.

"G's" letters have also been received. We will give them due attention.

We learn by the Columbia Phoenix that J. C. JANNEY, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster for that city. The appointment is an admirable one.

## Post Routes.

We learn from Washington, says the Petersburg Express, that arrangements are being perfected by the Postmaster General for reestablishing, at once, all the mail routes in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

## The Richmond Election.

"The New York News is well pleased with the result of the late election in Richmond. It puts precisely the interpretation upon the voting that every other candid person must do. The election, in its view, shows that the people of Virginia delight to honor those who fought the invader. Indeed, this election is full of significance. It proves that the people of Virginia have no regard for half-way men. They like honesty, candor, principle."

We copy the above from the Richmond Republic, which paper copies it from the New York News. The Republic, in a long leader following, sneers as the recent election, which it bitterly opposes. The annexed order of the Major General commanding at Richmond, prohibiting the organization of those elected, is taken from the Petersburg Express:

"HEAD QRS. DIST. OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, VA., July 28, 1865.

"Captain Hager, 14th U. S. Infantry, Provost Marshal First District:

"CAPTAIN—By the above notice you will see that the officers elected at the municipal election on 25th inst., as members of Council and Aldermen of this city, are to meet to-day at 5 p. m. at the Council Chamber for the purpose of organizing. You will present yourself at the Council Chamber, and notify them that the said organization is prohibited, and that no action looking towards an organization will be permitted.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JNO. W. TURNER.

Brevet Major General, Commanding."

By the tenor of a letter of the correspondent of the Petersburg Express, written from Richmond, and the paragraph selected from the Republic, giving the opinion of the New York News in reference to the election of the men selected to compose the City Council of Richmond, taken in connection with the military order above, forces the opinion upon us that there is more at the bottom of this matter than has been brought to light.

As a loyal citizen of the United States, having, in good faith, taken the oath of allegiance to support the same, we claim the right to express ourself on the subject, giving our convictions as to the course of the military authorities in annulling the recent election, and the tendency it may have to keep up hostile feelings between the people of the South and the Government of the United States. It appears that the principal objection of the military commander to the validity of the election, is owing to the fact that many of the officers elected were formerly secessionists, or at least participated in the rebellion in different capacities. But, it appears, nevertheless, that, their cause having failed, they, like good citizens, took the oath to support the Government from which they had rebelled. Living quietly at home, an election was ordered by the Governor of their State for Mayor and Aldermen, and other officers, of their city; they were nominated to fill the vacant positions and were elected, but not allowed to qualify or organize, by the order from the Major General commanding, as copied above.

The influence that this action of the

military authorities of the United States will have on the people of the South toward the Government of the United States is, we fear, to be deplored. Such action toward a people who have been overpowered, and who have yielded, who have returned to their allegiance and been pardoned, is calculated to excite a spirit of bitterness and hostility toward the Government of the United States, the very feeling all good men deplore and are faithfully endeavoring to prevent.

The course of all should now be to conciliate; to heal the wounds of our late strife, and to bring together, in perfect harmony and good feeling, the people of the North and South. Will such a course do it? Will the action of the military authorities at Richmond, if carried out throughout the South, result in establishing good order and a respect for the laws? We think not.

The course of our military commanders should then be to deal as leniently with those who have recently opposed them, as possible,—when they have taken the oath of allegiance, and have so conducted themselves as to give satisfactory evidence of their being good and loyal citizens of the Government. Do not, because they had once taken up arms against the United States Government, but now have laid them down, and subscribed to an oath of allegiance to the same, still continue to treat them as rebels, but look upon them as good and loyal citizens,—as loyal as he who wears the Federal uniform, and as ready to support the interests of the Government they have sworn their allegiance to.

We hope that a conciliatory policy will yet be marked out in Virginia, and that all things may so work in that State, as well as all the other States, as to produce good feeling and harmony among all classes of citizens.

A correspondent at Fortress Monroe writes, (July 26th):

A second hours' walk inside the fortress was yesterday afternoon permitted Jeff. Davis. The same guard attended him as in his first walk, and the same reticence was kept up both on his part and that of his guardian attendants. The salutary effect of this outdoor exercise on the spirits of Davis is already apparent. If they are continued there can be no doubt of his health improving, if it is not wholly restored. Renewed rumors reach us of his speedy removal to Washington for trial, but no credit is given them.

EXCITEMENT IN WESTERN VIRGINIA OVER RETURNED CONFEDERATES.—L. Wilson, son of E. C. Wilson, deceased, who left his home in this place at the commencement of the rebellion, and accepted the position of Colonel in the Rebel army, returned home on Saturday last. He was waited upon by a crowd of soldiers and others, at his mother's residence, on Saturday night, and ordered to leave. He promised if they would only allow him to remain until the first of the week he would leave town, which request was granted, and the crowd then dispersed. He left according to promise.

PARSON BROWNLOW AND THE CONDITION OF TENNESSEE.—The civil affairs in the States of Tennessee, under the administration of Governor Brownlow, do not appear to be moving along very smoothly.

The Parson is one of those eccentric and obstinate men who have not a particle of conciliation in their composition. His forte is in pronouncing anathemas and in damning his opponents in the fire and brimstone style. Instead of quieting the bickerings, allaying animosities and conciliating conflicting interests he is constantly rubbing against the sharp corners of the different interests in his State, and thus increasing the contention among the people. Maintaining his prejudice with all his original bitterness, he bids fair to endanger the peace and order of the State. Owing to these peculiarities of the Parson, we should not be surprised if Tennessee remained in a condition of turmoil and strife during his entire term of office.

New York Herald, 17th inst.

Returns of the elections in Virginia represent that in other portions of the State as well as Richmond the regular secession candidate have been generally successful. Encouraged by these results, it is said that the guerilla chief Mosby designs being a candidate for Congress.

## Affairs in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—News arrived yesterday from Brownsville, that S. Viesca, Governor of Saltillo, had captured the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith and party, at Piedras Negras, about fifty miles from Eagle Pass. A train of seventy-five wagons, four pieces of artillery and nine hundred muskets are said to have been surrendered by Kirby Smith and party, who are now on parole.

The above news was received in Brownsville on the 12th inst., from Major Texier, of Cortinas' staff.

I clip the following from the San Antonio Herald:

Our information from Eagle Pass and Piedras Negras, is up to July 1. We learn that Gen. Shelby had reached the first named point in a quiet and peaceable manner, but was informed by the authorities in Piedras Negras, that he would not be allowed to take his men into Mexico with arms in their hands, but that if he would leave his arms there would be no objection to his entrance into the country as emigrants with himself and men. We are informed that Gen. Shelby finally agreed to this, and sold his arms and cannon to the Liberals at Piedras Negras. There were two thousand five hundred stands of small arms and three pieces of artillery, for which Shelby received eleven thousand dollars—six thousand in specie and five thousand in bonds issued by the Liberals. The arms were immediately shipped for Chihuahua. The Governor of the State of Coahuila acted as agent for the Liberals.

Gen. Shelby entered Mexico with about two hundred and fifty men. The column of cavalry, under the command of Maj. Gen. Merritt, which left Shreveport on the 8th inst., has arrived at Marshall, Texas.

The march though the State will probably occupy a month. Forage and water it is expected will be very scarce along certain portions of the route, but up to the present time there has been abundance of both.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Chronicle has received a letter from New Orleans embodying the following extract from one written by a gentleman connected with the headquarters of the Union force at Clarksville, Texas. It is dated July 11, and is as follows:

I am lying at the mouth of the Rio Grande, opposite to Bagdad. The Mexicans under Maximilian guard the opposite side and our troops this. The respective pickets are not forty rods apart. There is a good deal of unfriendly feeling between the two armies, and they cannot long refrain from blows. On the 4th of July, our officers went over, and many rows occurred. I heard this morning that Gen. Brown, the commander at Brownsville, yesterday had an interview with Juarez, and promised him the assistance of the United States troops, and had ordered the Fourth Indians to cross the river. Gen. Steele, the department commander, went up by a despatch boat to counteract the order if possible. But even if he succeeds, things cannot long remain as they are.—Cor. New York Herald.

Our latest mails enables us to give the following additional particulars:

## REPORTED CAPTURES.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Times writes:

Brownsville, Saturday, July 8.—Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, Major Generals Magruder and Price, and Brigadier Generals Jo. Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, with four hundred men and officers, two pieces of artillery and a large wagon train, are moving from San Antonio, Texas, toward Eagle Pass, with the intention of entering Mexico. This information is from a gentleman of undoubted integrity who travelled with the party, and who arrived at Ringgold Barracks on the 4th instant. Ex-Governors Moore and Allen, of Louisiana, and Murrah and Clark, of Texas, and a number of lesser dignitaries, are in the party.

Brownsville, Thursday, July 13.—Major Texier, of Cortinas' staff, has just arrived from above, bringing intelligence of the capture of General Kirby Smith and his entire party. He was intercepted by the Governor of Saltillo, S. Viesca, on the 4th of July, at Piedras Negras, Mexico, about fifty miles below Eagle Pass, and compelled to surrender.

The victors got four pieces of artillery, nine hundred new rifles, and a train of seventy-five wagons loaded with ammunition and provisions. The officers and men were paroled.

The Federals recently captured 500 bales of cotton and a large wagon train laden with quinine, saltpetre, and other goods going to Texas.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### TELEGRAPHIC.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Gen. Dick Taylor arrived here to-day and is an applicant for pardon.

Capt. Walker of the Sacramento informs the Navy department that he could not make a lawful capture of the Rappahannock lately because she hugged the shore so closely as to be all the time in British waters.

The case in regard to legality of negro testimony, which lately arose in Alexandria has been arranged. All cases which may hereafter arise between white and colored people, where the latter are witnesses, shall be tried by Provost courts under circular No. 5.

Gen. Roddy is in Washington, applying for pardon.

J. W. Wright ex-deputy sheriff at Richmond, Va., has been elected (sheriff we suppose) over three competitors by 1844 votes defeating Riley, the present incumbent who has held the office for several years past.

Jefferson Davis' health has failed to such an extent that he has been permitted to take out door exercise—within the fort. Dr. Devan advised this saying that unless it was granted Davis could not live much longer. Clay receive the same privileges, though a strong guard accompanies him in his walks.

A special despatch from Galveston, dated the 1st inst., says: orders have been issued to the officers at Matamoras to prepare accoutrements for thirty thousand troops, to consist of French, Austrians, and Algerians.

The reason given for thus collecting troops is because we have a similar number at Brownsville, and other points. French officers assert that there is no reason why a United States army of a hundred thousand strong should go to Texas, unless she designs an aggressive movement on Mexico.

Attorney General Speed is preparing an opinion in favor of the legality of the trial of the conspirators against the lives of the President and others; because at the time of the commission of that deed, we were still at war with the rebels, and the District of Columbia has been under martial law ever since, no order having been issued for its revocation since the battle of Bull Run.

The Richmond Republican says the late elections in Richmond and Henrico, do not indicate Virginia sentiments.

The State of Virginia, by the late election, will place herself right before the country.

She President has appointed Lemuel Wilson, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Florida.

John G. Taylor has been appointed Collector of Customs of Annapolis.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—The Shenandoah was continuing a wholesale destruction among the whalers. Her commander was informed of the surrender of Lee, but did not credit it.

CONCORD, N. H., July 26.—A serious riot occurred, caused by returned soldiers, who broke open the clothing stores under the Eagle Hotel. Two companies of veteran reserves were ordered out, but they expressed much sympathy for the soldiers.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The President's order, dated June 27th, dividing the United States into military divisions and departments, has been somewhat remodeled. The department of Louisiana and Texas has been divided and made into two, which will be known as the department of Louisiana, to be commanded by Gen. Canby, and the department of Texas, to be commanded by Gen. W. H. Wright.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The whaling farque Milo arrived to day, in eight days from the Arctic Sea, with the crews of several whalers, destroyed by the pirate Shenandoah last month. The whalers Edward Casey, Hector, Abigail, Euphates, William Thompson, Sophia Thornton, Swift, and the Susan and Abigail, were captured and the most of them burned. The Milo was bonded for the purpose of taking off the crews.

The Shenandoah was continuing the wholesale destruction of whalers, and would probably soon destroy another fleet numbering sixty vessels. Her commander was informed of Lee's surrender and the collapse of the rebellion, but did not believe it. He believed in Lincoln's assassination, for he expected it. The Shenandoah called last at Melbourne. She was manned by English and Irish sailors. Some of the captured whalersmen joined her.

Raleigh, July 24.—I understand says that rebel papers are being up in all parts of the State, which openly denounce the Government, and promulgate treason. Most of the Federal appointments in the State are unable to qualify, not being a position to take the oath prescribed by Congress. Among the number is District Judge D. K.

## INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

Fort Laramie, July 27.—One thousand and Cheyennes, Sioux, Arrapahoes, Blackfeet and a few Camanches attacked Platte Bridge Station, on the telegraph road, on Tuesday. The garrison numbered less than 250. The fight lasted two days, and resulted in a heavy loss to the Indians. The loss on our side was Lieut. COLLINS and one enlisted man of the 11th Ohio Cavalry killed, and thirty-four men wounded; twenty five of them belonged to the 11th Ohio Cavalry, and nine to the 11th Kansas Regiment. The Indians retreated to the West, tearing down telegraph poles and destroying the wire.

A note was picked up on the battlefield, written by a white prisoner recently captured on the South Platte, which says the Indians do not want peace, but are fighting for all time; that we had killed one of their chiefs in fight, and they are going to destroy the telegraph, and that they expect reinforcements.

The body of Lieutenant Collins was horribly mutilated. His hands and feet were cut off, his throat was cut, his heart was torn out, he was scalped and had over hundred arrows in him.

There seems to be not the slightest disposition on the part of the Indians for peace, which can only be obtained by severely punishing them.

One of the Powder River columns is now moving to join the force from Platte Bridge, which is following the Indians.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 29.—the cotton to-day was much more attractive, and prices were a shade firmer.—Holders, towards the close, were asking 49c for middlings; the sales comprised 3,500 bales. Parties interested are anticipating much higher figures. A large number of Liverpool agents are in the New York market.

Gold reacted on yesterday morning from the extreme price of Thursday night—147. The market opened at 146½; sold at the second board for 146 and closed at 145¾. To-day (Saturday,) it opened at 145¾.

Augusta, July 31.—During the week there has been an active demand for cotton at full and advancing prices, with a limited offering stock, holders being unwilling to avail themselves of present prices. General sales have been made at 34 a 40c in currency, and at 24a26c. in coin. Buyers want lower prices, while sellers resist and withdraw their offerings.

MR. ROEBUCK ONCE MORE.—Of all the enemies of America in England, Mr. Roebuck is the most frank and outspoken. In a speech on the hustings at Sheffield, on the 10th instant, the Liberal candidate for Parliament defended his course on the American question as follows:

"Recollect that the United States of America extend over a territory so large and so beautifully fertile that, by and by, when it is filled, as it will be filled, with the great Anglo-Saxon race, that people—mark my words, our children may learn to believe them—that people will govern the world." My feeling was, and is, that they have manifested so arrogant a disposition, they have insulted England whenever she could be insulted, that I said, 'I will, as far as I am concerned, aid and assist in breaking up that powerful Union in communities that will be less powerful and better behaved. I said it openly in the House of commons. I say it now. I believe it to be true: have I done wrong in saying what I believe?'"

The Macon Georgia daily Era of the 12th says: A gentleman who has travelled throughout the four or five counties west of this, brings us discouraging reports of the condition of our corn crops. Occasionally a good field is seen, but in most instances the promise is exceedingly gloomy, and in many are scorched up beyond hope of recovery. The dry weather, in connection with other causes, will, he thinks, make the people in the North half of Georgia importers of breadstuffs before the end of the year.

## BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The N. O. True Delta of the 15th states that Col. Wm. Wallace W. Wood, of Mississippi, our former fellow citizen and long-time newspaper contemporary, has been in our city some days, en route for Brazil, as the special chief agent and commissioner of several hundred families who contemplate emigration and colonization. Col. W. leaves our city on the first steamer via New York for Rio Janier, with a prestige of success in his mission that few men could attain.

The Imperialists have evacuated Camargo, falling back to Monterey, abandoning the entire country. They were much annoyed in the month of July.