

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, September 9, 1865

In Richland District, S. C., the vote for members to the Convention stands as follows, the first four being elected:

Hampson, 339; McMaster 225; Taylor, 166; Wallace, 162; Caldwell, 138; Carrol, 129; Gibbs, 108; De-Saussure, 94; Harris, 42. Whole number votes polled 1403.

We have received no other returns up to the hour of putting our paper to press.

A recent order of Lt. Col. TYLER, published in the *Newberry Herald*, prohibits all persons from demanding or receiving a greater discount on U. S. Treasury Notes than *forty-three per cent*. "All infractions or attempts at evasion of this order will be severely dealt with."

Very Funny!

We copy the annexed "very funny!" joke from the *Raleigh Progress*. Of course, every reader of our paper will enjoy it, as it is one of those *high literary* jokes that will be appreciated. The editor of the *Progress* has immortalized himself by this *practical* joke:

"We see a company is forming to make a telegraphic communication across Davis Straits. We have understood heretofore that Government would not allow any communication with Davis in his straits."

This joke of the *Progress* is launched at the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The *Progress* now denounces him, because he is suffering for a cause he thought was just, and was sustained in that thought by the editor of the *Progress*, who helped to put him at the head of the Confederate Government. The editor of the *Progress*, notwithstanding all his grand protestations for the Union, is as much guilty of treason to the United States Government as is JEFFERSON DAVIS.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail." To live in the midst of a revolution and expect the tribunal of public opinion to pass just sentence upon the causes at the root of it, and upon the principles involved, is to expect more than human nature will warrant. This truth applies with more than ordinary force to our late revolution. Contemporary writers at the North persist in characterizing it as a rebellion, and its supporters as rebels. This is what we must expect until the tide of passion has subsided. The present generation will see their course reflected from history with all the hideous features characteristic of mobocracy and rebellion; but the day will come when the dispassionate historian of that day and of another nation will place upon record such a view as will recommend us to the judgment of impartial readers. Like the Italian's (Botta's) history of the American Revolution, that record will pass into the classics of future generations.

Don't Despond.

We do not know anything better calculated to clog energy than the disposition to mope over events absolutely out of our control. Much precious time of man's life is thrown to waste from a too great fondness to hug up disappointment. It is like the child fretting because the soap bubble bursts. We admit that perhaps at no time in the history of another people has there been greater reason for desponding. It will do no good to sigh a dozen times a day over our shattered expectation. Leave the past to take of itself, and cease to make it the grounds of judging the future. Nobody needs to be reminded scores of times that things are not as good as they used to be. Every one feels that. But let each one speak an encouraging word for the future, or not speak at all. Not that we counsel an ignoring of that, but if any suggestions be made let them be such as will carry some encouragement to the sinking heart, and some weight press upon the active and

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, ladies of Abbeville District, South Carolina, respectfully exhibit to your Excellency our desire to intercede in behalf of Mr. Jefferson Davis, the President of the late Confederate States. We have heard with much satisfaction that petitions of a like nature have been addressed to your Excellency from other portions of the country, and we entertain the hope that these united appeals for mercy will not fall unheeded upon the ears of your Excellency.

In any event, it will be grateful to us to have thus testified our feelings for one whose faults, in our judgment at least, have not been past forgiveness. Called from the retirement of his home to a position which he did not solicit, but which his manhood forbade him to decline, illustrating by his conduct the highest devotion to principles, which were maintained with marked unanimity by his people, temperate in the hours of triumph, dignified and calm in the days of defeat, always just, always generous always brave, we see in his conduct everything to evoke sympathy, and nothing to merit the extreme punishment with which he is threatened. The same firmness and calm views of policy which, on repeated occasions, he displayed in resisting the cries which, in his region, were raised for sanguinary retaliation, we hope will now be exhibited, in disregard of the unfeeling agitation which seeks his life. We hope there will be a merciful remembrance of his poor wife, plundered and insulted after being torn away from his prison, and of his young children, whose prospects in life have been so terribly blighted.

Impelled by the feelings of our nature—which are ever excited by the misfortunes of the brave and the good, which have in all ages characterized our sex, which moved Martyrs to be the last at the Cross and the first at the grave—we earnestly beseech your Excellency to exercise, in behalf of Mr. Davis, all Executive clemency.

Grant our petition, and, beside finding in your own breast the reward which attends every virtuous deed, we sincerely believe that you may expect increase of your own renown, and of the honorable character which forms the strength of your country. For ourselves we will say we will hold in grateful remembrance this act of generosity to the unfortunate, and will teach our children "to rise up and call you blessed."

ABBEVILLE, August 23, 1865.

We are pleased, says the *Columbia Phoenix* of the 5th inst., to report that, after an amicable conference between Gov. Perry and the Generals Meade and Gillmore, all impediments to the proper re-establishment of the civil authority within the State have been withdrawn by the military. The courts of justice and the magistracy will resume their functions, and the provost courts will be limited in their jurisdiction to those cases only in which the freed negroes shall be parties. But we refer the reader to the proclamation of his Excellency, Gov. Perry. It also pleases us to add that the negro troops are to be withdrawn promptly from the interior of the State, and to be concentrated in garrisons along the coast. This information will be gratefully received by the whole body of our people, to whom their presence is annoyance and offence. The necessity for their removal, however, has been made terribly apparent in the shocking crimes which have been lately committed, the full evidence of which has been furnished by the Governor to the United States Generals, who have pledged themselves to the prompt examination and punishment of the criminals. Even apart from the actual commission of crime, it is enough to know that the whole experiment in free negro labor has been, mischievously impaired, if not wholly defeated, in all those regions where the black troops made their appearance in propinquity with the laborers. The effect was most pernicious everywhere, changing the whole character and conduct of the laborer, making him neglectful, insubordinate and insolent, and beguiling him off from the plantations, to the ruin of the crop. It is also intimated to us that, in most cases, it is to this source do the negroes owe the large numbers of firearms and the quantity of ammunition which they are known to possess in many quarters. Certainly, the withdrawal of these troops will be absolutely essential to the good behavior of the negro laborer, and by their timely withdrawal we may escape those horrors of bloodshedding and other more fearful crimes, the enacting of which has already begun. We are pleased to learn from his Excellency, Gov. Perry, that his despatches from the President embody his hearty approbation of all the

steps that the former has taken; that he encourages his continued progress in the same direction, and assures him against any future interruption of, or interference with, his authority in any part.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We learn that His Excellency, Governor Perry, recently received a circular from the Post Office Department, stating that as soon as he could assure the Department of the responsibility of the Railroad Companies in this State, contracts would be made with them, and the transportation of the mails forthwith commenced. In reply, His Excellency has given the necessary assurance, the Companies to transport the mails throughout their entire line—where rail communication is imperfect, hacks to be provided for the purpose by the Company. In a few weeks, at the farthest, therefore, it is probable that the mails on the main lines of communication through the State will be regularly transported. Communication on the minor routes will, no doubt, be resumed soon thereafter.—*Greenville Mountaineer*.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ALABAMA.—A gentleman recently occupying a prominent position, who arrived here to-day from Alabama, says that provost marshals have been appointed in every county of the State to administer the oath of amnesty; that the people everywhere, with comparatively few exceptions, express much anxiety to take it; that the election will doubtless pass off quietly and with satisfaction to the loyal people; and that the best possible feeling exists between Governor Parsons and the military authorities. He mentions as an observable fact that the men who were recently in arms are now most in favor of the government, while some of those who were too cowardly to take part in the war are still the most blatant against it.—*Washington Correspondence*.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE ASKED FOR.—General Swayne, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for the State of Alabama, telegraphs from Montgomery, under date of the 28th inst., to General Howard, Superintendent of the Bureau, calling for an additional military force to put a stop to cruelties practiced upon the freedmen of Alabama by the late slaveholders and others. General Swayne suggests that the Second Maine cavalry be sent to him immediately.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS.—A New York letter to the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, says:

"We have a report, unauthorized, that Alexander H. Stephens has been released from Fort Warren by virtue of an order from Washington; also, that he will leave for Europe in the steamer of Wednesday. The ex rebels who throng a certain Broadway hotel give full credit to the story."

NICKERSON'S HOTEL.—Some sixteen wagon loads of furniture, for Nickerson's Hotel which arrived on Friday, sufficient to assure our public that there will be no difficulty in providing lodging and all the comforts for the members of the Convention at the approaching session. Mr. Nickerson's well known energy is not lacking now, when it is so much needed. We have but to add that the members of the Convention and the Legislature need be under no apprehensions of a deficiency of shelter, bread, meat and all the creature comforts in Columbia, whenever the public duties shall compel their appearance here. Nay, the luxuries will not be wanting with all those whose patriotism requires an external stimulus for action. Our "local"—we—ourselves—the plural unit of the precinct—have been at pains to obtain the assurance from private housekeepers, that accommodations shall not be wanting. Venerable senators and seniors of the State have only to apply to us at the *Phoenix* office, and we will secure them good lodgment, in good quarters, under the management of fair housekeepers, who will make them forget that they are temporarily absent from the certainties and sweets of home. Let them take our assurances, and believe that we are fully competent to fulfill our words.—*Columbia Phoenix*.

A DARING OUTRAGE.—As Mr. H. C. Wiskeman was riding on Thursday last, towards Orangeburg, on the State Road, he was attacked about dusk, when within fifteen miles of that town, by a negro man, who, after demanding his money, forcibly dragged him from his horse and rifled his pockets of \$200 in gold and between forty and fifty dollars in greenbacks. This gentleman states that he was informed by persons in the neighborhood, among whom he went to obtain assistance, that the negroes in that section are in a very demoralized state, and are constantly committing depredations on the farmers around. [Charleston News.

[From the New York Herald.] Southern Restoration—New York With President Johnson—Important Movement Afoot.

We threw out certain suggestions and reasons in yesterday's *Herald* in favor of a grand mass meeting in this city in support of President Johnson's policy of Southern restoration, and in order to counteract the mischievous adverse agitation of the Boston abolition fanatics; and we have already the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that upon the issue indicated, the potential voice of this great metropolis will soon be heard. Among some of our influential citizens the initial steps in this direction were taken yesterday, and within a few days we expect that the call for the meeting will be issued, embracing men of all parties who have faith in the restoration programme of Andrew Johnson.

In answer to this call we predict a gathering of the people of this city in support of President Johnson's policy of re-union and peace, surpassing in its grandeur, majesty and influence, any public demonstration on this island since our memorable spontaneous uprising in April, 1861, which rallied the loyal States to arms as with the sound of a trumpet. As the great financial, commercial and political centre of the Union, the city of New York, when she speaks in an earnest, emphatic voice upon public affairs, always speaks to some purpose, and especially in a great crisis involving the settlement of some momentous question. Such a crisis is now upon us, and the question involved is of the greatest magnitude. It is simply this: Whether we are to have a policy of peaceable and speedy restoration for the late insurgent States, or a policy of exclusion, military domination, disorganization and destruction. Hence we may freely anticipate a judgment from the Empire City, in this projected mass meeting, which will be felt throughout the State, and through the length and breadth of the land.

Every consideration of sound policy, justice and humanity is on the side of the restoration programme of President Johnson. He wishes as speedily as practicable to reestablish the disorganized Southern States in full communion with the general Government, so that law and order therein, and industry and trade, prosperity and progress, may be re-established. He proposes to leave the new and delicate question of negro suffrage to the legislatures of the several States concerned, under the idea that this thing belongs properly to them, and that in binding them to the abolition of slavery and to the constitutional amendment interdicting slavery hereafter, the white race of the States concerned will, in good time, find their proper course of action in reference to the political rights of the black race. This is solid ground to stand upon; for the interests of the Southern whites, in good time, will teach them to respect the interests and political claims of the blacks, so that order, harmony and good will may prevail between the two races.

Leaving, therefore, this delicate question of negro suffrage to the States concerned, President Johnson desires their speedy restoration, so that their enormous resources of wealth may be speedily developed to strengthen the national treasury and the national currency, and to assist us in meeting the obligations of our national debt. With the restoration to Congress during the coming winter of the now excluded Southern States, we may expect such a restoration of their productive forces as will give us next year an aggregate in cotton, sugar, tobacco rice, and, &c., of two hundred millions of dollars from their surplus production—a very important contribution towards the lightening of our federal taxes and the payment of our national debt, to say nothing of the commercial prosperity of New York.

On the other hand, the policy of the Boston fanatics, which is continued exclusion from Congress, of the now excluded States until they shall have granted the right of suffrage to their blacks, will, from present appearance, result in nothing but mischief and disaster to both races and both sections, socially, politically and financially. In forcing now this concession of negro suffrage upon the Southern whites, just relieved from the laws and neiges of slavery, we can hardly look for anything else than a violent political agitation between the whites and blacks, resulting in such disorders and disorders as will stay the hand of industry, and leave the Southern States demoralized, disorganized, unproductive, impoverished, and a burthen upon the North. Start them upon this road to ruin, and to ruin they will go. Nor will the Northern States escape from these fearful consequences; for, with the increasing pressure of our taxes and national debt, we apprehend that bankruptcy, repudiation, general demoralization and national disgrace

will be apt to follow, only to be finally solved in a regular military despotism.

These are the blessings to which the Boston abolition fanatics are endeavoring to lead the country. We have had enough of them. We want no more. We prefer the wiser and safer restoration programme of President Johnson. Northern radicals may seek the continued exclusion of the South from the national councils, in order to retain their political power reckless of the consequences; but in this scheme they will provoke the wrath of the great body of the people. Abolition fanaticism has had its day. Public opinion, softened and enlightened by the terrible experience of the war, inclines to gentler courses. The wise and humane reconstruction policy of President Johnson will be supported by the country, and to this end this approaching mass meeting, in speaking for the city of New York, will not speak in vain.

Freedmen's Bureau.

The following judicious and well-timed order has just been issued by Colonel Whittlesy, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Raleigh, North Carolina:

"BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, H'D QUARTERS, ASST. COMMISSIONER, STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, N. C., August 15, 1865.

[CIRCULAR, No. 3.]

It is reported that many freedmen refuse to enter into contracts for labor, because they believe that the farm will be given them by the United States Government. If any do thus believe, they have no reason for their belief. The Government owns no lands in this State. It therefore can give away none. Freedmen can obtain farms with the money which they have earned by their labor. Every one, therefore, should work diligently, and carefully save his wages, till he may be able to buy land, and possess his own home.

"E. WHITTLESY,

Colonel and Asst. Commissioner." Many improper and erroneous ideas prevail among our colored population, and it is important to their own interests and welfare, and especially to a good understanding between them and their late masters, that just such plain and candid advice as is contained in the foregoing order, should be repeatedly impressed upon their minds.

No fanciful expectations of possessing the lands of their late masters should be allowed to deceive them for a single moment, or to betray them into a life of idleness and irregularity. Their future comfort and happiness depend entirely upon their own habits of steady industry and economy. There is no disposition on the part of their late masters to treat them unkindly, or to throw any obstacles in the way of their making an honest and respectable support. On the contrary, the interests of the late masters and the late slaves are not in conflict, for the present at least, and all that the late masters can properly and consistently do for the advancement of the welfare of the freedmen, will, we are sure, be cheerfully and unhesitatingly performed.

But let these freedmen dismiss forever from their minds the false and mischievous idea that they can live without work. Toil is the ordained and inevitable lot of all the sons of Adam, of whatever color or clime; and it is a fatal chimera of an ill balanced brain to suppose that happiness, or respectability, or usefulness, or a competent support, is attainable without it. Let the freedmen, then, go to work steadily, systematically and faithfully, if they desire to improve their condition or make life itself tolerable. Let them comply with all their contracts, in letter and spirit, and their late masters instead of being converted by an opposite course, into enemies, will continue to be, as they have always been, their best, truest and kindest friends.

[Richmond Whig.

The *Wilmington (N. C.) Herald* says that President Johnson has decided that pardon carries with it immediate restoration of all property, except slaves; that the Freedmen's Bureau must give up at once all property of the non-accepted classes who have taken the oath, and also of the excluded as soon as it is done, even when the property is already in court; but in the latter case the cost must be paid. This decision was given to Col. Short, of Louisiana, on the 14th ult.

THE GEORGIA CROPS.—All crops in Georgia, except peaches and apples, are very poor. Nearly the entire State has suffered from a protracted drought, not enough cotton being made for domestic wants. Consequently, at the end of the year, the people will not have the means to begin the work of restoring their ruined homes and broken fortunes.