

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, August 29, 1865.

We are indebted to L. W. DUVAL, Esq., for copies of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore papers of the 23rd inst., copious extracts from which will be found in our columns.

Also to Mr. SALEM WOLFE and Dr. J. R. COOKE for similar favors.

We are authorized to announce that Mr. WILLIAM J. ALSTON is not a candidate for the Convention. This announcement is made as it is reported in the District that Mr. ALSTON was a candidate.

The Baltimore American says that General AMES, lately in command of North Carolina, with headquarters at Raleigh, has been ordered to relieve General HATCH, commanding the District of Charleston, South Carolina.

At the sale of Government horses, which took place in our town on Friday last, the average price was \$77.75. Some horses sold as high as \$180 while some others went for \$25 and \$30.

Some people, who are in the excepted classes, appear to be still in doubt whether it is necessary for them to apply for pardon. We tell them that it is necessary, according to the edicts of the authorities; and the sooner they do so the better.

OLIVER WATERS of Cleveland county, N. C., a whiskey pedlar, was killed in an affray at Chester, S. C., a day or two since by a man named KISTLER, of said District.

At a public meeting in Chester, on Monday last, Dr. A. P. WILIE, Major C. D. MELTON and James HEMPHILL, Esq., were nominated as candidates for the Convention.

We notice a paragraph in our exchanges that small pox has made its appearance in Charleston, S. C.

Saratoga, as we judge by the following items, must be decidedly a fashionable place, at least in the faro line:

A New Yorker has lost \$46,000 at faro at Saratoga.

A Troy man has won \$25,000 at faro at Saratoga.

The Darlington Southerner says 2479 oaths have been taken in that District. Some might say "what profanity" but we have had thirty-three hundred and thirty-three given here lately for which no forms had been printed.

Everybody and his brother were in town on Friday last to invest in Government stock,—and he and his brother did invest. To the surprise of all the rest of the community, those two individuals had money,—yes, had much money. Well, man is a queer animal, individually, but socially he is infinitely queerer. His arithmetic is like himself, very queer. Before SHERMAN came, everybody had nothing. After that General and his small body guard left (of course that little crowd couldn't eat much,) there was very little more than the nothing that was on hand before; but after the whole fuss "busted" up, fractions were inadequate to express the infinitesimal reduction. As we gazed upon that great crowd around the auctioneer that day, and thought of how many could once command thousands, and now could not raise hundreds, we fell into a meditation that need not here be inserted. But the sale begins, and lo! what takes place? Why the hundreds begin to pour out. Horses, Government stock, from a Rosinante up to a Bucephalus, are knocked down for cash. The cash comes, and—well, briefly, we concluded there was still some money left.

## Special Taxation.

Now that the day is fast approaching when the opportunity will occur to change the Constitution of our State, we think it a good time to start some new system of taxation, that the people may have the time for discussing the merits of whatever is submitted on this

subject for their consideration. We do not intend to suggest a system, but to make a few suggestions upon one or two heads. The whole scheme of taxation is now notoriously at fault. Some new system is greatly needed. There is one point particularly to which it is desirable that the minds of the people be directed, and that is the propriety of taxing specie. It can be chosen, we think, that such taxation is desirable on account of the advantage to the whole public, which is the fundamental principle of all taxation. The subject is merely alluded to with the hope that it may receive general consideration.

## The Convention.

The time for electing members to our State Convention, says the Yorkville Enquirer, is near at hand, when we hope a large vote will be polled. From all appearances the people are preparing themselves for the change before them, and the more readily that the garrisons have been generally removed, at least from the up-country. There are, perhaps, some who are not willing to take the oath, and go into Convention, and talk resistingly, but these are generally of that class who took care, when occasion offered to "snuff the battle afar off." We believe the Convention will be a harmonious one, though great changes have to be made in the Constitution; besides the slavery clause, the election of Governor and President will have to be given to the people, as in all the other States, and the Parish system of Representation equalized with that of the entire State. It is useless for any set of men to counsel inaction—the oath must be subscribed to, and the sooner our people enter into civil Government the better it will be for black and white—especially the former, who seem to be but illy instructed as to what are their rights, under military law.

We regret to see that there is about to be some conflict of authority in South Carolina, between the Governor's appointments and the military. The re-appointment of the old State officers by Gov. Perry has caused some dissatisfaction.—Charlotte Democrat

Where in the world did you get your information, brother Democrat. We, living in South Carolina know nothing of a conflict of authority in our State. The above is news to us. There is no doubt of a mistake about the matter, or an attempt of some enemy of the South to produce discord and contention among those in authority in every State within her borders, as in Virginia.

## Destitution in Charleston.

The Philadelphia Inquirer publishes the following extract from a private letter received in that city from a Sister of Charity dated Charleston, South Carolina, July 7.

Many hundreds of the citizens who have been accustomed to all the luxuries of life have been compelled to sue for and live on Government rations.—Even these have been stopped. Could you but see these delicate ladies in houses void of furniture, reduced to the wash-tub and cook-pot, your heart would bleed; still more when you reflect they have no means of procuring the bare necessities of life. A few who were in business before and during the war are making attempts to regain a footing, but the planting population around Charleston are destitute of everything.

God alone knows the full tide of misery which has set in on these people. We see a part of it but not all. Still, if we were made the medium of assistance to them, we could reach the bulk. We invite the co-operation of your citizens in this work for the relief of these people, who will inevitably die of starvation if not assisted. This is a cause of humanity therefore persons of all opinions may unite in it.

I hope this appeal will not be in vain, and that you will be able to forward, ere long, proofs of the good will of your city for suffering wherever found.

SISTER M. HELEN.

Convent of our Mary, Charles on, S. C.

We see by our exchanges that a great discovery has been made, by which Indian corn can be turned into molasses.

The Missouri Democrat says of this: "We have been shown the process

by which molasses is manufactured from Indian corn—not the sorghum from the stalk, but an article derived from the grain itself, of a quality not inferior to that extracted from the best cane, and possessing the property of non-fermentation to a degree which, if not entire, is remarkably devoid of that natural process in flavor, body, color and saccharine properties. This article bears the most favorable comparison with any kind of which we are cognizant, and we entertain the opinion that it will become a favorite with the public.

## Brownlow Doing the Amiable.

Parson—we beg pardon—Governor Brownlow, is somewhat famous for the asperities and bitterness which have characterized his dislikes and discussions. To such extremes has he indulged in unmeasured and unsparing denunciations of all with whom he has been brought into controversial collision, that it is the general impression of people knowing him only by reputation that he has an unforgiving disposition and a vindictive austerity of temper that renders him a most undesirable enemy. Yet it may be that Brownlow has been too harshly judged. What has been imputed to him as fierce intolerance and vindictiveness may be but an eccentric kink in his nature which makes him in appearance what, in fact, he is not. At all events, the incident which we are about to recite presents him in a point of view in which we recognize him as a kind hearted and generous foe—very unlike the PARSON BROWNLOW so often represented by his opponents.

In a letter recently written by the Governor to the Knoxville Whig, with which, it seems, he is still in editorial connection, he thus describes a meeting that he had just had with one of Tennessee's formerly most distinguished citizens. The following extract is very creditable to the Governor and very interesting to the reader:

I have had a long interview with John Bell. He is ten years older, in appearance, than when the war began. His teeth are out, and that affects his speech. His hair and whiskers are very gray, and he is very much stooped, and leans upon his staff like an old man is expected to do. I treated him very kindly. He talks very freely about the rebellion and in opposition to it. He says the Secessionists in the South are all lunatics without any lucid intervals—that is to say, they are crazy all the time. I believe it is a principle in law, that if a lunatic have lucid intervals at times, he is responsible for acts perpetrated in those intervals. And medical writers say that lunatics without lucid intervals are incurable.

I accompanied the old gentleman to the headquarters of General Thomas, and after a short but agreeable interview with the General there the old gentleman took the amnesty oath, and placed himself right on the record.

## Congressmen from Virginia.

A correspondent of the Richmond Bulletin, writing from Washington, gives his views very frankly of the duty of the people of the South, so far as policy is concerned. He says:

"I have learned enough since my arrival here to satisfy me that the great struggle when Congress meets will be on the question of admitting the Southern representatives to their seats. You may rely upon this; if any man elected to Congress from the South whose 'loyalty' during the war was not above reproach, he will be refused admittance. A majority of such rejections will place the south in a condition of non-representation in Congress, and will continue military Government in the States. It behooves your electors, therefore, to prepare to meet the Radicals upon this issue by electing those who can pass muster. As the French say, *c'est que le premier pas qui count*. Your first step must be to secure representation in Congress. That done, the way will be clear for the future developments of your policy. Justice to Mr. Johnson requires this at the hands of the South, and it is to be hoped that they will not fail to elect men who were not identified with the Confederate cause. True policy demands this, and your people should begin to understand it. Radicalism would find itself disarmed in Congress, and the South would then have a deciding voice in the councils of the country. The first struggle over, you can afterwards follow your inclinations and elect whom you please."

The Richmond correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing under date of the 21st inst., says:

IMMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA.—A novel sight was witnessed on the canal bank this evening at the foot of Tentin street. Over 100 Swedes, men, women and children, healthy, robust looking people, with red cheeks and sharp-toed shoes, were waiting to take the boat for a farm in Goochland. The first immigrants from Sweden arrived here on the 15th of May, twenty-two in number, and the next lot, it is supposed, will number several hundred. They go to a farm upon which a beautiful little village has already been built for them, and on one of the white cottages is "Stockholm" in large letters, a name that will rejoice their eyes. The colored people, of whom there were a good many standing around this newly arrived "labor," seemed very much disgusted at the turn things had taken. A great many remarks were made, in hope of discouraging the Swedes, but as they didn't understand a word of English they were all lost to them. A favorite expression was, "What you all come from your rich country down here whar we's poor as nuffin'." The idea with the negroes was that they were from the North; but while they missed where they came from, they were smart enough to know what damage their arrival here does the colored race. These emigrants get \$12, a month for the males, and \$8 a month for the females, and fed. No male receives pay unless he is over fifteen years old.

COMMISSION DECLINED.—Governor Pierpont has declined to give a commission to Brigadier General Wm. C. Wickman, who was elected a magistrate in Hanover. His Confederate office debars him from serving under the State.

## From Chester.

We make the following extracts from a correspondence of the Yorkville Enquirer, written from Chester, under date of August 13, which our readers will find somewhat interesting:

Our hapless community has, for two months, been whirled about "the unwilling spirit of circumstance and passion." First, we had with us Captain Brown, with a detachment of the 9th Ohio cavalry. Their policy was to fraternize entirely with the colored brethren. They held the ultra northern doctrine that a "white man is as good as a negro if he behaves himself." Through the teaching of some of these men, the negroes were led to believe that the Agrarian doctrine was to be the law of the land—that this Fall there was to be a grand "divide" of everything. In pursuance of their supposed rights, the negroes in a good many places actually marked out their respective shares of God's green earth, in some instances squabbling among themselves as to the quantity of wood land, arable land, &c., to which they were respectively entitled.

"After an administration of several weeks, Capt. Brown was relieved by a Captain—a Dutchman—whose name is beyond my orthography. He, the Dutchman, was as far on one extreme, as Capt. Brown had been on the other. A few days after his arrival, he called a mass meeting of the citizens of the District, and delivered himself in a quite lengthy speech, in which he represented that the rights of the white man as employer, were far greater and more absolute than had ever been the rights of the master under the State law. His remedy for all improprieties on the part of the negro was to knock him down, and if that did not suffice, to kill him. The result of his teaching was, that a good many men who had got behind in the matter of punishing their negroes during Capt. Brown's administration, went home and brought up the average immediately.

"Capt. Dutchman's reign was a short one—only about a week. He was succeeded by an interregnum, during which the reins of power were in the hands of a home organization with Mr. G. J. Patterson, a discreet and equitable gentleman, at its head. During the two weeks that we had matters in our own hands, quiet and order reigned. The streets were not filled with vagabond freedmen, and things began to wear a more satisfactory aspect.

"In the midst of this quiet, another garrison came down upon us, commanded by Capt. Bennett, of an Indiana regiment. Capt. Bennett and Capt. Mays, Provost Marshal, with the men under their command, conducted themselves in the most gentlemanly manner, and, I am glad to say, gave universal satisfaction. While they protected the rights of the colored people, they forbid them from loafing about in idleness, required them to remain on the planta-

tions, and when necessary, enforced discipline to require them to labor.

"Our people are rapidly restoring themselves to the position of good and loyal citizens by means of the Amnesty Oath. True, there are some men who live a considerable distance from the big road, and who are still keeping watch and ward over the dead body of slavery, who refuse to take the oath, because, say they, they will thereby admit that their negroes are free!

"We had some amusement here some time ago in getting up a petition to President Johnson for the restoration of civil government. The fun consisted in hearing the petty quibbles of those who were averse to signing any thing.—One great quibble was, that in the petition, the war was called a "civil war." I think Webster's Dictionary answers this very conclusively. Another was that secession was not an "appeal to the God of Battles." The petition stated "our State, contrary to the earnest remonstrances of many of us, appealed to the God of Battles." On the assumption that secession was a "peaceable remedy," their criticism was right; but I am of opinion that the events of the last four years have rather knocked the bottom out of that doctrine. Some, and it is almost incredible, in fact, so much so, that I would rather tell it to marines than to sailors, objected to signing because the sentence: "We, therefore, humbly submit," began with a small "w" instead of a capital "W." In spite, however, of all these formidable criticisms, the petition was a complete success. Over six hundred of us good and true men as there are in or out of the State, signed it. And when Gov. Perry was in Washington, President Johnson hunted up the document and showed it to him, with the statement that in point of language and force, it was superior to anything of the kind that had been forwarded from the South.

"Chester is beginning to assume its old appearance. The doors on the public square that have been closed so long are opening up. All departments of business are being revived. Cotton is coming in quite freely, and in consequence thereof, gold is quite plenty.—Gold or silver is the only circulating medium. People are instinctively afraid of "greenbacks." They quote in justification thereof, the old saw, that "a burnt child dreads the fire." Most of them got burned with Confed., and now they are indisposed to handle anything but the metallic currency.

"Corn crops bid fair to be more abundant than they have been for many years. A blessed thing for the hundreds of freedmen who will inevitably be homeless and wandering next year. If our Legislature, when it meets, can succeed in making wise laws for the government of this class, I do not entirely despair of once more seeing prosperity within our borders."

## The Mississippi Convention.

Private accounts received in Washington report much excitement during recent debates in the Mississippi Convention upon the slavery question, some of the members declaring that the issue could not thus hurriedly be forced upon the South, while others advocated letting the subject rest altogether. On Friday last it was resolved by the convention that the old clauses in the Constitution relating to slaves should be stricken out, but when it came to putting in place of these a stipulation that slavery should no longer exist, there was a fierce opposition, and a final adjournment without action. No doubt a majority of the convention would be very glad to strike out the immaterial clauses at present in the Constitution, and let the matter rest there, but that will not do nothing short of total prohibition.

JACKSON, Miss., August 21.—The following constitutional amendment has just passed the convention, by a vote of eighty-six to eleven:

The institution of slavery having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall be duly convicted, shall hereafter exist in this State; and the legislature, at its next session, and thereafter as the public welfare may require, shall provide by law for the protection and security of the persons and property of the freedmen of the State, and guard them and the State against any evil that may arise from their sudden emancipation.

A Washington dispatch says the President has issued an order pardoning every prisoner of war holding any military rank whatever.

The salaries of Provisional Governors are three thousand dollars a year, payable monthly or quarterly by drafts on the Department of State at Washington.