

WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, September 14, 1865

The Financial Resources of the United States.

The census of 1850 gave the U. S. a population of something over twenty-two and a half millions. Of this number over nineteen and a half million were whites. The census of 1860 gave a population of thirty-one million four hundred and seventeen thousand three hundred and five, of whom nearly twenty-seven millions were white. The fast and complicated machinery of such a nation, during the decade embraced in the two periods above named, demanded of the whole country financial aid to the amount of about eighty-three millions of dollars. The tax to raise that amount was never felt by the people. Since then, besides the current expenses of the Government, there rests upon the country a debt of thousands of millions. Will the resources of the country enable her to meet the heavy demands upon her treasury? We have not the data to make an approximate calculation as to her ability to do it, but some inferences may be drawn from the statement of a few facts. From the first of July to the eighth of August last, the receipts of the Bureau of Internal Revenue alone amounted to thirty-two millions of dollars. This is but one item. This system of taxation has been in operation throughout the North for more than three years. Putting these receipts at about three-quarters of a million daily this would give an annual income of nearly three hundred millions. Then there is the petroleum trade which, since the war, has grown into colossal magnitude. It has in a great measure filled the vacuum caused by the withdrawal of cotton from the market of America. Then there are the gold and silver mines of Colorado which have grown into an all-absorbing importance, and promise to eclipse the wealth of California. Towns have sprung up in that region with a rapidity almost incredible. Then there is the cotton, rice and sugar of the Southern States. True, the profits arising from the culture of these will be comparatively small for a few years hence; but that they will again enter largely into the count for raising revenues for the country, we cannot doubt.

Quotations for Bank Notes.

The following are the quotations in Wall Street, New York, (according to the *Charleston Courier* of the 4th inst.) for South Carolina Bank Notes. These quotations, however, are liable to fluctuation. The rates are made on the basis of the U. S. Legal Tender Notes.

Bank of Camden,	12
" Charleston,	12
" Chester,	12
" Georgetown,	12
" Hamburg,	12
" Newberry,	12
" South Carolina,	12
" South Carolina,	12
Commercial Bank, Columbia,	12
Exchange Bank, Columbia,	12
Farmer's & Exchange Bank,	12
Merchants' Bank, Cheraw,	12
People's Bank,	12
Planter's Bank, Fairfield,	12
Planter's Mechanics' Bank,	12
Southern Railroad Bank,	16
State Bank,	25
Union Bank,	10

A Right Policy.

We notice, by an extract from the *Memphis Bulletin*, that the military commander at that post, General TILSON, has taken summary action in reference to the negroes of that District and county.

By an order recently issued he has patrolled out who compels the negro to fulfill his contracts. In this connection

says: "The freedmen, as a class, seem to be a life of precarious subsistence and idleness in town, to good wages and comfortable homes in the country. Some radical change is consequently necessary to prevent great suffering and fearful mortality among these people in the coming winter. They cannot, however, be justly blamed for their igno-

rance in not seeing that it is for their own interest and the interest of their children to leave the city. General Tillson has determined that he will compel them to leave the city, even if it requires military force, and has already conferred with the assistant Commissioner of Freedmen of Kentucky and Tennessee, informing them of his intention in this respect. He intends soon to send a patrol through this city and suburbs, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough tour through the city and learn who have proper employment and are able to support themselves and children, and all who have not employment, or any means or prospect of support, will be notified that within a certain time they must leave the city and find employment; at the expiration of which time, if they do not comply with the order, they will be arrested, and labor furnished for them by the Bureau, and they will be forwarded under guard to the place assigned to them. In this connection, we are requested to state that the Government officials will in no case furnish subsistence to any in need, as they did when the negroes were prevented from going to the country by the presence of the rebel armies back of Memphis; that now there is no danger in going to the country; labor can be obtained with ease; none need want, consequently the rule of work or starve will be rigidly enforced. Some persons who have paid negroes to work for them have experienced great difficulty in making them work steadily. Some of them no sooner get a few dollars ahead than they think themselves rich, and consequently retire with their fortunes, leaving the contractor, farmer, or whoever it may be, to do the best they can. General Tillson replies to all such complaints by saying that no negro will be thus permitted to break his contract, but will be arrested and compelled to work at the prices and time agreed for."

How It Works.

The following, says the *Whig*, is an extract from the letter of a gentleman in Buckingham to his son in Richmond. The writer is a citizen of high standing and influence, and a skillful and successful farmer, and his statement may be implicitly relied upon. The *Whig* invites public attention to this letter, in the hope that those having control of the subject may at once apply the proper remedy:

BUCKINGHAM, Sept. 2, 1865.

"All my hands struck on yesterday, in the midst of fodder-pulling, for higher wages. They admitted the contract I made with them, but refused to work any longer at the wages which they agreed in last May to take. Whereupon, of course, I discharged them, or rather I refused to give them more. I have now only two hands, which I hired yesterday evening for a month.

"I would be greatly obliged to you if you would ascertain and write me whether you can get me some white hands, and at what wages. I understand that the Swiss have an agency in Richmond, from whom they can be hired. I would prefer Germans, if they can be had. There can be no reliance on the negro. He will not work, nor will he abide any contract he makes. I would rather give \$10 or \$12 per month for a German or Swiss than to hire a negro at any price. I shall loose my fodder crop, and I begin to fear that I shall not be able to sow a crop of wheat, or indeed to gather my corn crop."

"Let me hear from you on this subject as soon as you can write me fully. You will have to ascertain the agencies who attend to the hiring of foreigners."

Affectionately yours,

COTTON PROSPECTS IN MISSOURI.—We find upon our table a cotton boll from the plantation of Mrs. Leland Bradley, near Carson's Landing, Bolivar County, Mississippi. It is a fine specimen, and highly creditable to the enterprise of the fair cultivator, who has a number of acres in a healthy condition. The crops above the overflow, in the vicinity of Carson's Landing, are in excellent condition, and for the quantity of seed planted the yield will be very large. The crops on the land which were overflowed last spring are in good condition, but somewhat late, and the yield will depend entirely upon the length of the season; if not cut off by early frosts, these crops will also yield largely.

It is reported that Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, recently had an interview with President Johnson in relation to the election in that State, and expressed a full conviction from the result of the interview, that the President is irrevocably resolved to so administer the Government as to eschew Radicalism of every type, and speedily harmonize all extraneous elements.

The Assault Upon Gen. Wheeler.

The following is the letter of Gen. Wheeler, of the late Confederate Army, in regard to the unprovoked and outrageous assault recently made upon him in Nashville:

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23d, '65.

MAJ. GEN. G. H. THOMAS: General: In obedience to your instructions I have the honor to make the following statement:

An order from the War Department of the United States, releasing me from confinement as a prisoner of war, directed that I should be paroled in accordance with the terms agreed upon between Major General Sherman and Gen. Johnston. I have not carried about my person or baggage any weapons since May 1st, 1865.

About 4 o'clock, p. m., on the 21st, while I was lying on my bed in my room, at the City Hotel, no other person being in the room, some one knocked at my door. After partially dressing myself, I unlocked my door, when two officers partially dressed in United States uniform entered. One of whom stated that he at one time had been a prisoner in my hands and that he had come to thank me for kindness received at the time. The other said he knew me and had called to make his personal respects. After a few moments of polite conversation they rose and bade me good-bye remarking that, as they discovered, I was unwell, they would not remain any longer. About five minutes after their departure, I heard another knock at my door, which I again unbolted as soon as possible, when two other officers dressed in United States uniform, neither of whom I had ever seen before, entered. One of them advanced and extended his hand, which I took; while in the act of shaking hands, he remarked, "is this Gen. Wheeler?" and upon my answering in the affirmative stated that he was Col. Blackburn; the other officer immediately seized me by both arms, when Col. Blackburn, having given no previous intimation whatever of his hostile purpose, struck me violently twice upon my head with a club of considerable dimensions.

I struggled away from the man who held me, and as I left the room both the assailants followed me, the other officer holding a pistol in a threatening manner. I am confident I only prevented him from shooting me by keeping Col. Blackburn between him and myself. Col. Blackburn continued his attempts to strike me, but I succeeded in warding off his blows with my arms.

Finally, a gentleman caught hold of the other officer, when Colonel Blackburn hastily ran back and ran down stairs.

I am satisfied that the attempt was one upon my life, and that the pistol would have been fired at me but from the fact of Col. Blackburn being between myself and the officer holding it.

I would here state that I never issued any order whatever to the prejudice of Colonel Blackburn or any of his men, and that all his men who fell into my hands were kindly treated, and allowed to return to their command in bodies in order that they might not be molested by any one.

I would further state, that while passing through the country, I do not recollect that any complaint was made by any of Col. Blackburn's family, or that anything whatever was taken from them.

I am, General, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. WHEELER,

Late C. S. A.

The foregoing is addressed to you in the form of an official communication, but I now desire to swear the facts are true as set forth.

J. WHEELER,
Late C. S. Army,

POST OFFICE AFFAIRS.—*Washington, Sept. 2.*—Among the many mail routes recently restored by the Postmaster General is the one from Columbia, S. C., to Greenville, S. C., and all intermediate offices, with a run of three times a week.

H. B. Vassall has been appointed agent of the Post Office Department for the States of North and South Carolina. Mr. Vassall has been acting postmaster at Wilmington during its occupation by the Federal troops.

A ROW AT ST. PAUL'S.—The School Board of St. Paul's Minnesota, have voted to exclude negroes from the schools. There is an existing State law imposing a fine of fifty dollars on trustees and teachers who refuse them admission, and the Board of the colored people are determined to enforce it. The excitement, consequently, runs high.

Public Sentiment in South Carolina.

Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, made a speech recently, at Greenville, in which, after giving a circumstantial account of his interviews with the President and leading members of the Government at Washington, he said:

"In conclusion, let me say to you, fellow-citizens, that I am well pleased with all that I saw and heard at Washington in reference to the Southern States. Let us now do our duty, take the oath of allegiance, elect good and wise men to the Convention, reform our State Constitution, abolish slavery, equalize the representation of the State in the Senate, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and all will be well."

This was good advice; he told his hearers, also, that he had pledged them to do all this, to the President.

"I told him that the people of South Carolina accepted the terms of his proclamation, and were disposed to return to their allegiance to the Union. That from having been the most rebellious State in the South, I was satisfied South Carolina would, henceforth, be one of the most loyal of the Southern States. That she would reform her Constitution and abolish slavery, give the election of Governor and Presidential electors to the people, and equalize the representation of the State. I gave it as my opinion that the disunion feeling of the South had originated in the parishes."

Upon this, a morning journal says:

"Although no man has better opportunities than Governor Perry for forming a correct estimate of the state of public sentiment in South Carolina, these positive statements must be taken, we fear, with some grains of allowance. That a strong under-current of Union sentiment exists in that State, we do not doubt, but a conversion so radical as that indicated above would be little short of miraculous."

We do not see why Mr. Perry's words should be doubted. He is not to judge from his first speech, a kind of man to set his face boldly against a strong public sentiment; he is more inclined to follow what he thinks the current. But he speaks out squarely now, after having traveled over the State and taken pains to acquaint himself with the public sentiment.

South Carolina, before the war, was in the hands of a few wealthy families. The people had but the slightest share in the government of the State. Governor Perry tells the President that he believes they will readily reform their institutions in such a way as to make them more democratic, and take the political power from the few and give it to the many. Is this improbable? Is it not highly probable that if they understand the proposed change they will almost unanimously vote for it?

[New York Evening Post.]

Memorial of the Mississippi Ladies in Behalf of Jefferson Davis.

The New Orleans *True Delta* publishes a memorial, signed by over four hundred ladies of Marshall county, Miss., and addressed to President Johnson, asking Executive clemency for Jefferson Davis. After some preliminary remarks, the memorialists say:

"It is well known to your Excellency that, for years past, sectional strife has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms and the shedding of the best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitration of the sword to succumb. To the victors and their success the plaudits of the great North has been given bountifully. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its chief the poor tribute of honesty for the changes in government they had in view.

"Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party; and called, as he was, by the almost united voice of the Southern people to preside over their councils and guide them through the terrible storms of war, he was but doing their bidding in armed conflict, as he had before represented their views in time of peace. Is it, therefore, right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head, who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his cause, was devoted and faithful alike to the people and principles he represented.

"Sir, our once happy and cheerful people, have surely suffered enough. Could the tears that have been shed, the anguish borne, the despair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to you by a vision of reality, we could not, would not, plead in vain for one whom we honored in prosperity and respect and venerated in adversity."

THE RIGHT SPIRIT.—Mr. William Crutchfield, a bold, thorough-going Union man of East Tennessee, who was arrested and imprisoned by the agents of the Confederate Government for his Unionism, makes an appeal to the Union men of Tennessee, through the *Chattanooga Gazette*, not to persecute the rebel soldiers who have returned to their homes under a pledge of safety and protection, upon returning to their allegiance and loyalty to the country.

[Louisville Journal.]

He says to his compatriots: "Be just, be generous, be magnanimous." Thus it is, the bravest are always the tenderest, the most forgiving. He says:

Remember the truly brave, noble and generous, never insult or mistreat a fallen foe. When you appeal to brute force, laying law and order aside, you are at sea without rudder or compass, and will most suddenly be cast upon the breakers.

Will you not learn wisdom from the errors of the past? Will you force these men who, in good faith, have laid down their arms, believing in and relying fully upon the generous terms given by the military and civil rulers, and still extended by your present Chief Executive.

For shame, my fellow-countrymen; pause, consider, look well at what you do. "He that subdueth his own spirit is greater than the warrior that taketh a city."

Now that the rebellion has been crushed, and your erring brethren having failed, submitting to terms as laid down by our Government, do not throw impediments in the way, but learn to forget and forgive. Reach forth the right hand of fellowship; bid your erring brethren return, convince them that there is room for us all; that they were in error when telling us that this State could only hold one side; convince them that you are for the Union, and the Constitution, and the law. Let the past be forgotten; let us live for the future; we are one people, one tongue, one kindred.

Let the rose again bloom, the vine and fig flourish. Let us be good in greatness and great in goodness. In so doing the tear of the orphan and the prayer of the widow will ascend to heaven, blessing you.

That is the true kind of patriotism. That spirit manifested by all will make the Union co-exist with time.

ALABAMA.—Judging from the Governor's proclamation, we should think they are having pretty bad times in Alabama. Gov. Parsons, in a late proclamation, says:

"Crimes of all kind appear to be alarmingly on the increase, but especially cotton stealing. Men go in large bands, armed and disguised, and in the night. Individuals come home and seek personal redress of injuries, real or fancied—taking the law into their own hands. Reports to this effect come to me from all parts of the State.

Fellow-citizens, all this must be stopped; if we cannot do it ourselves, or if you will not aid in doing so through the civil tribunals of the country, there is a military force at hand that is abundantly able to do it. I have already called on Major General Wood to send a military force to one county, to arrest bands of men who go armed and disguised, in order to steal cotton and other property. When crime becomes so bold and daring that the ordinary means are insufficient to arrest it, more vigorous measures will be promptly employed. To the lawless men who engage in the commission of these disorders and crimes, it is announced that justice will quickly and surely overtake them."

STATE CLAIMS.—Claims have been filed at Washington by the following States for money disbursed in arming, equipping, paying and transporting troops during the war, which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay to the Governor of any State, or his authorized agents:

Pennsylvania,	\$2,128,419.33
Michigan,	632,992.29
Connecticut,	1,940,633.33
Kentucky,	2,418,499.99
West Virginia,	46,918.87
New Hampshire,	1,819,712.44
New Jersey,	546,225.82
Kansas,	12,351.04
Maine,	7,144,319.90
Rhode Island,	559,190.93
Minnesota,	25,133.17
Delaware,	3,019.20
Indiana,	1,927,856.90
Ohio,	2,379,154.39
Massachusetts,	3,501,766.50
Iowa,	847,574.78
Wisconsin,	1,109,413.46
Illinois,	3,800,613.14
New York,	2,948,963.66
Vermont,	712,066.61
Total	\$27,710,864.95