

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, September 12, 1865

The Convention meets to-morrow, in Columbia. We will have a regular report of its proceedings from a special correspondent.

The trains on the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad now run within sight of our town. The managers of the road tell us they will have the trains running into town by to-morrow, (Wednesday,) at the farthest.

The Charleston Daily News of the 5th says that the election in that city for members to the State Convention passed off very quietly—there being no party feeling or excitement in the contest.

The Convention.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the State Convention from St. Phillips' and St. Michaels, Charleston District, S. C., by the annexed vote:

Hon. Chas. Macbeth, 881; Hon. H. D. Lesesne, 863; W. H. Gilliland, 862; P. C. Gaillard, 845; James Connor, 838; J. A. Wagner, 735; H. Gourdin, 726; C. H. Simonton, 698; F. Melchers, 690; W. S. Henery, 656; G. W. Williams, 639; Hon. Edward Frost, 606; O. A. Andrews, 501; Hon. Alfred Huger, 560; Wm. Ravenel, 556; P. J. Coogan, 468; W. M. Martin, 467; Rt. Rev. P. N. Lynch, 457; Hon. Jno. Schriener, 455; James Rose, 454.

The vote at Newberry C. H., S. C., as we learn by the Herald, stands as follows. The District yet to hear from:

E. P. Lake, 183; Robt. Stewart, 132; H. Sumner, 125; J. H. Williams, 103; E. S. Keitt, 82.

Shot.

We learn that on Friday, 3th inst., a white man (name not known)—a Texan by birth and home—was publicly shot at Newberry C. H., S. C., by an order from a drum-head court martial, by a detachment of the 33d United States Colored Troops, for an attempted murder of one of the troops. It seems that the Texan nearly severed the negro's head from his body, cutting from the back of his neck round to the jugular vein, besides stabbing him several times about the face. At last accounts the negro was not dead, but it was positively set forth by physicians that he could not recover.

A Word About Freedmen.

The extraordinary change which has taken place in the condition of the colored people of our country, renders it imperative upon every citizen who has the well-being of our State at heart, to use every effort to aid in adapting them to the change. Many of the colored people are absolutely incompetent to appreciate the change, and its bearing upon their condition. Next winter will be peculiarly trying to them. Without the providence necessary to provide for the inner man, and lay up for a day, many are apt to squander their earnings and pave the way for beggary before the inclemencies of the winter are past. With poverty will come the temptation to theft, against which it is the intellect of every one to guard.

The new relation in which the negro is placed, demands of him peculiar duties. No longer in that relation in which he was made the peculiar care of his former master, he will add greatly to the comfort and immunities of his present situation by being respectful, honest and industrious. Let the freedmen see to this that they may reap good and not evil fruit.

Whatever might have been the prospects of the growth in wealth and grandeur of the United States, before the late war, that progress was undoubtedly much impeded by the events of the past years. If we judge from our own condition, made peculiarly sensible by the sudden, radical and universal transition by which it has come, we are disposed to magnify the consequences to too great an extent. It is bad enough, all must confess, that it could have been worse, no one can deny. It is true that he must take a broad philosophical

view of the situation who would in some measure be reconciled to it.

It ill-becomes a man who studies the progressive greatness of nations, to weave a web of prejudice and puerile revenge, and pass judgment upon the whole from the premises he derives from his circumscribed limits. He must forget himself, or view himself as he really is, a mere atom.

This is the spirit which must actuate every man now who has been compelled by the fortunes of war to resume his allegiance to the United States. It does not require him to fawn upon the general Government. It does not signify that he must go into ecstasies of Union-loving joy. It is no compromise of his dignity or self respect to act in this spirit. It does not mean that he would represent himself as a consistent Union man during the war. The most conspicuous men engaged in opposition to the United States can thus enjoy a contemplation of the progress of the Union.

With these preliminary remarks we advance the proposition that it is the duty of every man to add his mite in enhancing the power and respectability of the Union. So intimately interwoven now is his interest with that of the whole country, that to benefit her is to benefit himself. But more of this anon.

J. L. PENNINGTON, editor of the Raleigh, (N. C.) Progress, is out in a long card announcing his intention to run as candidate for the North Carolina State Convention. His "platform" is annexed:

If elected to the State Convention I shall favor all measures calculated to restore civil law throughout the State to restore the State to the Union and to relieve our people of military rule.

I shall most cheerfully and zealously support the administration of President Johnson and the administration policy of Gov. Holden.

I shall advocate the election of Gov. Holden to the office he now holds by the appointment of the President, when the people shall be called on to elect a chief magistrate.

In or out of the Convention I shall oppose negro suffrage. I shall advocate the enactment of laws for the protection of the person and property of the colored man, but I am opposed to extending him the right of suffrage or any other political privilege more than he now has.

I shall oppose the assumption or payment, by the State, of any debts or bonds, State bonds, Confederate bonds or County bonds, issued for the prosecution of the rebellion.

I shall favor the settlement of all debts of an individual character, contracted during the rebellion, upon a just, fair and equitable basis.

I shall favor the insertion of a clause in our State Constitution declaring slavery or involuntary servitude, unless as a punishment for crime, forever abolished in North Carolina.

I give these outlines of my political principles for the benefit of such of my conservative friends as may have been influenced or prejudiced by the falsehoods and slanders that have been circulated against me, but I will give them more in detail before the people.

THE SALE ON FRIDAY.—The sale of Government property attracted the largest crowd of citizens we have seen in town, since the advent of Robinson's old circus; many came from afar, from the burnt district, in hope of picking up something cheap to replenish their exhausted farm stock, the consequence of which competition was, that horses, mules, wagons, &c., brought good prices, with but few exceptions. We learn that the sale footed up some \$7000 to \$8000. All of the property on hand was not sold, and it may be probable that another sale will take place at a future day. In connection, and as a piece of information of interest, we would state, that the total amount of cotton received and turned over to the Government, by Col. Tyler, is three hundred and eleven bales.

[Newberry Herald.]

The managing director of an influential company in France, formed under the auspices of the French Government, engaged in developing the resources of French Guiana, South America, has applied to the Bureau of Freedmen to know if it is possible to obtain, in large numbers, the freedmen of the South to go to Cayenne and their families, where they would be employed and treated, and where the prejudice of caste is not so strong against them as in this country. No action has yet been taken on the proposition.

Applications for Pardon.

His Excellency, Governor Perry, has furnished us with the following rules to be observed in making applications for Pardon:

The Petition must be addressed to His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

It should state the residence, occupation and age of the applicant.

Which of the fourteen exceptions he is liable to, and that he is excluded from the clemency of the Amnesty Proclamation by none of the exceptions.

Let him state fairly and truthfully, any circumstances which may entitle him to Executive clemency.

He must express his loyalty to the Union, and his purpose in good faith, to preserve and maintain it for the future.

He must state that no proceedings have been taken out against him or his property under the confiscation act.

There are two oaths to be endorsed or accompany his Petition—one that he has read the Amnesty Proclamation, and is not liable to any other of the fourteen exceptions, than those stated in his Petition—the other oath is that prescribed in the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson.

Where any person is in doubt, as to whether his taxable property amounts to over twenty thousand dollars, it is safe to make application for a pardon and state his doubts. The valuation of the property must be at the date of President Johnson's Proclamation. All property must be included which is liable to be taxed, lands, money at interest, Bank stocks, &c.

It is not necessary for Post Masters, who were not appointed by the President and approved by the Senate of the so-called Confederate Government to apply for pardon. They were not so appointed unless their parquisites amounted, to \$1500. It is understood the Attorney General has decided as above stated.

As to what participation in the rebellion renders an application necessary, it may be answered, any "directly or indirectly."

The Petition should be written on foolscap paper, and folded twice, with the writing, and not across it.

The name of the applicant, and nothing more, should be endorsed on the Petition after being folded.

All applications made to the Provisional Governor will be forwarded by him to the President, unless otherwise directed.—Greenville Mountaineer.

RIOT AT CHESTER.—The Darlington Southerner, of the 26th ultimo, has a statement that a riot occurred at Chester C. H., in this State, on the 12th, between colored soldiers and citizens. We give the statement as it appears in the Southerner:

It appears that on the day named, (12th,) many of the citizens from all parts of the District had met on special public business, and among them many who had been in the Confederate army. Colored troops, who were stationed there, took every opportunity of insulting them by jostling against them, or saying something very offensive. Eventually, the parties insulted were forced to resent the indignities put upon them, and a general fight took place between the citizens and the negro troops, in which three of the latter were killed and many on both sides wounded. As soon as the riot was quelled, the Provost Marshal sent the troops from town.

INFORMATION FOR THE SOUTH.—We are glad to observe a disposition on the part of some of the conservative journals of the North, particularly on the part of the National Intelligencer at Washington to call upon the General Government to indicate, as was provided by old laws, certain journals in the States lately in arms against it, in which the laws of Congress passed during the war and up to the present time, may be published for the information of the Southern people. That people are perfectly ignorant of many of the enactments of the last two Congresses. The Intelligencer notes this fact to be patent, by the number of Applications that reach them for most important intelligence of this description. We are pretty much as emigrants newly arrived in a strange land, and it would be a matter which the South would sincerely appreciate, if the Secretary of State should order this to be done.—Commercial Bulletin.

GENERAL LEE.—A London paper says that General Lee is in Germany. A Liverpool paper, on the contrary, says he has just arrived in Wales, and is now building a nine pin alley to be run in connection with a first-class restaurant. The same paper says Breckinridge is keeping a tin-ware store in Jamaica. Reliable papers these European journals.

[From the Petersburg Express.]

South Carolina.

A portion of the Richmond press has recently, in speaking of the disastrous results to Virginia by the secession movement, very truly laid all our sufferings at the door of South Carolina. That State is unquestionably chargeable with the whole catalogue of woes by which we have been afflicted, and under which we are still, and will be for a long time, groaning. Previous to the election of Lincoln, her leading politicians, her press and her people had, for years, been manifesting a spirit of disaffection for and hostility to, the Federal Government, which brooded only multiplying troubles to the country. Hatred of the Union was the universal feeling in that State, and it was not concealed. It was evident long before the election of 1860, that she would eagerly embrace the first favorable opportunity for practically carrying out her cherished scheme of a "Southern Confederacy." The triumph of the Abolitionists in the election of Mr. Lincoln was received in Charleston with uproarious rejoicings. Why? Because it afforded what was pronounced to be good ground for separation from the North, and the occasion was embraced in the hottest kind of haste for precipitating upon the South the issue which for more than a quarter of a century had been threatening to involve the two sections of the Union in bloody conflict. South Carolina was a unit for secession. There were scarcely a hundred of her people whose hearts were not thoroughly and irreclaimably enlisted in its favor. They would listen to no appeals or arguments addressed to them from without in behalf of temperate and conciliatory measures. Virginia, at that time, was decidedly, overwhelmingly, opposed to disunion. We did not think that secession was the remedy to be applied in the case. We thought that, as Mr. Lincoln had been fairly and constitutionally elected, (however obnoxious the platform on which he stood,) and that, as the South had gone into the election and was a party to it,—we thought, that, in view of these important facts, her proper course would be to abstain in the onset from all resistance and to wait until the new President should commit an overt act that would justify a resort to extreme measures for self-protection. This was what we conceived to be the wisest and safest policy, and we accordingly urged it with all our humble ability in the long interval which elapsed between the election and the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. But nothing could restrain South Carolina. Shutting her eyes to consequences and her ears to moderate counsels, she determined to plunge heels over head into the fiery abyss, under the lamentable delusion that she would emerge not only in safety but with glory. Each of the other Cotton States hesitated in being the first to "break the ice" in the affair, but all of them as good as pledged themselves to follow the one that would be bold enough to set the example. So South Carolina instantly went to work, and in six weeks after the news of Lincoln's election had been received in Charleston, she was as much out of the Union as an Ordinance of Secession, passed by a Convention of her people, could put her. Six other States rapidly followed suit. The Border States held back for a while and Virginia, especially, was slow and reluctant to throw herself into the boiling perilous waters. It was not until the last moment, when she could no longer protract her decision, that she, in an evil hour, joined the ill-starred Confederacy—and in so doing exposed herself to the brunt of the gigantic and desolating war which was then commencing. In South Carolina the Ordinance of Secession was greeted with the universal acclamations of the people. It was hailed with enthusiastic delight and with public rejoicings from one end to the other of her land. How little did it enter into the thoughts of the shouters that their songs of joy would be changed into bitter wailings, and that their delirious dream of an independent, powerful and prosperous "Southern Confederacy" would end in such dreadful appalling realities as are those which now constitute the picture of this then rich and flourishing State. Contrast the South Carolina of 1860 with the South Carolina of 1865, and how distressing and mournful the change which the four intervening years have wrought! One of the Charleston papers (the Daily News) of recent date, thus represents the present condition of that city and State:

"It will not be surprising to our readers, in and out of this State, to learn that we have suffered greatly from the recent war. Of \$15,000,000 in bank stock all is lost. Of \$5,000,000 bills in circulation, the market value is not more than twenty per cent. Of three insurance companies neither can continue bu-

ness. Of \$20,000,000 in railroads no dividends can be expected. Of five thousand houses in Charleston fifteen hundred have been burned, and others almost irreparably damaged. Of estates of decedents and minors, and of property in litigation, four-fifths are represented by Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless. Of our many merchants, lately of large capital and unblemished credit, few have assets to pay the small debts against them at the beginning of the war. Of the many large and valuable estates in Beaufort District and the adjacent islands, all have been abandoned, and many have been sold for taxes. Of the large cotton estates still further from the seaboard, many have been desolated. Of the cotton on hand at the beginning, and raised during the war, (amounting in value to at least \$20,000,000,) the larger portion has been taken or destroyed. Of the stock, horses, hogs, cattle, farming implements, utensils and furniture and silverware, all but an inconsiderable amount have been consumed, destroyed or taken. Of the money in the hands of our citizens at the commencement of the war, or accruing from the sale of property, or the practice of professions, or the payment of debts, all has been vested in securities, of which nine-tenths have no possible value. Of the debts uncollected, few are expected to be paid. Of the funds of churches, colleges, charitable institutions and societies, all also, or nearly all, have been sunk. Of the lands of the State not held by the government, little has any market value. Into this frightful gulf of ruin has also been swept the value of four hundred thousand slaves, estimated a few years since at \$200,000,000. And thus, therefore, of the \$400,000,000 worth of property in this State in 1860, but little more than \$50,000,000 now remains.

"Seven-eighths of her property lost, her fairest city, in ashes, her soil in every direction pierced, torn and blasted by the red ploughshare of war, thousands of sons slain and other thousands maimed and crippled for life, her homesteads destroyed, her people impoverished—these are the fruits of the tree of Secession, which she planted and watered to maturity! But she is not alone in her sufferings. Ten other States, misled by her example, are sitting in sack-cloth and ashes alongside of her, sorrowing over the black and dismal spectacles of ruin and misery within themselves, which rise before them in every direction."

DUTY OF SOUTHERN CONVENTIONS.

We endorse the following from the remarks of the Natchez Courier upon the Convention now in session in the State:

"The work for the Convention seems simple enough. The very fact of the election of delegates to a convention called for such purpose as avowed, is a declaration by the people that they accept the terms offered by the President and wish to resume their duties as citizens of the United States. Compliance with these terms consists simply in faithfully supporting the Constitution and the Union, and guaranteeing freedom to the negro. The first part of the condition is complied with, or rather the evidence of such compliance is given, by each individual, in taking the amnesty oath; and the second part is all that is left for the Convention to fulfill. This is short and simple—there is nothing in it that ought to occupy the Convention more than two days from the day of its organization. There need be no review of our late past. Every man remembers enough. No good can come from declamations and speeches about "negro suffrage," or anything relating to the future of the negro, except the matter of freedom. All discussion relating to aught else but the work in hand cannot, by any possibility, accomplish anything but positive harm.

"He that hath knowledge spareth his words."

SLAVERY IN GEORGIA.—HOWELL COBB DECLARES IT BEYOND ALL RESSURCITATION.—The Savannah Herald says: Howell Cobb, who was in Augusta recently, expressed an earnest desire to see Georgia resume her former position in the Union. Slavery, he said, could never be resuscitated, and he thought it best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities.

Ex-Governor Brown was lately in Atlanta, entirely recovered from his illness. He regarded the question of secession as settled, and that any further agitation on that and kindred subjects should be studiously avoided. He thinks it would be well for the Convention to declare that slavery is at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion.

The Austrian Emperor agrees to reinstate Maximilian in all his European rights in case of his failure in Mexico.