

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, August 26, 1865.

At the sale of Government horses, in our town yesterday, prices were very high. We will give the quotations in our next.

"A daily line of hacks has been established to ply between Abbeville, C. H., South Carolina, and Washington, Georgia."

We see the above going the rounds of our exchanges, and for the benefit of the traveling public give it a place in our columns.

Such information though, given in this way, should not be noticed by the Press, for it only puts money into the pockets of the proprietors of the line of hacks. They are too stingy to advertise, and thus secure patronage by their meanness.

JAMES O. ANDREW, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, gives notice that "the several annual Conferences will meet at the regular times and places this fall and winter; and will elect Delegates to the General Conference, to meet the 1st day of April; the place to be announced at an early day."

"The disastrous war, through which we have just passed, has greatly disorganized us in our operations; but now that peace is restored, the Church will reorganize and enter earnestly on her appropriate work of spreading Scriptural holiness through these lands."

The Raleigh Standard, in the course of an editorial about those who can take a seat in State Convention says "in order to avoid trouble and disappointment, we advise our friends who may be so unfortunate as not to have received a pardon before the day of election, and who may desire to be in the Convention, not to allow their names to be run, for, if elected, they cannot take their seats."

The Standard is the official organ of North Carolina, and therefore its opinion in this matter is entitled to some consideration.

I. O. O. F.—It may be interesting to the members of this fraternity in South Carolina to know that ISAAC M. YERICH, Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of the United States has officially proclaimed that every act or declaration of any kind whatsoever, intended to impair the supreme authority of the Grand Lodge of the United States, over the whole fraternity, is null and void, and of no force or effect whatever.

For the information of the public we publish the annexed order:

HEAD QUARTERS,
DISTRICT OF WESTERN S. C.,
Winnsboro', Aug. 24, 1865.

Circular:
In compliance with orders from Headquarters, Department of South Carolina, the following is published for the information of all concerned, viz:

In order to perfect and preserve in a legal manner all records affecting the title to property, the Clerks of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Ordinaries through this District are requested to resume the exercise of their civil functions. They will first be required to take the amnesty oath, and if they belong to either of the excepted classes they must also obtain pardon. By order of
Brevet Brigadier Gen. CHIPMAN,
JAS. A. M. KNIGHT, Lt. & A. A. A. G.

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—A Washington letter writer says:

"As the result of careful inquiry, it is believed there is an unwillingness on the part of a portion of the Cabinet to have Jefferson Davis tried for treason, while there is reason for asserting that the President is persistent in having him brought before a civil tribunal.

Chief Justice Chase is expected to arrive here in the course of a few days for consultation with the President as to the time, the manner and place which shall be designated. The ablest counsel in the United States are also being consulted upon the subject. There is a fixed determination by the Executive that there shall be an immediate and fair trial, by a jury of the country for high treason.

The Southern Governors.

The New York Times, one of the most conservative of the Northern papers, speaking of the Southern Governors, says:

The Provisional Governors appointed by President Johnson for this important work of restoring the Southern States to their civil relations, on a constitutional basis, have without exception, approved themselves singularly well adapted to their positions. Their action, in the first steps, has, in every case, been discreet, temperate and conservative. They have adopted the wise policy of interfering as little as possible with those things which enter into the character, history and institutions of each State, which were established in other times and are adapted to existing conditions. In one direction they must build anew, and radically, but in others they find the result of much valuable work, which only requires to be left alone. Belonging to the States which they have been appointed to temporarily govern, these Provisional Governors have entered upon their duties with a knowledge of the people and of the local laws and necessities which is of the highest advantage to them, and the fruits of which have already appeared in their measures and messages. While unequivocally loyal in every action and word, they do not unnecessarily stir up popular prejudices, or bear about the men of conquerors. They all proclaim unflinchingly, however, that slavery is totally and forever abolished, and aid energetically in the reconstruction of the new social state upon the basis of universal freedom.

All the Provisional Governors of the States on this side of the Mississippi River have, moreover, the good fortune of being popular in their respective States. Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and Gov. Perry of South Carolina are both gentlemen who have been leaders of the progressive party, and who have been widely known as men of ability and character; while Gov. Johnson, of Georgia; Gov. Parsons, of Alabama and Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, have long been recognized in their native States as men of unblemished reputation, of high principle and of great capacity.

In the initial steps which these officers have taken, and in the others which they are about to take, lie the most difficult part of their work, and the most difficult part of the great labor of reconstruction. If they manage in the future with the discretion and justice which have characterized their first movements, they will have reflected honor upon themselves and done eminent service to their country.

MOSBY'S MOVEMENTS.—Colonel J. S. Mosby left Alexandria on Thursday evening for his home in Warrenton, there to remain until further orders of the War Department. Such was the excited feelings, it is said, against him on the part of the citizens and soldiers, that his life was in danger while he remained in Alexandria, several persons, whom he had deeply wronged during the war, having armed themselves to kill him.

FAYETTE M'MULLEN SEEKING PARDON.—Among the latest arrivals of Southerners in quest of pardon is Fayette McMullen, of Virginia. He was one of the fiercest secessionists, but now claims some merit for belonging to the reactionary party against Jefferson Davis. McMullen was formerly a member of the United States House of Representatives, and afterwards in the rebel Congress.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF DAVIS.—The New York Evening Post has reason to believe that the trial of Mr. Davis will not commence until the trial of Captain Wertz is closed. The archives of the late Confederacy, now under charge of Dr. Lieber, are to be examined for documentary evidence before the trial of Mr. Davis take place, and it is also expected that the testimony taken in the case of Captain Wertz will be such as to implicate the former in the cruelties alleged to have been committed upon Federal prisoners of war at Andersonville.

VERY LIKE FOOTE.—A Montreal correspondent writes:

"A few weeks since, when Consul General Potter returned from Detroit, and an excited mob collected in the neighborhood of his office and counselled on the propriety of tearing down his flag and mobbing his office. News of the excitement reached St. Lawrence Hall, where Governor Foote was sitting, in company with other Southerners. On hearing the account and intention of the mob, Foote sprang up and declared his intention of going to the Consul's office to defend the flag. 'We've had our own fight over it,' said he, 'but by no means foreigner shall tear it down unless over my dead body.' I have the story from Consul Potter himself.

[From the St. Louis Republican, July 27th]

The Exodus to Mexico Exaggerated.

BUT FEW OF THE TEXAS CONFEDERATES GONE—THEY ARE GOING AGAINST MAXIMILIAN INSTEAD OF FOR HIM—STERLING PRICE, GENERAL PARSONS & C.

Major General Herron, who has just arrived in this city from the Military Division of the Gulf, gives us some information which will correct an error that is generally, if not universally, prevalent throughout the North. It is in relation to the removal of late Confederate soldiers to Mexico, with the intention of taking part in the contest by which that unfortunate country is still distracted. Being just from Shreveport where he received the surrender of the bulk of Kirby Smith's army, and where he was brought into contact with Confederates of every rank, he is of course enabled to speak advisedly.

Instead of the seven or eight thousand Missourians who are said to have accompanied Shelby beyond the Rio Grande, that officer was followed it seems, by a scanty band of two hundred. Their purpose, as well as their leader's, was to join not Maximilian, as has been reported, but Juarez and the liberal cause. Missourians and men from seceded States, will not exceed a few hundred in number, all told. Like the former, they designed to cast their swords into the scale against Maximilian, and the French and Austrians contingents by whom he is supported. This, he says, is the purpose of all Confederates who have sought or may seek a hand in the military affairs of Mexico. Their motive in siding with the liberal party is one of the resentments towards Louis Napoleon, who so grievously disappointed their hopes of intervention against the United States in the contest from which they have just emerged. A partial revenge, they now think, is attainable by expelling his protegee from Mexican soil, and they will do their best to bring about such a result. Others upon whom this motive did not operate, expressed a willingness to go out of pure regard for the principle of the Monroe doctrine, and thought that all interlopers upon American soil ought to be driven off.

Sterling Price is in Texas with his family, and entertains no idea of going to Mexico. It is not improbable that he may return to Missouri at no distant day. General Monroe M. Parsons has also located in Texas for the purpose of practicing law. Gen. Churchill, who was captured originally at Arkansas Post, together with Buckner, Bragg and Beauregard, are in New Orleans—none of them thinking of removing permanently from the United States. General Churchill expresses a wish to go to Europe to remain a limited time abroad.

DREADFUL DISASTER.—A dreadful disaster occurred on Lake Huron on last Wednesday evening. The steamboats *Pewabic* and *Meteor*, both running at full speed, the former going southward and the latter northward, collided with a fearful crash. The *Pewabic* was completely stove in on one side, and so disabled that she sank in three or four minutes after the collision, carrying down with her about one hundred persons. She had on board from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers, about one half of whom were saved by the *Meteor*, which was very little damaged. It was scarcely dark at the time, and each of the boats had previously been visible to persons on board of the other when they were yet six miles apart.

THE MUSTERING OUT OF TROOPS.—An order has been issued from Washington, mustering out fifty thousand more troops. When this order shall have been executed, the military force of the United States will be reduced to one hundred thousand men. From the number of Generals still retained in service, this would give one General to every regiment. As the army is at present constituted, there are more than two Generals to each regiment in active service, if we allow the different regiments their full complement of men.

ENCOURAGING ACCOUNT FROM TEXAS.—A Washington telegram says: Private letters received from Texas state very many of those who were intense secessionists are now equally as fervent and zealous for the Union. The largest slaveholders express themselves reconciled to the changed condition of affairs, and say that well regulated free labor will prove more profitable than servile help, the war having irretrievably demoralized the domestic institution. The crops throughout Texas are represented as good, and the opinion prevails among the leading men that none of the lately rebellious States will more easily return to its former national relations than Texas.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—DEPLORABLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.—A correspondent in Bristol, Tennessee, furnishes us with a letter, in which it is urged upon us to notice editorially the great danger to which persons are liable in passing westward through East Tennessee. The letter states that from Carter's Station, twenty miles west of this place (Bristol,) to Chattanooga, no one professing Southern sentiments can pass without a guard of bayonets. Should they attempt such a thing, they are brutally beaten, and in many instances murdered. All who see them passing through this little town, shudder for the poor fellows, for they well know what is in store for them.

All the prominent citizens are leaving the country from Knoxville to the Watauga River. Even those who were known only as Southern men, but who never took any part in the war in any manner, have been forced to leave their homes. Hundreds of the best citizens of East Tennessee are coming to Virginia. The lawless conduct is encouraged and urged by public speeches. Those Confederates who are from West Tennessee, Georgia, etc., should go some other route than this. Should they attempt to go this route for the next few weeks they will never get home—at least, nine out of ten will not. I beg you call the attention of such characters to the danger of this route, and in the same connection the attention of the United States authorities. It is but murder to send them this route. Even Union men who profess to be conservatives, and not abolitionists, can't remain in East Tennessee.

[Lynchburg Republican.]

WADE HAMPTON'S TESTIMONY.—Wade Hampton, the noted cavalry officer, has been giving the people of his State—South Carolina—some very good advice. It will be remembered that on the occasion of Johnston's surrender in North Carolina, Hampton was intensely disgusted, and manifested a disposition to take the whole Confederacy on his shoulders, like a modern Atlas, and fight the North on his own hook. Johnston paid no attention to him, however, and Wade started off with his legion, and did not surrender until Dick Taylor gave up the ghost in the West. But Wade has at last come to terms, and talks sensibly, although his language is still tinged with considerable bitterness against the Government. He tells his late brethren to give up the foolish notion of expatriating themselves by emigrating to a foreign country. He says:

"My advice to all my fellow-citizens is this: they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education, and the re-building of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may participate in the restoration of civil government to our State."

This is the best advice that we have yet heard from a leading ex-rebel, and if the people of South Carolina consult their own interests they will certainly follow it.—New York Sun.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.—An address signed by the President and Secretary of the "The Temporary Executive Committee of the Conservative Citizens of Louisiana," has been published in the New Orleans papers. The address strongly opposes negro suffrage on the ground that the negro "is not fitted to become a voter either naturally, intellectually or morally." The closing portions of the address appeal to all classes of citizens to cultivate peace, harmony and good will towards each other, and they are called upon to qualify themselves at once to become voters at the ensuing election in November next, so as to be able to elect their State officers and members of Congress.

FERRIBLE FIRE IN RICHMOND.—The Tredegar Arsenal in Richmond, took fire on the 15th and was consumed. As many houses were not in the vicinity, little damage was done. The Arsenal was full of shell, &c., which were ignited and exploded, some of the pieces flying for a mile distant. One negro was badly hurt and a soldier killed. The fire was caused by the ignition of gun caps in the hands of the soldier, it is said.—Raleigh Standard.

A SWEARING COMMITTEE.—The Darlington Southern says: "In our own district 2479 oaths have been taken" and estimates "that at least one thousand voters can be found ready by the first Monday in September."

The Mode of Applying for Pardon.

Governor Parsons, of Alabama, has issued the following letter relative to applications for pardon by citizens of that State:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA, July 25.

For the purpose of enabling those who desire to apply for pardon to do so with as little delay as possible, they will do well to notice the following points in their applications:

1st. Are you under arrest? If so, by what authority, and with what offences are you charged?

2d. Did you order the taking of Fort Morgan or Mount Vernon Arsenal, or aid in taking or advise the taking of either of them?

3d. Have you served on any vigilance committee during the war, before which persons charged with disloyalty to the Confederate States have been examined or tried? If so, when and where and how often. What person or persons were tried or examined by you? What sentence was passed or decision made in such case? When, where, and by whom, was it carried into execution?

4th. Has any person been shot or hung by your order for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, by what authority did you give that order? Who have been executed by virtue of that order? When and where was it done? State all the facts you rely on to justify such an action on your part.

5th. Have you shot or hung, or aided in shooting or hanging, any person for real or supposed disloyalty to the Confederate States? If so, when, where and how many? State all the facts and circumstances you may rely on to justify this action on your part.

6th. Have you ordered or been engaged in hunting any one with dogs who was disloyal to the Confederate States, or supposed to be? If so, when, where and how many? State all the facts you rely on to justify this action.

7th. Were you in favor of the so-called ordinance of secession at the time it was passed, on the 11th day of January, 1861?

8th. No one is bound to criminate himself. Therefore the applicant can exercise his own pleasure in this behalf as to any one of the foregoing interrogatories, except the first.

9th. The following must be answered in addition to such other facts as the applicant may be advised or thinks proper to state:

10th. Will you be a peaceable and loyal citizen in the future?

11th. Have any proceedings been instituted against your property under the confiscation act?

12th. Is any property belonging to you in the possession of the United States authorities as abandoned property or otherwise?

LEWIS E. PARSONS,

Provisional Governor of Alabama.

THE RAILROADS.—The officers of the North Carolina railroad have the management of the whole of that important public work save the 48 miles between Raleigh and Goldsboro, and we learn that the proposition of the government to put the mails been accepted by the President of the Company, on it and the rates proposed to be paid have Hon. Nat. Boyden. The Raleigh and Gaston road is in the hands of the Company, never having been used as a military road; the Wilmington road is about to be turned over if it has not been already, to the Company; and Mr. Thomas, the President of the Atlantic and North Carolina road, has made a demand for the surrender of that work, being ready to pledge that all government freights shall be faithfully transported. We do not believe that the government or its agents desire to retain possession of any of these works longer than is absolutely necessary, and hence we shall be able to announce within a few days, we have no doubt, that all the roads in the hands of the companies that own them, and that all are being successfully worked.

[Raleigh Standard.]

A call for a National Convention, to be composed of three delegates from each Congressional District in the country, to devise means for securing the voting privilege to colored people, is being extensively circulated and signed in Norfolk, Portsmouth and other parts of South-eastern Virginia.

The New York Post says, we have favored and still favor the substitution of civil for military government for all the States lately in rebellion. We believe it is better that the people of each State shall have the responsibility thrown upon them of re-establishing law and order and liberty in their own communities.