

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, September 5, 1865.

The reader will please excuse the non-appearance of our usual variety of editorial matter in this morning's issue.

It is our unpleasant duty to announce this morning the death of the Hon. R. B. BOYLSTON, which occurred last evening about seven o'clock. A true friend, a patriotic citizen, a kind-hearted father and doting husband, has thus been cut off from a community that prized his services and honored him in many public positions. His funeral will take place this afternoon, at six o'clock, at his late residence.

The election passed off very quietly in our town yesterday; in fact, so very calmly and with such dignity did every person go up and deposit their vote, (without any of the excitements usually attendant upon elections,) that a stranger in our midst would never have thought such a thing was going on, unless the information had been vouchsafed by some citizen. This speaks well for the citizens of our town and District.

Elections, usually, are attended with an amount of riotous proceedings, which, we are pleased to chronicle, Fairfieldians have entirely ignored.

There were five candidates in the field, two of whom however, only consenting, as we were informed, to run, on the morning of the election.

As soon as returns are complete we will give the vote of the District entire; in the meantime, however, we give the boxes heard from as they come in.

Our box, Winnsboro, stands thus: Whole number of votes polled 165. James H. Rion, 132; W. R. Robertson, 130; John Bratton, 124; W. J. Alston, 37; Rev. J. Boyce, 14; Scattering, 6.

THE NEWS OF A SENSIBLE SOLDIER.—The views of the rebel General Joseph E. Johnston in reference to the policy and the duties now devolving upon the Southern States and Southern people are the views of an honest and sensible soldier, and they also embody the soundest statesmanship. During the war, had Jeff Davis followed the advice and supported the plans of Joe Johnston, his Confederacy would not have suffered the ignominious collapse which was brought upon it by the folly of Davis. If would at least have died with something of dignity and decorum. General Johnston, however, retained, and still retains, his popularity all over the South; and throughout the South these opinions of his on the consequences and duties resulting from the war, will do a vast amount of good.

[New York Herald.]

HEAR BOTH SIDES.—We see it stated by various correspondents that "the Government intends giving Jefferson Davis a fair trial." Therefore we feel it our duty to say that, if the assassination of President Lincoln, and the evidence already taken in the case, is to have a bearing in the trial, witnesses can be procured at this place whose testimony will show that Mr. Davis, and members of his Cabinet, expressed decided disapprobation and reprobation of the assassination of the President of the United States. "Fair play is a jewel" at any time and in any place—we believe President Johnson intends to allow "fair play"—and we respectfully request that the witnesses alluded to be summoned and permitted to testify. Certainly no one will object.

[Charlotte Democrat.]

PARDONS.—Up to this time, twenty-five thousand petitions for pardon have been received at the Attorney-General's office. Those who, in the opinion of the Attorney-General, have just claims to Executive clemency are duly recommended and forwarded to the President for his action. It is said, on the authority of an officer of the State Department, that the signature of the President has been affixed to less than one hundred of the applications received for pardons; the number daily announced as pardoned are simply the names of those recommended and forwarded from the office of the Attorney-General. The President has exercised the utmost caution and discrimination in the matter of pardons, and has invariably rejected all applications unless good and sufficient reasons were produced to show the necessity for Executive clemency.

[Richmond Republic.]

GEN. LEE.—The Chicago *Republican* (edited by C. A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War) contains an article complaining of the terms made by Gen Grant with Lee at the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. It blames Grant for permitting a parole to be given Lee and his men which protects them from arrest and punishment, but says that inasmuch as the bargain was made, the Government decided to stand by it in good faith. The article, we suppose, shows what the opinion of the Secretary of War was at the time of the surrender, viz: hostility to Gen. Grant's terms, and it also shows that the writer entertains malicious feelings for Gen. Lee especially. Here is an extract:

"So long as General Lee remains in this country, and is allowed not only to go about without punishment, but to proclaim disloyal and obnoxious opinions, such as he fought for against the United States, there will always be a feeling of dissatisfaction among loyal citizens. There is something intensely galling in the fact that the articles of convention between him and Grant were so loosely worded as to afford a loophole for the escape of such a traitor from the clutches of the law: Nothing could have been more unfortunate than this clerical lapsus. It tarnishes what would otherwise have been the spotless glory of the surrender on the part of our great General. A little lawyer cunning, a less magnanimity and generosity toward a cruel and unscrupulous foe whom he had already vanquished, whose armies were at his mercy, out-generated and beaten at every point, would have left the rebel chief, who was the intellect and the heart of the ferocious war waged against us, to be dealt with according to the forms and usages of law.

As the case now stands, Gen. Grant, whose presence in the field is inspiration, and whose battles are conquests, suffered himself to be drawn into an amnesty. The result is, that our Government decided to accept the literal reading of the convention, and to permit that arch-traitor to the Union to go at large, without arrest or trouble."

We think it would be hard work to prove that Gen. Lee was cruel or that he has used disloyal language since the surrender.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

MEETING EXTRAORDINARY.—Upon the testimony of an old citizen who was present, we have to report the proceedings of a very extraordinary meeting of negroes, which took place on Sunday, near this city, in the direction of Dog River. Nine hundred of them assembled to consider their condition, their rights and duties under the new state of existence upon which they have been so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense, and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views. After long and careful deliberations, this meeting resolved by a vote of seven hundred voices to two hundred, that they had made a practical trial for three months of the freedom which the war had bequeathed to them—that its realities were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted it—that they had discovered that the prejudices of color were by no means confined to the people of the South; but, on the contrary, it was stronger and more marked against them in the strangers from the North, than in the home people of the South, among whom they had been reared; that negroes, no more than white men, could live without work, or be comfortable without homes; that their Northern deliverers from bondage had not, as they had expected, and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for their happy existence in their new state of freedom; and that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them, or have a care for them; and finally, that their "last state was worse than the first," and it was their deliberate conclusion that their true happiness and welfare require them to return to the homes which they had abandoned in a moment of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters. And so the resolutions were passed, and at last accounts the wanderers were packing up their little stock of movable goods, preparatory to the execution of their sensible purposes.

[Mobile Advertiser, 16th inst.]

Santa Anna is at present residing at the island of St. Thomas. He has issued a pronunciamento, in which he denounces the attempted empire in Mexico, calls for a rally in favor of democracy, and urges the Mexicans to fight against the invaders. He explains that his declaration in favor of French intervention was forced upon him by requiring him to sign such a paper before he would be permitted to land in Mexico and visit his sick wife.

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE SOUTH.—The South has been conquered, but it is still an open question how it is henceforth to be ruled. The combat between Federals and Confederates may be over, but the contest between Republicans and Democrats is about to be recommenced. Under these circumstances it is impossible to avoid feeling that the Southern people are exercising a sound discretion in accepting the consequences of the military success of their late opponents, and once more undertaking the duties of loyal citizens to the established Government. In many respects the South is much better placed than such nations as the Polish or the Hungarian, which have endeavored in vain to free themselves from an oppressive yoke. The Government in the United States is constantly changing, and, although in the minority at present, the Democrats may once more secure the ascendant. What may be the future of the South it is impossible to say, but it could never be such as to bear the faintest resemblance to that of Poland or Hungary. Nor is it impossible, or even improbable, that public opinion may change in America in respect to the expediency of retaining the Northern and Southern States in the same Confederacy; and although unsuccessful in its recent attempt to establish its independence, the South may, at no distant period, obtain, as the result of an amicable arrangement, that separate political existence to secure which thousands of human lives have been sacrificed in vain. In any event, however, the people of the Southern States do well to accept their present lot with resignation, and are wise in endeavoring, by such constitutional means as are afforded to them, to secure respect and consideration at the hands of their former foes.

[New York Herald.]

A well-informed correspondent at Washington writes us that Jefferson Davis will be tried before a civil court, and probably at Richmond, before the United States Circuit Court there.

We have reason to believe, further, that the trial of Davis will not be begun until that of Wirtz is concluded. The friends and counsel of Wirtz hope, it is said, to clear him, by proving that he was acting under the authority and order of Davis and the rebel Secretary of War. If they can produce satisfactory proofs of this, of course that would furnish important testimony for use upon the trial of Davis.

This and other circumstances are likely to postpone the trial of Davis for some months. It is probable that the rebel archives, captured after the surrender of Johnston, and now under Dr. Lieber's charge at Washington, will be thoroughly examined for documentary evidence before the trial is begun. Of course, if Davis is tried in Richmond, a new indictment will have to be drawn and found by the Grand Jury of that district. At present, he has been indicted only in the District of Columbia. The new indictment will probably arraign him on other counts than levying war; it will perhaps contain a count charging him with the slow and deliberate murder of prisoners of war.—*Exchange.*

GENERAL WEBSTER AND THE SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—The press of New Orleans are jubilant over the arrival of Brigadier General James D. Webster, Chief of Major General Sherman's staff. General Webster is on a tour of inspection on the condition of the Southern railroads. His orders from Washington are to report, if possible, the cost of placing them in running order. In referring to this the *True Delta* has the following: This mission is supposed to be preparatory to an offer of sufficient aid of the Government to restore roads to operation at the earliest possible moment. This would be an act of noble generosity on the part of the Government and at the same time one by which the whole country would largely profit. Speedy and safe means of inter-communication are absolutely necessary for the revival of business prosperity in the South, and upon this prosperity a great deal of the success of the North is dependent; and the era of restored harmony and good feeling will also be hastened by the same means. Nor is this all the benefit the nation may derive by assisting to re-erect and repair the Southern railroads. In case of war with the French in Mexico—an event by no means improbable, or one against which the feelings of the American people would rebel—every line of railway in the South would be needed for the transportation of men, supplies and munitions of war, to the Atlantic Gulf ports, and President Johnson is too far-sighted not to have a thought of this momentous fact. We again say that General Webster's is a highly important mission.

THE SUBURBAN CROPS.—A short trip in the country, a day or two ago, afforded us an opportunity of seeing and hearing something of crop results and prospects. We are sorry to conclude that in the counties of Henrico and Hanover the corn crop will be, as the wheat crop was, short. The fine rains of the past few days are powerless to relieve the restricted planting and the inadequate cultivation. But the fruit crop has been and is extraordinarily plentiful, and, with vegetables, has quite recompensed the truckmen and small farmers for any loss they may have experienced on account of short cereal crops. Throughout the two counties named, there is a general spirit of industry and enterprise prevailing. White labor is, to a considerable extent, employed upon the farms, but negro labor is not tabooed, and would be largely employed if its reliability could be guaranteed. The great mass of the labor is being performed by the late soldiers of the Confederate army, many of whom have no homes, and are dependent upon their daily wages for their daily bread. Another year will show this labor thoroughly systematized and zealously employed in farming operations.—*Richmond Whig.*

CHAMP FERGUSON, THE GUERRILLA.—Nashville, Aug. 19.—The *Dispatch* of this morning contains a long and interesting report of an interview between the local editor and the noted guerrilla chieftain Champ Ferguson, now in this city. The interview was granted by General Thomas. This is the first conversation he has had since his arrest, excepting with his counsel. He gives a complete history of his career, and expresses himself freely on everything relative to the charges against him. He denies ever having committed many of the acts charged against him. He states that those whom he killed were seeking his life, were in arms hunting him down, and waylaying him. He says he has never harmed a Federal soldier in the regular service, though he has taken many prisoners. He states he could not have been taken in ten years if he had remained in Clinton county, Ky., his home, and not surrendered; that he surrendered in good faith as a regular Confederate officer, not anticipating prosecution.

PARDON REVOKED.—We had occasion a day or two ago to express our gratification at the "pardon" of Alexander Dudley, President of the York River Railroad, for the reason that it opened the way to resumption of operations on that important line. We regret now to have to state that Mr Dudley has been required by General Terry, acting, we presume, under instructions from Washington, to surrender his pardon. We have heard no reason stated or surmised. The event will have an unfortunate tendency in disquieting others who have received pardons, and who, doubtless felt that they could rely on them as final and irrevocable. It is to be regretted, too, on account of the public work over which Mr D. presides.

[Richmond Times.]

We confess to no little surprise at the foregoing. It must, however, be certain that Mr. D. had violated the conditions of his pardon, and not that his pardon was revoked because of something going before it. We had supposed that the exercise of Executive clemency was irrevocable. Indeed, that the pardoned person alone could make null his pardon by some subsequent misdeed.

[Raleigh Sentinel.]

A Washington dispatch to the *N. Y. Times*, dated 22d, says:

The sentiments of Governor Perry, as expressed in his latest speech at Greenville, S. C., quoted and commended in this morning's *Times*, are the same that he expressed to the President when here, accompanied by the assurance that the reforms in the political condition of South Carolina would be accomplished at an early day. He also expressed the same sentiments in public, and they were quoted in this correspondence at the time.

A SMUGGLER'S DOGE.—The treasury department at Washington has received information that several buildings have been erected directly on the boundary line between Vermont and Canada, where smuggling is carried on at a brisk rate, the houses being situated all on the Canada side and half on the Vermont side of the line, so that goods can be taken in at the front door in Canada, and out at the back door into the United States, without paying duties. This dodge is to be squelched immediately.

About thirty paroled Confederates have arrived at St. Louis, and reported that they had been forcibly prevented from staying at their homes in Jackson county, Mo.

MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION.—The Mississippi State Constitutional Convention, in session at Jackson by authority of Governor Sharkey, is transacting some business of interest to all of the Southern States. It has passed to its first reading an ordinance ratifying all judicial courts, marriages, judgments, decrees, contracts, sales, deeds, judgments and State laws during the war; also, an ordinance prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law imposing any civil disability or punishment or forfeiture upon any citizen engaged in the late war with the United States for his political opinions occasioned thereby.

[New York News.]

THE NUMBER OF BATTLES.—The number of battles fought during the war is given by an exchange, who, we think, under-states the number as two hundred and sixty-two. Of these, the soil of Virginia drank the blood of eighty-nine, Tennessee witnessed thirty-seven, Missouri twenty-five, Georgia twelve, South Carolina ten, North Carolina eleven, Alabama seven, Florida five, Kentucky fourteen, the Indian Territory and New Mexico one each. Once the wave of war rolled into a Northern State, and broke in the great billow of Gettysburg. Of the battles enumerated, sixteen were naval engagements.

PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.—The resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention held at Harrisburg last week, for the nomination of State officers, assert that the rebellious States are entitled to all the rights which they possessed previous to the rebellion, and immediate and unconditional representation in Congress; denunciation of military arrests and trials and negro suffrage. The resolutions are of a strong State rights character, and promise President Johnson support "in all constitutional efforts to restore to the States the exercise of their rights and power."

No man in Virginia, however popular and able, should become a candidate for Congress, unless he feels assured that he can find ready admission into Congress. This, we know, no original Secessionist or prominent Confederate officer can do. The perils which environ us require that we should speak upon this subject in the plainest possible language, and we have tried to do so.—*Richmond Times.*

The same may be said of other Southern States. However much a majority of the people might prefer a "Confederate officer" or "secessionist," we think it would be a waste of time to elect such at present.—*Charlotte N. C. Democrat.*

ARRESTED.—Bishop Lay, of the Episcopal Church, was arrested on Thursday last at his home in Lincolnton, by U. S. officers sent for that purpose, and on Thursday passed through this place under guard for Washington.

Bishop Lay was the Bishop of Arkansas, but has been temporarily residing at Lincolnton, N. C., for some months past. The cause of his arrest is unknown to all except the authorities.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer* says, under date of August 23: "It is not the intelligent officers and soldiers of the late rebel army whom our Government has to dread and guard against as adders fanged, but those wretches who stayed at home see-sawed, as interest dictated, between the rebels and their allegiance, and deceived both sides."

PRISONERS CAPTURED.—Statistics of the War Department show that during the rebellion our armies captured over 300,000 prisoners of war, besides paroling about one hundred and sixty thousand more of the final surrender of the different rebel armies. These records are now undergoing complete compilation, and the facts developed thereby are of much interest.—*Exchange.*

JACKSON, Aug. 22.—The State Convention to-day passed an ordinance declaring null and void the ordinance of secession, and repealing all ordinances enacted by the Convention of 1861, except the revenue ordinance, which is left for the action of the Legislature. No other business of importance was transacted.

AID FOR MRS. DAVIS.—The sympathy of the Washington secessionists for Mrs. Jeff. Davis is decidedly substantial in its character. Up to yesterday an amount subscribed in her behalf foots up the handsome sum of \$6,510. The lowest contribution to the fund was \$10 and the highest \$500.—*Washington Cor. of Cincinnati Gazette.*

A New York correspondent writes to the *London Times* that John Mitchell will be turned over to the English Government as an escaped convict from Australia.