

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, September 16, 1865

New Advertisements.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the annexed list of advertisements that appear in our paper this morning for the first time:

Mrs. S. P. HILLIARD offers for sale a fine Rosewood Piano.

Mr. J. S. PHILLIPS, Charlotte, N. C., advertises that he has just received a complete assortment of new Goods.

Messrs. R. O'NEALE & SON, Columbia, S. C., has formed a Copartnership for transacting a general commission business.

Messrs. H. L. PELOUZE & Co., Richmond, Va., advertise their Printers furnishing warehouse.

Those desirous of subscribing to a North Carolina paper, will find the card of the "Daily Carolina Times," published at Charlotte, N. C., by Messrs WARING & BRITTON, in another column.

"THE NEWBERRY HERALD" has come out in a much larger and improved form. We have seen but few copies of the Herald, but hope to get a glimpse of its bright face much oftener. Much success to you, brothers GRENEKER.

The Charlotte (N. C.) Times and the Chester, (S. C.) Standard, will find an advertisement to copy in this issue of our paper.

Burglary, Knock Downs, Robberies, &c.

On the night of the 12th inst., some person or persons, unknown, entered, by force, the store of Mr. W. MURRAY, located in the northern part of our town, and stole therefrom several articles, in value to about two hundred dollars. The scoundrels who done this went so far as to steal three water-melons, out of six. We trust they may be caught and brought to punishment.

We learn, also, that some freedmen have met with ill-luck the past night or two. We hear of one or two cases in which these blacks were knocked down and robbed,—one fellow loosing about forty-five dollars.

Where is our police? or have we any? This matter is cause for action on the part of our council. Let them be up and doing.

Town Taxes.

We would call the attention of all persons interested, to the Ordinance published this day, as enacted by our Town Council. A list of all the tax payers, and all persons liable, has been lodged with the town Marshal, M. SMART, Esq., with instructions to enforce and collect the respective taxes, both from whites and blacks. It is the duty of the town council to see that those who enjoy its benefits, contribute toward the payment of the principal debt incurred by the town, on all our citizens. On and after the 1st day of October, the Sheriff will collect a handsome sum in the way of costs, unless the taxes are promptly paid before the 1st day of the ensuing month. Take warning in time.

The track of the Charlotte & South Carolina Railroad has been put in running order to this place—the cars arriving for the first time, since the passage of SHERMAN'S army through this section of country, last evening. We have been advised that the trains will now be run daily to and from Winnsboro, leaving every morning and arriving in the afternoon.

PETITION IN BEHALF OF JEFF. DAVIS.—We are not disposed to be ungallant and consequently say nothing about the following petition of the ladies of Abbeville, S. C., to President Johnson in behalf of Jeff. Davis. If the document had been the production of males, we would have denounced its authors as fools, or worse, traitors. No true man can hope that Jeff. Davis will escape punishment for his crimes. The petition run thus:

We copy the above from the Raleigh Progress of the 11th inst. It is a heading for the petition written

by the noble ladies of Abbeville District S. C., to the President of the United States, in behalf of the Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, and which petition we heartily endorse and trust that President JOHNSON may take into consideration.

The character of the extract above is not at all surprising to us. Every person who is familiar with the course of the Progress for the past four years, will only treat with the contempt they deserve, such paragraphs emanating from the source.

The Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the President of the late Confederate States, was not a leader of the people, but a servant, and every person in the South, who aided the rebellion, either directly or indirectly, (and the editor of the Progress is among the class in both instances,) are as much liable to be taken up and tried for treason as is the gentleman referred to.

The people of the South, those loyal to the Government of the United States, watch with deep interest the approaching trial of Mr. DAVIS. Their whole, earnest, prayer is, that his life may be spared,—the opinion of the Raleigh Progress to the contrary notwithstanding. The people of the North as well as those of the South, and the President of the United States, must look with contempt upon the loud-mouthed protestations for the Union of a person who was known, as was the editor of the Progress, to have engaged in the late civil strife. The administration at Washington must know, and no doubt appreciates, the weight of the silent but true feeling of those at the South, who have taken the amnesty oath to support the Government, while it must look with doubt upon those who are always blating about their being such good Union men, as continually as does the editor of the Progress.

There is not a decent or respectable paper in North Carolina but what deprecates, with loathing and contempt, the attempt upon the part of the Progress to stir up animosity and ill-feeling again in the South. The course of such journals does more to embitter the feelings and sentiments of the people of the South towards a peaceable readjustment of the Union, than all other combinations put in force against them, combined.

The Convention.

Though the State Convention has convened at Columbia, yet most of our readers have not been made familiar with its members. We continue, as far as heard from, the names of those elected in our State, believing it still to be a matter of interest to the reading public:

- St. Andrews.—Wm. Izard Bull.
- St. Thomas and St. Dennis.—Chas. M. Furman.
- Sumter.—E. J. Moses, J. H. Frier-son, T. M. Mulvey.
- Clarendon.—J. McCauley, Warren Nelson.
- Williamsburg.—R. Porter, Dr. Jos. A. James.
- St. George's.—J. S. Chisolm.
- St. James Goose Creek.—Dr. W. M. Brailsford.
- Orangeburg.—C. McMichael, Major J. Morgan.
- St. Paul's Parish.—Isaac M. Dwight.
- Darlington.—J. E. Millen, B. C. Byrd, H. I. Norwood.
- Maitland.—C. W. Dudley, T. C. Weatherley.
- Chesterfield.—Chancellor J. A. Inglis, J. H. Melver.
- St. Stephen's.—W. H. Cannon.
- Walterboro.—A. Campbell, H. G. Sheridan, Rev. A. B. Stephens.
- St. John's Berkeley.—J. Gaillard.
- Beaufort.—J. G. Thompson.
- Spartanburg.—Dr. J. J. WinSmith, Capt. John Carlyle, Rev. M. Barnett, Hon. Jas. Farrow and Col. R. C. Pool.
- Abbeville.—Hon. D. L. Wardlaw, Gen. S. Mc Gowan, Col. Thos. Thompson, Dr. J. W. Hearst, and W. A. Lee.
- Greenville.—W. H. Perry, J. P. Boyce, T. C. Bolling, and J. P. Latimer.
- Anderson.—Jas. L. Orr, John Wilson, Dr. A. Ewins, and W. S. Pickens.
- Lautens.—C. P. Sullivan, Wm. Mills, Rev. A. W. Moore and Col. B. W. Ball.
- Newberry.—E. P. Lake, R. Stewart, Henry Sumner.

A Diabolical Murder.

In Monday's issue of our paper we published an editorial of a person, a white man—a Texan by birth and home—being shot at Newberry, S. C., on an order from a drum head court martial, for, (as was reported to us,) an attempted murder of a negro soldier belonging to the 33d United States Colored Troops.

The information given us of this most shocking affair, which was told us as being a fact, grossly misrepresented the true state of the case, as we learn them by the annexed extracts from the Columbia Phoenix and Newberry Herald.

We brand this affair, upon the statements made below, as a most outrageous and diabolical murder, and trust that the perpetrators of the deed may be brought to summary punishment. The troops that were sent into our State to protect, have done so with a vengeance in murdering, in cold blood, one who was within her limits.

This, though, indeed, is not at all surprising to us. Those who had the power of placing troops in our State, knew full well that when they sent negroes to guard white men in the South, that such damnable deeds would be committed.

We call upon Gov. PERRY to ferret this matter out and, if at all possible, to bring the perpetrators to justice. We have taken the oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, but we never took it to wink at the acts of its soldiers who murder, in cold blood, a person in our State, be he a citizen or not.

Read the extracts. They will cause the blood to tingle in the veins of every honest man:

[From the Columbia Phoenix.]

HORRIBLE MURDER.—We give the following letter, from a gentleman of the first character, writing from Newberry, giving an account of a most horrible murder committed in that precinct. We had heard the facts stated before, in private letters, to the same effect, but less full in detail. We doubt nothing of the statement. It was only what was to be expected from the employment of negro troops throughout the State. We trust that proper steps will be taken, by the proper authorities, for bringing to punishment the enactors of this cold-blooded tragedy. We have submitted the statement to General Ames, the Commanding General in this Department, and shall bring to his and to public notice every atrocity, of this or any sort, which shall be reported to us on any respectable authority. We repeat our invitation to all aggrieved parties, to submit their facts on proper affidavits. We shall take care that they shall reach the proper authorities:

On Thursday evening, September 7th, the 33d Regiment of U. S. C. T. reached Newberry, by rail, from some point above. The command was camped near the town during the night, intending to march early next morning towards Orangeburg. Some negro quarters near the railroad depot were made the " rendezvous" for all who could get out of camp, and night was made hideous by their profanity and loud talking—the result of drink, we take it for granted. During the night, one of the negroes entered a car in which some ladies were spending the night—having come up from Alston and having no other available arrangements, as the cars arrived from below at 11 o'clock P. M.

These ladies were under the protection of Mr. Calvin Crozer, of Galveston, Texas, in bearing and appearance a perfect gentleman. Some words ensued, and the negro, being very insolent and using offensive language, Crozer attempted to eject him from the car into which he had intruded. A fight ensued, in which others participated; and in self-defence, Crozer used a knife on one of the negroes. Shortly afterwards a Sergeant and six armed negro soldiers returned and seized Crozer, pinioned his arms and took him from the depot. They kept him in custody until day break when he was taken to a convenient point and deliberately shot to death with musketry.

The sergeant in charge, to make his death a thing, fired a pistol ball through his head. A hoise was then dug and the yet warm but lifeless body was thrown in, head foremost, in a most disgraceful and brutal manner, and only partly buried. Soon after, the battalion, took up the line of march for Orangeburg. The ladies, exposed in an open car, were in a most painful agony of mind, and before leav-

ing for Greenville on Friday morning, brought the murder to the attention of the local authorities. A coroner's jury was duly impanelled, and, after a protracted investigation, brought in a verdict that the deceased came to his death by shots fired from muskets in the hands of a file of soldiers from the 33d U. S. C. T., &c.

The remains of Mr. Crozer were decently interred, after funeral services, at the Methodist Church, amid the regrets of the entire community.

[From the Newberry Herald.]

KILLING.—The most of our readers are, ere this, in possession of the facts relating to the diabolical occurrences of last Friday morning, which resulted in the killing, or murder, of Mr. Calvin Crozer, late a member of the 3rd Kentucky Cavalry, under Morgan's command, by the 33d colored troops, in command of Col. Troubridge. The facts, as we hear them are these: Mr. Crozer, long a prisoner, was just returning to his home in Texas, and arrived at this place sometime in the night of Thursday, and had two young ladies under his care. A portion of the colored 33d had been here several days, waiting for the remainder, which got here Thursday evening. An obstruction on the track near the depot, supposed to be done by some of these colored troops, threw a portion of the train off. Leaving the car for a short time, and returning, Mr. C. found a negro soldier in there, in such close proximity to the ladies, that he ordered him out, which the other, in a most violent manner, refused to do. An altercation ensued, in which the negro was cut on the back of the neck. He then left. Sometime after and while the cars were being righted, a squad of negro soldiers came up under a sergeant, in search of Crozer, and seizing by mistake Mr. Jake Bowers, in charge of the hands, threatened to shoot him; the right man, however, promptly appeared, and, declaring Bowers innocent, gave himself up. A part of the squad were for instantly shooting him, while others objected and insisted on taking him to Headquarters, which was then done.

The report then is, that he was taken before the Colonel and acknowledged what he had done, and that he would do the same again; and that he was then told he must die for it. He was then taken under strong guard a few yards from camp, and a hole being dug was ordered to kneel. At this point Mr. S. P. Kinard, who lives near and who loaned the implements to dig the hole with, approached near the spot and saw the flash of the guns as the negroes fired upon C., who immediately fell. Mr. K. tried to get nearer, but was warned by a sentinel not to do so, as the regiment was much excited and that he might get killed. He then went round and saw them jumping upon the body, which was too large for the hole. All this time the regiment was in line, drums beat, and it was evident it was in readiness to move, which it did a short time after, a few miles down the road to wait for the cars, thus getting out of the way.

Further than this we know nothing, but that an inquest was held and much evidence elicited, which evidence, however, is withheld from us, as not being fully complete in showing that the Colonel of these negro troops was fully cognizant of and ordered the killing of deceased. That it could possibly be otherwise admits of considerable doubt, and as such calls loudly for examination and satisfaction. We understand that the facts will be submitted to the Secretary of War. The deceased is said to have been a most estimable young man, brave and generous, as was clearly shown in, giving himself up when he might have escaped.

During the morning of Friday our citizens had the body taken from the hole, where it was only partially covered, and placed in a neat coffin, preparatory to final interment, which was done in the afternoon, a very large and respectable, and sympathizing procession of ladies and gentlemen following it to its final resting place in the grave yard.

The Assault on Ex-General Wheeler.—The recent attack upon Mr. Wheeler, late a General in the Confederate army, by two Federal officers, at Nashville, has elicited the following severe order from Gen. Thomas:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. TENN., NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 26, 1865.
Brevet Brigadier-General B. C. Mason, Commanding Post of Nashville.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the investigation ordered by the Major-General commanding, into the causes for the assault upon Mr. Joseph Wheeler, late Major-General in the so-called Confederate States, at the City Hotel, in this city. Your report has been carefully and impartially considered by

the Major-General commanding, and the facts therein elicited and brought out, with other facts in the same connection, which have been brought to his notice, show the attack on Mr. Wheeler by Lieutenant-Colonel Blackburn and Captain Quinn, Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, wholly unprovoked and unjustifiable, and unbecoming an officer in the service of the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, as a paroled prisoner, is justly entitled to protection, instead of being exposed to assaults; his position, by virtue of his parole, an unarmed man, and hence without means of defence, should have been, and must in future be, respected, and not only in his case, but in the case of all other persons occupying a similar position.

You will convey to Lieutenant-Colonel Blackburn and Captain Quinn, of the Fourth Tennessee Cavalry, the notification of the displeasure and reprimand of Major-General Thomas for their unofficer-like and highly reprehensible conduct, and says to them that the muster out of the service of their regiment has been the only reason for their not being subjected to arrest and trial by court-martial. Their conduct at the time of the assault, as well as subsequently, has been an insult and disgrace to the uniform they wore, and it is justly discountenanced and frowned down upon by every honorable and high-minded officer and enlisted man in the service.

The Major-General commanding directs that you will further require of Lieutenant-Colonel Blackburn and Captain Quinn positive and satisfactory assurance for their future good conduct, and the strict compliance with all orders and regulations for the preservation and maintenance of public peace, and at the same time advise them that they will be held to a strict accountability for any future breach of the same. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. RAMSEY,
Col. and A. A. General.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. E. C. Mason.

LOUIS J. LAMPERT,
Brevet Lt. Col. and A. A. General.

NEGRO MASS MEETING IN ALABAMA.—GENERAL FISK.—A negro mass meeting—a strange and significant feature in Alabama politics—was held at Huntsville, Alabama, August 23. About two thousand former slaves were present. They were addressed by General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man. He had hoped to be able to lease some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the Rebels," prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been. He advised them to live morally, to work on shares, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old master's estates were going to be cut up amongst them. He told them they should have justice and fair play, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation."

THE COMING TRIAL.—The Philadelphia Inquirer's correspondent says:

The impression is gaining ground that Jeff. Davis will be tried for high treason before the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, with Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood on the bench. The court will hold its next session in Richmond, and not in Norfolk, where it temporarily held its sessions while Richmond was in possession of the Confederates.

The court room in the Custom House at Richmond is now being rapidly fitted up for the coming session of the court, which will be held in October. It is a mistake, therefore, to suppose that Jeff. Davis will be tried at Norfolk. If he is tried in Virginia, as now seems probable, it will be at Richmond, as that is the only legal place for holding the United States Court in the State.

GUERRILLA OUTRAGES.—The Louisville Journal, August 19, say:

Saturday evening last a party of guerrillas, eight in number, made their appearance at Choctaw Bend, on the Mississippi river, at the house of Mr. Harrison, whom they took from his house in presence of his family, and, tying him up, robbed him of \$1,400, after which they decamped, crossing the river to Cypress Bend. Here they entered the house of Mr. Wade, a planter residing hard by, and, robbing him of \$600, disappeared in the direction of the interior, where they committed other similar depredations upon defenceless inhabitants.

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.—The President, Monday, appointed Marshal A. Culpepper to be Collector of Customs for the District of Camden, in the State of North Carolina, and Wm. Drummond, to the District of South Carolina.