

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, August 19, 1865.

Several of our friends having borrowed from us some of our exchanges, with the promise to return when through with, have failed to comply. We would like that those having in possession papers loaned them from our office to return them. The Charleston Courier of the 7th and 8th inst., we were assured when borrowed, would be returned next morning. We have heard nothing from them since. Other papers, Richmond, Augusta, &c., are out, which, according to "an assurance," ought to have been sent back, but which the parties getting them, from negligence or purpose, have failed to comply.

In plain words, when we loan a paper to any one we wish it distinctly understood, that it must be returned directly to us. No matter how much a paper has been clipped by us, parties cannot think from that reason that we are through with them. They are invaluable to us.

We see by our exchanges that Brigadier General RUFUS BARRINGER, of North Carolina, has just been released from Fort Delaware, and has returned home. General BARRINGER was captured near Namozine creek, Dinwiddie, on the 3d of April last, in the retreat of General LEE's army from Petersburg and Richmond.

The Atlantic cable, only half paid out, is effectually played out, for the present. It breathes no longer. It has uttered its last speech and has no more to say. The experiment seems to be all over.

A gentleman just arrived from Kentucky, represents to the Lynchburg Republican that affairs in that State are not as pleasant for returned Confederates as they might be. They are not abused, but are subjected to many petty annoyances and oppressions that are galling to sensitive men. This does not come so much from the soldiers, as from the citizens who have remained at home speculating upon the war.

The Convention.

If the approaching Convention were called to make some change of minor importance in the Constitution of the State, it might be no great concern who were delegated to do it. Acting under a Constitution, and changing or remodeling one, differ as much as hearing and speaking. One is following a designated path, the other striking out a new one. The Constitution is pre-eminently law. All legal instruments require to be drawn with care. This is necessary in those that are not intended to perhaps only a few. However, it is essentially necessary that the instrument, which is made a constant rule for all the people, should be carefully framed. Hence the importance of having ability of a legal stamp to predominate in the Convention. Very important changes are to be made. Executive prerogatives are to be extended. The basis of representation to be altered. The scheme of elections to be altered.

It is true that body will have the benefit of the experience of a long series of years during which that Constitution has been in existence. But so much the greater need of the best men, to adopt what experience sustains, and reject what it has proved to be a failure.

Under all the circumstances it would seem that all nominees should let the people decide at the ballot-box who shall represent them. At this juncture of political affairs every man owes his State peculiar duties; and if any one be called upon to help her in a public capacity, he should await the decision of the people, and not hastily decide for himself whether it is, or is not, his duty to serve them. The position of all who are put forth as candidates should be known, not to gratify any captious spirit, but that the people may have the opportunity of being represented according to their best judgment.

North Carolina.

We had the pleasure of meeting in our town, a few evenings since, a prominent North Carolinian, from whom we learned many interesting facts connected with the old North State.

The people of North Carolina accept the situation, and are behaving in a most becoming and loyal manner. The policy of Gov. HOLDEN meets with the approval of, generally, all North Carolinians. The gentleman says, (and is in a position to know,) that Gov. HOLDEN has more influence with the authorities at Washington than any other Governor of Southern States.

In reference to the financial condition of the State, our friend informs us, that she is on good ground.

It will be remembered that Gov. VANCE, the Governor of the State during the war, invested largely in cotton, which cotton had been seized by the Federal authorities on the collapsing of the war, but, by the intercession and influence of Governor HOLDEN, has been turned back to the State, and, together with other arrangements made by HOLDEN, the State will have money enough to meet all the expenses of the coming Convention and of the Legislature.

Governor HOLDEN, we were also informed, will have no opposition for Governor at the regular election. He is said to be endearing his name even to those who were his most bitter enemies during the rebellion.

The delay in holding the Convention, although North Carolina was the first State who had a Governor appointed, is said to be unavoidable. The principal reason given is that the State covering such a vast extent of territory, with the utter interruption of mail facilities, it was impossible to communicate with every county, and, in consequence, time had to be taken, in which to inform all the people of the new state of affairs, and to give each and every one an opportunity of taking the amnesty oath; and in cases where it was requisite, of gaining a pardon from Washington.

It is now thought that this has been accomplished, hence the proclamation of HOLDEN appointing a time for the election of delegates and for the assembling of the Convention.

Our friend seems to be sanguine of the speedy restoration of the civil law in his State. He represents the people of the State, especially about Raleigh and Charlotte as getting into their old channel of prosperity again. Money is plentiful about the latter cities and the merchants are making arrangements to "fill their stores as in times gone past."

Gen. Cox on Negro Suffrage.

Gen. J. D. Cox has been nominated Governor by the Republicans of this State, the Convention endorsing the policy of the administration as to the negro suffrage questions, and refusing to follow the lead of CHASE, SUMNER and the New England radicals.

It is probable that the Democrats will not oppose him. As illustrative of his views on this question, we submit the following extract from a letter recently written by him in reply to a committee on the part of the people of Oberlin, who seem to be not entirely satisfied with the action of the Convention, and sought from the General himself a statement of his position:

"You, judging from this distance, say, 'Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before.' I, starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful observation of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to 'embitter' their relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. The sole difference between us, then, is in the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence. You assume that the extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, leaving them intormixed with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions in

that other darkness of which Milton speaks, where

"Chaos empire sits,
And by decision more embrailes the fray."

"Yet, as I believe with you that the right to life and liberty are alienable, and more than admit the danger of leaving a laboring class at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incur the peril. So I am, and the only real solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races. But you will reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under the very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are."

The Salisbury Banner—its Resumption Permitted.

It will be seen by the following order from Major General Ruger that the Editor of the Salisbury (N. C.) Union Banner, has been permitted to resume the publication of his paper:

H. DQ'RS DEPT. N. CAROLINA,
ARMY OF THE OHIO.
Raleigh, N. C., July 31, 1865.
GENERAL ORDERS No. 118.

The editor and publisher of the Salisbury Banner, the publication of which was suspended by General Orders No. 111, July 21st, 1865, from these headquarters—having disclaimed wrong intent in the publication of the article for which the issue of said paper was suspended: and having declared his intention to avoid giving just cause of censure in future, and his statement having been favorably endorsed by his Excellency, Governor Holden, he is hereby permitted to resume the publication of his paper.

Until the restoration and full operation of civil laws, publishers of newspapers, as well as public speakers, will be subject to the restrictions necessarily existing under military rule, and will not be permitted to discuss and criticize the acts of the military authorities with that freedom allowed where civil law is in full operation.

The public is not under existing circumstances the tribunal to which appeal should be made respecting the acts of the Commissioner of Freedmen, or other officers of the Government.

By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

CLINTON A. CILLEY,
Maj. and Ass't Adjt General.
S. H. STILSON,
Ass't Adjt General.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A telegram from New Orleans, dated the 7th instant, says:

"The Times' city of Mexico correspondent, writing on the 11th ultimo, says:

"The French organs state that it will require one hundred thousand more men to destroy the bands of Juarists. The reports of French successes are unfounded.

"General Alvarez has just inflicted a heavy blow on the Imperialists at Tefalla, completely routing them and taking three pieces of artillery.

"Juarez is still in Chihuahua undisturbed.

"Cortinas proclaims to the Matamorians that unless they support the Empire he will denounce them as traitors and confiscate their property.

"The Liberals hold the entire State of San Luis, except the city of San Luis Potosi, but have their lines within three miles of there."

SANGUINARY FIGHT WITH INDIANS.—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Conservative of July 29th publishes an account of a desperate and sanguinary fight, July 28, near Red Buttes, one hundred miles west of Fort Laramie, between company H, of the Eleventh Kansas regiment, and a gang of Indians. The train which the soldiers were escorting was burned, and private Moses Brown and James Ballew were killed, and one sergeant and ten privates were reported missing. The dead were scalped, and the fact that these soldiers were very soon to be mustered out of service rendered the occurrence peculiarly harrowing. The company were from Shawnee county, and it is said of them that they resolutely fought against great odds until their ammunition was expended.

PROHIBITED.—A proposition having been made at Raleigh and other points to give the returned Southern soldiers a public dinner, the Raleigh Progress says that Gen. Ruger has issued an order prohibiting it.

General Lee During the Petersburg Battle.

A correspondent of the New York World writes as follows:

Soon after sunrise on the 2d of April, the Federal columns, in heavy mass, advanced from the outer line of works, which they had carried at daybreak, to attack General Lee in his luner intrenchments near Petersburg. When the present writer reached the vicinity of army headquarters on the Cox road, west of the city, a Federal column was rapidly advancing to charge a battery posted in the open field to the right of the house, and at that time was firing rapidly. Gen. Lee was in the lawn in front of his headquarters, looking through his glass at the column as it moved at a double quick across the fields, and knowing the terrible significance of the advantage which the Federal troops had gained, I looked at the General, to ascertain, if possible, what he thought of it. He never appeared more calm; and if the affair had been a review, he could not have exhibited less emotion of any description. In full uniform, with his gold-bilted sword, and perfectly quiet look, he appeared to be witnessing, with simple curiosity, some military parade.

The movement of the Federal column became more rapid, and the battery was soon charged; but it succeeded in galloping off under a heavy fire of musketry. The column then pressed on, and the Federal artillery opened a heavy fire on the hill, before which the Southern guns—there was no infantry—withdraw. General Lee retired slowly with his artillery, riding his well-known iron gray, and one person, at least, in the company forgot the shell and snaphooters in looking at the superb old cavalier, erect as an arrow, and as calm as a May morning. When he said to an officer near, "This is a bad business, Colonel," there was no excitement in his voice, or, indeed, any change whatsoever in its grave and courteous tones. A slight flush came to his face, however, a moment afterwards. A shell from the Federal batteries, fired at the groupe, burst almost upon him, killing a horse near by, and cutting his bridle reins. This brought a decided expression of "fight" to the old soldier's face, and he probably felt as he did in Culpepper when the disaster of Rappahannock bridge occurred—when he muttered, General Stuart told me: "I should now like to go into a charge."

The demeanor of public men on great occasions is legitimate matter for history. General Lee's personal bearing upon this critical occasion, when he saw himself about to be subjected to the greatest humiliation to the pride of a soldier—capture—was admirably noble and serene. It was impossible not to be struck with the grandeur of his appearance—no other phrase describes it; or to refrain from admiring the princely air with which the old cavalry officer sat his horse. With his calm and thoughtful eye, and perfect repose of manner visible in spite of the restive movements of his horse, frightened by the firing, it was hard to believe that he saw there was no hope, and for himself would have cared little if one of the bullets singing around had found its mark in his breast.

FREEDMEN IN BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore Sun of yesterday says: "A large number of the 'freedmen' of Virginia have been brought to Maryland to work on farms in the Eastern Shore counties. A gentleman who has established an agency in this city for the purpose of furnishing Maryland farmers with laborers, yesterday exhibited to us his books, from which it appears that he has supplied over six hundred colored laborers from Richmond with suitable employment, at fair compensation, on farms in Kent and adjoining counties. In one case the commanding officer at Richmond with the approval of the Secretary of War, sent him, on a Government transport, one hundred and fifty freedmen, who had been drawing Government rations at Richmond for want of employment, and the demand for more increases every day. The freedmen pay only the cost of transportation, all commissions being paid by the farmers."

MORTALITY OF THE RACES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The deaths in New Orleans for the week ending July 23 were 175, of which 24 were of mulattoes and 33 of black population, consisting of 10,689 free and 10,385 slaves, in a total population of 187,675. The total black population of 24,074 was one-seventh of the whole, and yet the deaths of blacks for the week were over one-third of the total mortality. It seems, therefore, that the whites and blacks are dying in that city in the proportion of one to two and a half.

Our Virginia exchanges say that "the Union" ticket has been defeated in the recent election in Matthews county, Va.

Commercial.

Liverpool, July 19—Evening.—Cotton.—Sales 5,000 bales—market closing dull, with a downward tendency. Speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales.

Liverpool, July 27.—The sales of cotton for the week were 49,000 bales. American declined 1/4, other descriptions 1 to 3/4.

Liverpool, July 29.—Sales to-day 5,500 bales, the market closing dull with a downward tendency. Sales to speculators and exporters 1,090 bales.

New York, Aug. 8.—Cotton heavy at 46. Gold firmer at 145 1/2.

New Orleans Monday, Aug. 7.—Cotton is quiet. Sales 2,000 bales at 42c. a 44c.

THE CHURCHES SOUTH.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

"You can say to the refractory Bishops South that the President has no idea of ranning the churches in Dixie, and they can, therefore, go ahead and pray for whom they please. The feeling toward the Northern churches remains pretty much as it did before the war and though conventious are to be held for the purpose of considering the 'state of the Church,' it is not believed that there will be any change from the relations at present existing. In some sections it is expected that churches taken by military consent, and occupied by Northern ministers, will have to be given up, but in that event, I hear it is proposed to build others, provided the needful can be raised for that purpose. If the movement is successful, the North and the South will both have their house of worship in the sunny South, and that, too, without any recognized union or fellowship existing between them."

A MISSEGREGATION TRAGEDY.—On last Saturday night a party of several young men made an attack at Rocky Neck, Connecticut, on the house occupied by a colored man, named William A. Davenport, who is married to an Irish woman, with the avowed intention of inflicting punishment on the negro and his wife for their indulgence in matrimonial amalgamation. After the young men had been several times warned to leave, the mother of Davenport, an old negro woman of fifty or sixty, who was also in the house, fired upon them, and killed their leader, named Ludlam Chard. A coroner's investigation took place on Sunday and yesterday, when the jury, in their verdict, justified the shooting as having been done in self-defence, and the old negro woman and her son were discharged, but advised to leave the town.

SINGLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—The wife of Peyton Langley, of Fulton, Mo., dishonored him. He talked the matter over with her, when she agreed to let him kill her if he would himself commit suicide. This arrangement was carried out, Langley shooting his wife through the heart while she lay in bed, then placing himself beside her he blowed his own brains out.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says Dr. Thomas Byrne, residing near Hopetul Church, in the upper part of Burke county, was brutally murdered on Thursday, the 13th ultimo, by a combination of six or seven negroes, who foolishly supposed that by killing him they would get his land. Five of the negroes were arrested.

Some months since Dr. Colburn, at Leighton, Michigan, kissed a lady named Bright, whose husband was in the army. She resisted it, and informed her husband of the insult when he came home. The husband vowed vengeance, and meeting the offended soon after, shot him with a revolver and killed him.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The States of Salvador, Bolivia, Columbia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela, have united against foreign intervention in any of their affairs. This is a natural result of Maximilian being thrust upon Mexico. Maximilian is now between the upper nether millstone. The United States on one side and the hostile States of South America on the other.

It is said that the will of the late Wm. Robinson, of Augusta, Georgia, who left conditionally \$150,000 for the founding of a female seminary at Exeter, New Hampshire, is likely to be contested by the heirs-at-law, on the ground that the Magistrate before whom the will was acknowledged was a Rebel.

RICE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The correspondent of the New York World, writing from this city states that there are large quantities of rice in the hands of planters on the Combahee, South Carolina.