

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, September 2, 1865.

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.

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.

Those of our friends who desire to have advertisements in Monday's Extra of the News will please hand them in early this morning. They must be brought in by 2 o'clock, or else they cannot appear.

This is a good opportunity of informing the country people, as there will be a large number of them in town on that day, where they can procure the best and cheapest commodities.

One firm in London advertises to the amount of \$200,000 per annum. All the partners have grown immensely rich.

Will some of the merchants of Winnsboro' take a hint from the above.

The reader is referred to the advertisement of Mr. J. H. PROBST, Agent, in this days paper.

\$50 reward is offered by J. A. MARION, for a stolen horse.

We regret exceedingly to announce that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Hon. R. B. BOYDSTON, lies seriously ill at his residence in this town.

Our earnest wish is that he may be spared to his family, to his State and country, as, in the present ordeal in which we of the South are passing through, the services of good and true men, such as he, can ill be spared. We trust that in a few days we may be able to chronicle his rapid recovery.

Whether cotton is king or not, there has been quite a large amount of it shipped from our town in the last week. We hardly thought there was as much cotton in the State as has been resurrected and shipped from Winnsboro'.

We notice in the North Carolina papers quite a lengthy correspondence between Gov. HOLDEN and Gen. RUGER, commanding the military forces in that State.

The correspondence is in reference to the arrest of parties, and of the holding of them for trial by the military commission, when it is made known by Gov. HOLDEN's proclamation that civil courts have been established in the State and civil law reigns supreme.

The arguments given by both the Governor and Gen. RUGER are quite lengthy, else we would give them a place in our columns, as the matters discussed affects the whole people of the South.

Gov. HOLDEN stands up manfully for his position and the rights of his State under his proclamation. He claims that the civil courts are the proper places to try State cases, and that the military have no right to interfere in the matter—on other hand the General commanding uses the argument that civil law has not been established as yet in the State, and that the courts failed to take cognizance of the matter with which the parties arrested stand charged.

Gov. HOLDEN says pretty plainly that the military authorities only take one view of the case, and only hear one side, which the General commanding denies. The whole matter has been referred to President JOHNSON, and we look anxiously for his reply, as it will settle the matter of who reigns supreme in

the South—the civil or military authorities. Those of our friends who may wish to read the correspondence can do so by calling at our office, as it is a matter that all feel a deep interest in.

The Richmond *Republic* of the 24th August says, in reference to the recent local elections in Richmond:

"It is now publicly stated by Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, in a speech made at Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 16th, that it was with the sanction of President Johnson himself that the elections in this city were set aside. General Schenck says that, only ten days ago, in a full and free interview with him, the President said he regarded the local governments set up in the rebellious States as temporary experiments, &c., and that, in advertising to the recent election in Richmond, 'where the citizens manifested their rebellious spirit by electing to office the very men who had recently been in arms against the Government,' the President stated that 'it was with his sanction that the military authorities had set aside that election, and he gave this as an example of what might be expected in cases of a similar kind.'"

Is It So.—The Winnsboro' (S. C.) News, in noticing the fact that the Salisbury *Union Banner* had been suspended by military order for publishing an offensive editorial to the military authorities commanding that post, adds:

"North Carolina editors, with a few exceptions, have been in the habit, for years past, of calling one another very hard names, and even going so far as to bring up personal family matters, in discussing political subjects in their papers. As the twig is bent, so the tree will grow. From blaspheming one another, they have gone to using pretty rough language towards the military."

It was not known to us before this announcement that the Editorial corps of our good old State had won special distinction as the employers of abusive epithets, and we are still indisposed to acknowledge the charge of "blasphemy" or "rough language towards the military." The limits of legitimate discussion have occasionally been transcended in the warmth and excitement of political campaigns, but as a general rule the presses of this State, in their intercourse one with the other, exercise as large courtesy as those of South Carolina. But we do admit there is room for improvement in the newspaper world generally, in the practice of professional amenities, and we trust it will be made.

[*Raleigh Progress.*]

CONGRATULATORY LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO THE MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—The Jackson (Mississippi) *Times*, of the 24th instant, says:

Governor Sharkey communicated a telegram from President Johnson congratulating the Convention on the progress they are making in paving the way for re-admission into the Union, and hopes all obstacles will soon be removed. He says he will restore the writ of *habeas corpus* and remove the troops at the earliest possible moment, or so soon as the State shall have made sufficient progress and her people returned to their allegiance. He hopes the example of Mississippi will be followed by other States. Judge E. S. Fisher was nominated for Governor, and the Convention then adjourned *sin die*.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, of the 25th, says that the Emperor Maximilian wrote by a prominent Mexican a letter of condolence on the death of Mr. Lincoln to the President. Mr. Degollado, the gentleman bringing it, applied for an interview to present it:

"The answer to Mr. Degollado's application came at last, and it was not long in coming, for there was nothing to hesitate about. The sagacious Secretary of State and our clear-headed President did not evade the matter when submitted to them, out of courtesy or compliment. They were asked to receive a letter from the Emperor of Mexico. They knew no such person, and would not receive the letter. That was the answer."

The correspondent says, "this is not an imaginary scene of an event, but a fact."

HOW TO KEEP BUTTER COOL.—A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy, is to invert a common flower-pot over the butter, with some water in the dish where the butter is laid. The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool. It will be better still if the pot be covered with a wet cloth, the rapid abstraction of heat by external evaporation causing the butter to become hard.

A planter from the Parish of St. Charles, who considers himself fully posted on the cotton statistics, informs the New Orleans *Times* that there never were over 400,000 bales of cotton raised any season west of the Mississippi. He thinks that there were nearly 300,000 bales between the Mississippi and the Rio Grande when Kirby Smith surrendered, and that 40,000 bales will be added by this year's crop. Of the old crop a great deal has already been hurried to market, and the new crop as well as the old will be entirely cleared out of the country before the 1st of March next. With the limited stock on hand and the crop prospects now before us, he thinks sixty or seventy cents per pound will be the prevailing price in January next.

RESTORATION OF SOUTHERN ESTATES TO PARDONED OWNERS.—During the last week, upwards of a dozen citizens of the South, who had obtained their pardons, made personal application at the Freedmen's Bureau for the restoration of lands which had been taken into the custody of the Bureau. On production of the certificates of pardon, the applicants were furnished with orders upon the local agents of the Bureau in the South for the restitution of the property claimed, with the provision that the owners be made to compensate the blacks for the crops they may be cultivating thereon, or leave them in undisturbed possession until the same are harvested.

A CHANCE FOR RAILROADS.—The Government is making arrangements to sell during the month of October, thirty locomotives and two hundred and ninety cars, at Manchester, opposite Richmond, Va.; five locomotives and fifty one cars at Portsmouth, Va.; and fifty locomotives and seven hundred and fifty cars at Alexandria. There will also be at Alexandria two thousand tons of railroad iron, and at City Point four thousand tons.—*Petersburg Express.*

A Washington dispatch says that an imposing effort is being put forth to secure the influence of Lieut. Gen. Grant, in behalf of the pardon, by President Johnson, of a number of General Officers of the late Confederate army, with every probability of success, as the distinguished military chief is known to favor such a general policy as promises the earliest pacification.

CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT COTTON.—An important question had arisen at Liverpool as to the ownership of Confederate Government cotton. The decision was in favor of the United States as the owner, on the ground that when the Government of the Confederate States came to an end, its property became that of its successors. The matter is still open, however, to discussion.

The pardon of Alexander Dudley, President of the York River railroad, has been revoked by the President. As the power of the President to revoke pardons, after they have been granted, is thus clearly set forth, those who procure the precious and coveted document had better not put on airs too soon.

[*Exchange.*]

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—We are informed that the track from Orangeburg to Columbia is proceeding very well from both sides, and that the bridge over the Congaree River will be completed this week.—*Charleston News.*

RAILROAD IRON.—We are pleased to announce that the South Carolina Railroad Company received yesterday per bark *Fannie*, from New York, about five hundred tons railroad iron, which will be immediately used in laying their track.—*Charleston Courier.*

MR. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.—The President has ordered the commander of Fort Warren to all in his power to render Alex. H. Stephens, the distinguished prisoner in his possession, as comfortable as possible.

GOING NORTH.—It is asserted that over 8,000 Southerners, chiefly young men, have settled in New York city, since the surrender of the Southern armies.

The Boston merchants have been volunteering their opinions and instructions to President Johnson on the subject of reconstruction in the South. At a large meeting recently held by them in the rooms of the Board of Trade of that city, a committee was appointed, who have addressed a long letter to the President, urging a delay by him in the restoration of civil government in the States lately in rebellion, and insisting that the country, both North and South, is not yet prepared to act on the various questions involved, especially that of negro suffrage.

"We see by the *Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel* that the case of Thomas S. Metcalf and Leopold Cohn, having undergone official investigation at headquarters Provost Marshal, Augusta, has been disposed of as follows: The above gentlemen were charged with attempting to bribe General Grosvenor, a United States officer, in the sum of \$200,000 to decide a certain question as to the title of a lot of cotton in their favor. Mr. Cohn makes the following admission:

"I admit the truth of the charge and specifications contained therein, in every particular, and appeal to Major-General Steedman for his clemency in my behalf. L. COHN."

"Said clemency was granted, and Mr. Cohn ordered to leave the Department of Georgia in twenty-four hours. Mr. Metcalf, disclaiming any intention to offer a bribe in connection with Mr. Cohn, was, after apologizing for improper conduct, released from arrest. The money deposited with General Grosvenor, in amount eleven thousand dollars, in part payment of the offer of two hundred thousand dollars, was ordered to be distributed among the poor of Augusta."

THE SHENANDOAH.—*San Francisco, August 3.*—The Shenandoah at last accounts had destroyed the dark Susan Abigail near the gulf of Anadair. It seems the Abigail had San Francisco papers of the 10th of July, containing an account of the collapse of the rebellion, but Waddell would not credit them, as they came from Northern papers, and announced his intention of burning every American vessel he could find. After destroying the Susan Abigail the pirate went toward Behring's Straits and the Arctic ocean. At St. Lawrence Islands he burned the ship General Williams, of New London, and the next morning he burned five more vessels.

The bark General Pike arrived at San Francisco with the crews of the following vessels: Brig Susan Abigail, ship General Williams, bark W. C. Nye, of New Bedford; barks Catherins Nimrod and Isabella, all of New Bedford. The General Pike was bonded by the pirate for forty-five thousand dollars. Two hundred and seventy-one officers and men of the destroyed whale ships were put on board for San Francisco.

It is believed the pirate will certainly destroy fifty more vessels as they were all to the northward.

The Bark Richmond was also warned off, and she sailed from Prover Bay for the Sandwich Islands.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—*New York, August 25.*—Among the people on the Shenandoah was an Englishman who seemed to be prospecting for five vessels to put on a line between Australia and New Zealand, and would probably purchase some of the captures made by the pirate.

The officers of the Shenandoah talked of arming two of the whalers to go up and destroy whalers where they could not get, and they were very desirous to enlist the captured crews and in some instances they were very successful in obtaining them.

The Kanakaho, an English vessel laden with coal, was seen by the ship William Gifford, bound for the Shenandoah.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE NIGGER SOLDIERS.—The nigger soldiers now, who number over fifty thousand, are giving a great deal of trouble, both North and South. The Mississippi Convention has petitioned the President to remove them from that State, as a kind favor. The "little villain" of the republican party is also sorely troubled about them, and he is discussing the subject in a non-committal way. But it is evident that he does not understand them at all. We comprehend the case of the nigger soldiers thoroughly. Let the first batch of them be sent to New York and we can dispose of them among all the different islands in the harbor and rivers. The Loyal Leaguers will not doubt be anxious to present the gallant fellows with another flag, and most probably the ladies of the Loyal League will present each of the fragrant heroes with a bouquet. The rest of the nigger soldiers should be sent North and scattered all over the towns and cities of New England, where they will be worshipped like gods, and the scheme of the regeneration of the race can be carried out by their marrying into the families of Phillips, Garrison and Sumner, and the Boston traders who signed the lecture to President Johnson. This is the way to solve the difficulty of the nigger soldiers question.

[*New York Herald.*]

The courts in Southwestern Missouri are steadily refusing to take the oaths of returned Confederates in civil and criminal cases, in accordance with the new Constitution.

NEGRO STATISTICS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Something has already been said on this subject in our columns; but it will not be amiss to give the full list of those districts in this State in which the negro exceeds the white population in numbers. There are twenty of them, and the returns are from the census of 1860:—*Columbia Phoenix.*

	White.	Colored.
Abbeville,	11,516	20,869
Barnwell,	12,702	18,041
Beaufort,	6,714	33,339
Charleston,	29,188	40,912
Chester,	7,098	11,024
Clarendon,	4,378	8,717
Colleton,	9,255	32,661
Darlington,	8,432	11,929
Edgefield,	15,654	24,233
Fairfield,	6,373	15,738
Georgetown,	3,031	18,292
Kershaw,	5,048	8,038
Laurens,	10,529	13,320
Marlborough,	5,373	7,061
Newberry,	7,000	13,870
Orangeburg,	8,108	16,788
Richland,	863	11,444
Sumter,	6,857	17,002
Union,	8,670	10,965
Williamsburg,	5,187	10,302

Counties in which white population preponderates, 10

Counties in which colored population preponderates, 20

Whole number of counties in State, 30

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE NEGRO.—The London *Times* takes a very discouraging view of the negroes in their present condition. It says:

Helpless, impulsive, ignorant, with little payment to expect for regular work, with ease, new-found liberty, and opportunity to tempt them to violence and plunder, can we wonder if the existing industry of the South has very little to hope from the assistance of the black freedmen, and if, on the other hand, the great mass of the slaves seems destined to perish together with the system which, if it tyrannized over, brutalized and degraded them, had, any rate, the merit of providing them with food, lodging and clothing?

It is easy for a victorious Government, by a few words, to strike off the fetters of the slave, and suddenly dislocate and destroy the industry of a whole community, but it is not easy to find an answer to this awful question, which it has raised for itself, and which every day more and more importunately demands an answer.

PETROLEUM NEAR DENVER.—The Denver *Gazette* says that petroleum has been discovered fifteen miles from that city:

"An extensive area of land, covering an extent of over thirteen acres, as we are informed, is literally saturated with the crude petroleum. One gentleman assures us that the clay can be taken in the hand and the oil wrung from it like a sponge."

NEW YORK, August 22.—A special despatch to the *World*, dated Nashville, August 22d, says the Rebel General Wheeler was badly beaten to-day by Colonel Blackburn and Captain Quinn, in consequence of a threat made during the war by Wheeler that he would kill Blackburn if he ever took him prisoner, as he was a "d—d home-made Yankee." Wheeler was in bed when attacked, and was severely beaten.

The city of Atlanta, Georgia, has amended its penal code so as to place blacks on an equality with the whites.

The official report of Grant's losses since taking command of the army of the Potomac in 1864, foot up 90,000.

Some of the Virginia papers are calling for an extra session of the Legislature of that State.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

THE undersigned gives notice that the re-organization of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of Winnsboro', S. C., and of Fairfield District, S. C., will take place at Winnsboro' on Sunday next, 24 September, by merging the church into the African Methodist Episcopal congregation of the United States.

The meeting will take place at 2 1/2 p. m. All interested are requested to attend.

S. W. NEWTON,
Present and Acting Pastor.

sept 2'65—1pd

\$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of Mrs. S. Bardia, six miles north of Chester Co. H. S. C., on Monday night, the 28th inst., a young MARE, three years old, color, light roan; no particular marks recollected, but a small lump under her jaw. The above reward will be given to any one arresting the thief (with recovery of the Mare) or \$25 will given to any one taking her up so that I can get her. J. A. MARION,
sept 2'65—2pd