

WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, August 31, 1865.

To Mr. JNO. MILNOR are we indebted for late files of New York and Richmond papers. He will please accept our thanks.

AN EXTRA.—We contemplate issuing, on Monday next, (the day of the election,) an extra of our paper. Advertisers will take due notice, as they will then have a chance of informing nearly the whole District of their business. It will be to the interest of our merchants to have a word to say to the country folks in reference to their commodities, in that issue.

We publish this morning the amnesty proclamation issued by President JOHNSON May 29, 1865, and will continue to do so until after the election, for the benefit of those who wish to exercise the elective franchise in the approaching election, as they are assured that they neither can vote nor take the oath until they have carefully read the proclamation.

Monday next is the time for the election of delegates to the State Convention, and every one should have taken the amnesty oath and be prepared to vote.

Those who have not taken the said oath cannot vote. Those intending taking the oath are required to read carefully the amnesty proclamation, which will be found in another column.

By the New York Tribune of the 24th we learn that, besides declaring the ordinance of Secession null and void, the members of the Mississippi Convention have individually presented a petition to President JOHNSON praying for the pardon of Hon. JEFF. DAVIS. Would it not be well for the other Conventions of the South, to assemble, to follow this humane and noble action? We respectfully suggest the matter to the delegates of our State Convention. We hope those elected from Fairfield will take action in this premises.

Our opinion is, President JOHNSON will not fail to take notice of a petition emanating from such sources.

We notice by an exchange that Col. WM. JOHNSTON, the gentlemanly President of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad, has been pardoned.

The New York News of the 26th inst., says, in its "Associated Press Dispatches" from Washington, under date of 25th inst., that "the newspaper reports that the President has stopped for the present extending pardons are contradicted by the fact that to-day he has granted six."

COTTON IN NEW YORK.—Latest advices from New York market state that cotton is again advancing. Forty-six is the last quotation.

The Columbia Phoenix, in reference to Gov. PERRY, remarks in the course of an editorial:

"The Governor writes us cheerfully as to the future of the State—assures us that the curtain is gradually uplifting before our vision—that the President holds forth the most favoring aspects, and has given his sanction to what he has been doing. We presume that the Governor will so time it as to be present at the assemblage of the Convention; and with his papers so prepared as to render necessary no delays in the proper prosecution of business."

KILLED AGAIN.—It is surprising how many times the celebrated circus rider, JAMES ROBINSON, has been killed. At the breaking out of the war he was killed in a fracas at Raleigh, N. C.—then again—it was reported he had met a sudden death at some other place, and now we see it stated that he was killed a few days since in Southern Kentucky, by falling from his horse. The fellow possesses as much agility as a cat, and from the number of times he is reported to have been killed must also possess as many lives, as cats, according to the old saying, has nine. Hold on, JIMMY, you've got six more times to die yet before you'll bid this world a final farewell.

The Raleigh Progress thus speaks of the recent speech of Gov. PERRY, delivered at Greenville, S. C. The Progress is decidedly true in the winding up of its article:

SPEECH OF GOV. PERRY.—We have no disposition or space this morning for comment on the admirable speech of Gov. Perry, of South Carolina, which will be found in another place. It is in good taste, breathes the true spirit and points out in simple but clear and forcible language the duty of the people of that State. It is equally applicable to North Carolina and will repay perusal. He is a statesman whose devotion to Southern interests no one will venture to question, and yet decided in his opinions as to the necessity and duty of acquiescing in the policy of President JOHNSON.

The National Intelligencer, the organ of President JOHNSON, says:

THE SOUTH MUST SPEEDILY AND WITH A WILL, BY ITS LEGISLATURES, CONVENTIONS, NEWSPAPERS, PUBLIC MEETINGS, RESOLUTIONS, &c., SHOW ITS GOOD FAITH AND HONESTY OF PURPOSE.—"And therefore it is indispensable to Southern interests, to their speedy equality, to the life of commerce, to their national representation, to the supremacy of civil law, to the freedom they covet from the military power established among them, that they shall fly as it were to put at rest the possibility of future national disturbances on account of slavery, by accepting the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and by ratifying the same unanimously, if possible, which interdicts slavery forevermore upon our soil. Let this be done with a will, and superadd to this the selection of candidates for office from among men of honest intentions and sentiments towards the new order of things; give expression by conventions and resolutions to the sentiments which your newspapers declare that the great masses of the people of the South entertain; throw away as unworthy, even of the few who so act, such mottoes as subdug but not conquered; strive daily against disturbances with the wretched, and often insolent blacks. Do these things, and it will be out of the power either of the enemies in your midst who malign you to the President and to the public through interested sources, or of the extreme radicals of the North, to subject you long to the burdens and humiliations of which you complain. You will thus relieve the President and his administration, as we feel quite sure, of a weight of doubt and sadness; you will baffle your enemies, because you will thereby empty their magazines of offence, and you will entitle yourselves to the open and earnest support of the Northern masses as against all the tricks of conspiring politicians.

THE CLASS OF PERSONS WHO SHOULD BE ELECTED TO OFFICE BY THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.—"So with regard to such men as you shall put forward to fill offices of dignity and trust. If these are selected to fill your local posts of honor and credit from among notorious rebels—men whose names have been associated with the conspiracy that led to the rebellion—such acts will be received as evidence and such evidence will ripen into judgment that the tone of the South is seditious, and that the rebellion is unsubdued.

ALBANY, August 22.—R. H. Gillett, one of the counsel of Jefferson Davis, in a note to the Argus, says that Mr. Davis has no more information concerning his trial than others have. In a letter from Davis, dated on the 15th inst., to Mr. Gillett, he says: "I am still ignorant of the charges against me, the source of them, and the tribunal before which I am to answer. Your letter gave me the first notice of the Washington indictment."

Mr. Davis requests Mr. Gillett to have a conference with Charles O'Connor, his only other counsel, so they may be prepared for the trial whenever it may be brought on, with as little delay as the nature and importance of the case will admit.

A direct application to the proper department asking to be informed, if not improper, when, where and before what tribunals Davis is to be tried, remains unanswered, because, as is supposed, neither has been actually determined by the President.

A Washington dispatch of the 21st says: The proceedings of the Mississippi State Convention are attracting much attention and comment here, and a general feeling prevails that the convention is doing all it can to keep the State out of the Union. The President, however, is known to have the highest confidence in Gov. Sharkey, and believes his loyalty and ability will give a proper direction to the affairs of that State.

Letter from Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The Fredericksburg Ledger gives the following timely and patriotic letter from Gen. Johnston:

We publish below the following letter from this man of brains and bravery. We commend its perusal and the sentiment it inculcates to every man who desires the peace and prosperity of the Commonwealth:

BUFFALO SPRINGS,
Mecklenburg County, Va.
July 17, 1865.

You ask my "views of the future course and future interests of us all." The case is so plain that very little can be said or written upon it. We of the South referred the question at issue between us and the United States to the arbitration of the sword. The decision has been made—and it is against us. We must acquiesce in that decision, accept it as final and recognize the fact that Virginia is again one of the United States. Our duties and interest coincide. We shall consult the one and perform the other by doing all we can to promote the welfare of our neighbors and kindred, and to restore the prosperity of the country. We should at once commence the duties of peaceful citizens by entering upon some useful pursuit, qualifying ourselves to vote, if possible—and at the polls our votes should be cast for conservative men—men who understand and who maintain the interests of Virginia as one of the United States.

This is the course I have recommended to all those with whom I have conversed on the subject, and is that which I have adopted for myself, as far as practicable. Very truly yours,
J. E. JOHNSTON.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.—The Herald's Fortress Monroe correspondent of the 20th inst., says:

Everything indicates the forthcoming and probable speedy trial of Jeff. Davis here. I have alluded in a former letter to the tearing down of some of the partitions in Carroll Hall, inside of the fort, which, it is said, has been done to furnish a room sufficiently large in which to conduct the trial. Workmen are busily employed in putting the enlarged room in proper condition. Another fact favoring the theory of the proposed trial here is the issue of an order placing additional restrictions upon admission inside the fort to those hitherto in force. But all this may be theorizing. I give the rumors and indications as they exist, and only for what they are worth. There has been some expectancy, based on what I know not, of the arrival of President JOHNSON and party on a special steamer. This rumored Presidential visit is of course associated with the trial of Jeff. Davis.

A Cincinnati dispatch to the Chicago Times says: The Hon. George E. Pugh has received an intimation that the trial of Jeff. Davis will soon take place in a civil court, and he has commenced preparation for the defence, which promises to eclipse, in criminal proceedings, any defence ever known in this or the old country. Mr. Pugh will join Mr. O'Connor, of New York, in Washington in a few days.—Raleigh Standard.

HON. A. H. STEPHENS.—Personal friends of Alex. H. Stephens, who have recently been permitted to visit him at Fort Warren, represent that his health is very much broken down, and that the only favor he would ask of the Government is to accord him a speedy trial. He says he has no complaints to make as to his treatment in prison, which is as good as he could desire, but that if he is kept much longer in confinement, he feels that he has but a short time longer to live.
[Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel.]

ARREST OF BRIGADIER GENERAL RAMSEY.—We understand that another important arrest has been made. The individual is no less a personage than ex-Brigadier General J. C. Ramsey, late of the Confederate Army. It is said that our Governor, W. G. Brownlow, is well acquainted with him. It is stated by a cotemporary that the Governor is indebted for "checkered observations" through bars in Knoxville, East Tennessee, to the ex-Brigadier. His trial will develop some exceedingly rich scenes.—Nashville Union.

COLORADO TROOPS—REGULAR ARMY. A Washington dispatch says:

There is good authority for stating that all the colored troops now in the service are soon to be mustered out. The idea that they would be retained as a part of the regular army is erroneous. They form simply a provisional corps, which will be discontinued in a few months.

The number of white troops retained to constitute the Regular Army, will number 125,000 men.

[From the Washington Republic of Aug. 22.]

All Pardoning of Rebels Suspended—The President Has Put His Foot Down.

We are glad to be able to state that President JOHNSON yesterday announced his purpose to quite a crowd of Rebel applicants for pardon, that he should grant no more pardons for the present, and directed his Secretary, Colonel Browning, to notify the Attorney General of the United States to recommend to him no more persons for pardon under the Amnesty proclamation until he so ordered.

Quite a scene occurred in the President's room yesterday. Some fifty persons were present, most of them seeking pardons. A Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (not Lawrence M., he having been killed by a loyal bullet at Fort Wagner,) approached the President and informed him that he desired a pardon. "What have you done?" said Mr. JOHNSON. "I opposed Secession until my State decided to go out of the Union, and then I determined to go with it; I never joined the army; I did nothing to bring on the rebellion," was the reply. "I see," rejoined the President, "you are like all the rest—you did nothing. Now," he added, "my experience is that the men who didn't join the Rebel army, but who acquiesced in rebellion, were the most mischievous and dangerous men we had. I cannot pardon you sir." Keitt made several other efforts. Among other things he reminded the President that he had come all the way from South Carolina; had been in Washington some time; that hotel living there was very high, and that, altogether, his daily expenses were extravagantly large, and that he would like to get away as soon as he could go. The President responded that the hardships of which he complained were the direct results of the rebellion; that he did not bring on, nor contribute to bring on, the rebellion; that he was not responsible for, and could not extricate Mr. Keitt from, the difficulties he complained of, nor hasten his pardon on account of them. The President was firm. His answer was a finality. Exit Keitt.

Mr. Keitt retired, evidently satisfied that Mr. JOHNSON was President, and treason was a stain not removed by the mere asking for a signature.

A Mr. Birch, member of the late Rebel Legislature of Virginia, next approached the President and applied for a pardon. Similar questions were put to him by the President as were asked Mr. Keitt. From the answers it appears that Birch "did nothing," only as a member of the Virginia Legislature, in obedience to instructions, he voted Virginia should secede from the Union of the United States. That is all he did; that was "nothing." The President refused to pardon him. Exit Birch.

Next came a Rebel clergyman, who asked the President to grant him a pardon. "What great sin have you committed that you come here in clerical robes and crave Executive pardon?"

"I was a Rebel," was the answer, "and desire your Excellency to pardon me that I may be restored to citizenship, and be able to support and live under the Government of the United States."

"You Rebel preachers," responded the President, "have done the Government a great deal of harm; you have proclaimed devilish doctrines and misled the people. You forget that it was your duty to yield obedience to the powers that be." You must rest awhile upon the stool of repentance. I decline to grant you a pardon at present." Exit Rebel clergyman.

The President then remarked, addressing the entire crowd in the room, that it was a little singular that most of the non-combatants who had come here from the South for pardon, asserted that they did nothing, were opposed to the rebellion at the beginning, only acquiesced, and thought the Rebel Government ought to have interfered earlier and stopped bloodshed; yet not one of them took advantage of the Amnesty Proclamation offered by Mr. Lincoln, which would have shown sincerity on their part, and contributed so much towards saving the enormous expenditure of life and treasure. I will grant no more pardons for the present was the emphatic conclusion of the President, and turning to Colonel Browning he directed him to issue the order to the Attorney General referred to above.

This was a glorious day's work for the country, and the people will not forget to thank Andrew JOHNSON for it.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says:

The President's door was thrown open at the usual hour and the room was soon filled with a motley crowd of both sexes. As usual, two-thirds of those present desired pardons for them-

selves or friends, but the bearing of the President toward such applicants has been noticeably changed of late. His sense of justice revolts at the bare idea of bribery and corruption being instrumental in obtaining the pardon of any one. The Herald's exposure of an instance last week in which five hundred dollars, paid to Hon. Thomas Corwin, secured what the applicant seemed otherwise unable to obtain, appears to have first called his attention to the subject and aroused his suspicions. He is now determined to exercise the greatest caution in the matter, and to give each undivided personal attention. His first step, therefore, was to suspend the action in the Attorney General's office upon all applications for pardon until some disposition has been made of those already accumulated. No more requisitions are to be made on the State Department for pardon until further orders.

The President is reported to have been severe in his remarks to those who approached him on the subject of pardons to-day. One old gentleman had a letter in his possession stating that his pardon could be obtained for nine hundred dollars. The President desired to know who offered to obtain it for that sum. He wanted, above all things to ascertain who the men were that accepted bribes. He said he had been notified that unfair and dishonest influences were used to obtain pardons, but he desired specific information instead of generalities, and declared that his office was the pardon office, and that the Attorney General's office had little to do with it. The newspapers might assert that two hundred were pardoned daily because that number of requisitions passed through the Attorney General's office; but he wished the fact to be known that he investigated each case himself, and only granted such petitions as recommended themselves to his clemency. Some of those present asked for permission to call again for a further consideration of their cases. The President significantly replied—"It would be some time before many more pardons were granted." This would seem to dispose of the project of organizing a separate Pardon Bureau.

The Star of the 22d says:

An unusually large crowd of pardon seekers assembled at the office of the Attorney General to-day, completely filling up the ante-room and worrying the courteous pardon clerks. Colonel Pleasant and Major Stitt almost beyond endurance. Many of these applicants defeat their own purpose by their persistent importunities. They are not even willing to await their own turn for an interview, but interrupt others conversing with the clerks, and in many other ways render themselves a nuisance. The work of this office is conducted with the greatest despatch, and parties having business with it will never lose by observing the customary civilities of gentlemen. Among those awaiting an interview with the Attorney General this morning was Lieutenant General Ewell, who called on the President on Saturday in relation to his application for pardon. The President courteously but firmly declined to make any exception in his favor, and "Mr. Ewell," (as he introduced himself) will remain in the same category with his brother Rebel leaders.

THE FEELING IN CHARLESTON.—The Springfield Republican, discussing the reports from the South, says:

We are assured by a gentleman from Charleston, who has been there for some months and has had every opportunity for free intercourse with all classes of people, that most of the reports sent North as to demonstrations of a malignant and rebellious feeling by the people are false; that the intelligent and influential classes comprehend the real situation of affairs, and are disposed to conform to it and willing to submit in silence to many wrongs and indignities rather than obstruct in any way the process of re-organization; that there is no hope and no desire to perpetuate slavery either in form or substance, and that the freedmen would do much better if they could be relieved of the influence of some of their impulsive and fanatical advisers from the North, such as the Englishman Redpath, and his associates."

A TRI-WEEKLY

FROM
ADGER'S TO COLUMBIA

AND FROM
COLUMBIA TO ADGER'S.

WILL leave Adger's, (the terminus of the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad,) on Monday's, Wednesday's and Friday's, and returning leave Columbia on Tuesday's, Thursday's and Saturday's, arriving in time for connection with the cars. Enquire for Phillips' Hack Line, where you can procure comfortable transportation for a reasonable fare.
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