

# WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, September 28, 1865

We have been requested to give notice that persons favorable to the formation of a company of Regulators, as well as those who have already signed the roll, will meet at Mr. THOS. G. ROBERTSON'S mill, on Saturday next, at 10 o'clock, for the election of officers and general organization.

## The News.

"The New York Union Convention" has been in session at Syracuse, N. Y., and among the resolutions adopted we find the following: "Recognizing in ANDREW JOHNSON a statesman of ability; experience, high-toned patriotism and unsullied integrity, renewing to his Administration assurances of a cordial support; and also approving his sentiments of kindness and confidence towards those communities and individuals lately in rebellion who accept the perpetuation of the Union, and perpetual prohibition of slavery, and approving of his plan of reconstruction."

Another big fire occurred in New York on the morning of the 20th inst. The loss by the fire is estimated at half a million.

The papers say that Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS has not been removed to Carroll Hall, (in Fortress Monroe,) but occupies his casemate in the Fortress as usual.

European news says the Fenian excitement runs high in Europe. The Cork Reporter announces that the Government had ordered a number of gunboats and two men-of-war, to be stationed off Bantry Bay and other stations on the west coast of Ireland.

CYRUS W. FIELD lately made a speech before one of the British Associations, in which he expressed his increased faith in the final accomplishment of successfully laying the Atlantic cable. A double line, it is said, is to be laid next year.

The New Orleans Delta learns that President JOHNSON has appointed J. Madison Wells Provisional Governor of Louisiana, and given him the same authority as is vested in Governor Sharkey.

In the Alabama State Convention, being held at Montgomery, September 20, a resolution was adopted requesting the Provisional Governor to call out the militia in each county immediately, to repress disorder and lawlessness, which exist in many counties. Also in the election ordinance, passed, the Provisional Governor is authorized to order an election for members of Congress. The election of Governor, members of the Legislature and State officers take place on the first Monday in November next. The third Monday in December is appointed for the meeting of the Legislature.

Memphis, it is said, will soon be abolished as a military post.

At a convention, lately held in Wilmington, North Carolina, resolutions were passed endorsing President JOHNSON'S and Governor HOLDEN'S course, recognizing the abolition of slavery as a fixed fact, and protesting against negro suffrage and the deprivation of the elective franchise to those who have taken the amnesty oath or been pardoned by the President.

The election for members of the State Convention, in North Carolina, took place on Thursday, Sept. 21; the Convention will meet on the 2nd October.

It is reported in the papers that Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, of Va., has been released from Fort Pulaski on parole, and is now on his way to his home in Virginia.

It is said that a proposition will be made at the approaching session of the Alabama Legislature, to pension the surviving married soldiers of that State whose physical disabilities were incurred during the late war.

RESTORATION OF CIVIL LAW IN MISSISSIPPI.—JACKSON, September 6.—Troops are arriving here preparatory to the evacuation of the State. The people rejoice at the idea of the restoration of civil authority.

## The Hiring of Negroes—Contracts Between the Planters and the Freedmen—Rules Adopted in Tennessee.

As such a thing as hiring all the farm hands has heretofore been unusual in this State, it will manifestly be to the interest of both the black man and the white, that a system of rules and regulations be adopted, in order that each party may know his duty and how to perform it; because, if each one should labor when he or she pleases, without regard to the condition of the crop, it is probable that nothing would be made, and both parties would be losers. It is always to the benefit of society and government that all its members act in concert and harmony, and work together for each other's benefit. By so doing the whole community is enriched, the general tone of society is elevated, ennobled and purified, and the better principles of our nature govern our actions and direct our conduct. Heretofore, you, the blacks, have been slaves, with no responsibilities, and but few cares. But now, as far as the whites are concerned, you assume the duties of freemen, and it will become you to begin from this day to study in what manner you may best serve your own interests. To your employer, if he is just and kind to you, be accommodating and obliging, and so endeavor to discharge your part of the contract, and to acquit yourself of your duties, as to leave no cause for dissatisfaction on his part. By thus doing you will soon win a good name, and your wages will be proportionably higher.

Colonel Davis, in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau at Clarkville, Tennessee, has adopted the following rules, well worthy of perusal and adoption.

### Rules and Regulations for Farm Hands.

1. One half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer until the end of the contract for its faithful performance.
2. The employees will be required to rise at day-break, each one to feed and take care of the stock allotted to him, or perform any other business that may be assigned to him; to eat their breakfast and be ready for work at the signal, which will be given when the sun is half hour high. All time lost after the signal is given will be deducted.
3. No general conversation will be allowed during working hours.
4. Bad work will be assessed at its proper value.
5. For disobedience, one dollar will be deducted.
6. Neglect of duty and leaving without permission will be considered disobedience.
7. No live stock will be permitted to be raised by the employees, without special contract.
8. Apples, peaches and melons, or any other product of the farm taken by the employee, without the permission of the employer, will be charged for.
9. The employee shall receive no visitors during work hours.
10. Three quarters of an hour will be allowed during the winter months for dinner, and one hour and a half during the months of June, July and August.
11. Impudence, swearing, or indecent and unseemly language to, or in the presence of the employer or his family or agent, or quarrelling or fighting, so as to disturb the peace of the farm, will be fined one dollar for the first offence, and, if repeated, will be followed by dismissal and loss of such pay as shall be adjudged against him by proper authority.
12. All difficulties that may arise between the employees shall be adjusted by the employer, and if not satisfactory, an appeal may be taken to an agent of the U. S. Government or a magistrate.
13. All abuse of stock, or willful breaking of tools, or throwing away gear, &c., will be charged against the employee.
14. Good and sufficient rations will be furnished by the employer, not however, to exceed six pounds of bacon and one peck of meal per week for each adult.
15. House rent and fuel will be furnished free, by the employer.
16. No night work will be required of the employees but such as the necessities of the farm absolutely demand—such as tying up fodder, firing tobacco, setting plan beds asra, securing a crop from the frost, &c.
17. A cheerful and willing performance of duty will be required of the employee.
18. Stock must be fed and attended to on Sunday.
19. The women will be required to do the cooking in rotation on Sunday.
20. The employee will be expected to look, after and study the interest of

his employer, to inform him of anything that is going amiss; to be peaceable, orderly and pleasant; to discourage theft, and endeavor by his conduct to establish a character for honesty, industry and thrift.

21. In case of any controversy in regard to the contract or its regulations, between the employer and the employee the agent of the Bureau for the county shall be the common arbiter to whom the difficulty shall be referred.

### Important Trade Circular.

The following important circular relative to Southern trade, was issued on Monday last by the Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
September 18, 1865.

In the circular issued by this Department on June 21, 1865, reference was made to the provision contained in section 45, of the Internal Revenue Act of June 30, 1864, conferring upon the Secretary of the Treasury discretionary power in regard to the assessment, levy, time and manner of collection of taxes in the States lately in rebellion.

Under the authority given by that section it was then stated that the Department, without waiving in any degree the rights of the Government in regard to the taxes heretofore accruing, would not insist at present upon their payment, so far as they were payable prior to the establishment of a collection district embracing the territory in which the tax-payer resided. It was further provided that manufactured articles found in the hands of a purchaser, where satisfactorily shown to have passed from the manufacturer before the establishment of the district, should not be subject to tax, unless transported beyond the limits of the State lately in insurrection. No exception was then made in favor of articles which had remained in the possession of the manufacturers, and thus become liable to the tax imposed by the existing law.

The Department, preferring to test the practical workings of the regulation before exercising its power of modification in this important particular, representations since made relative to the hardships of this discrimination between manufacturer and purchaser, have been corroborated by careful inquiry, and induce the conviction that further exemption is justifiable and advisable.

It is found that considerable quantities of manufactured products have been retained by the manufacturer in his own hands as the safest mode of investing his property, until the return of peace; that this retention was determined on and carried out without the knowledge or opportunity of knowledge of the law subjecting this property to heavy taxation on sale, and that a large part of the manufactures so retained having been much deteriorated in value by the lapse of time and want of proper attention, would not now sell for a sum equal to the tax.

A state of things so destructive to the usefulness of property and to the prosperity of the manufacturing classes is as adverse to the integrity of the Government as to those of the community. For these reasons it is hereby ordered that all articles, in whatsoever hands found, which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Assessor to have been manufactured before the establishment of the district, shall be held free from the present assessment or collection of tax, unless transported beyond the limits of those States lately in insurrection.

Manufacturers of articles liable to seizure for want of inspection marks will present to the Assessor evidence that such articles were manufactured prior to the establishment of the District, and the Assessor, if satisfied, will cause such articles to be so marked as to be identified and sold without liability to seizure.

All articles transported beyond the limits of the States lately in insurrection will be subject to the tax due under the law in force at the time they were manufactured.

H. McCULLOCH,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

EMIGRATION TO MEXICO.—Persons in the confidence of the French Government distinctly asserts that Louis Napoleon will invite emigration to Mexico by offering the most flattering terms. These will embrace the fullest civil and political franchises, including religious toleration, suffrage and all the blessings conferred upon and secured to the Americans. Shrewd operators have, it is alleged, been buying vessels in anticipation of the demand for them for the purpose of transporting cargoes of human beings to the new empire.—Washington Cor., Baltimore Sun.

It is confidently predicted in Washington that President Johnson will issue a proclamation in a few days restoring the writ of *habeas corpus* in the loyal States.

## Proceedings OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1865.

The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock, the President took the chair, and the deliberations were opened with prayer.

Mr. Thos. Thompson introduced the following resolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of two persons, be appointed by His Excellency, the Provisional Governor, to prepare and report to the next Legislature what laws will be necessary and proper in consequence of the alteration made in the fundamental law, and especially to prepare and submit a code for the regulation of labor and the protection and government of the colored population of the State, and that the Legislature fix the compensation of said commissioners.

A resolution from the committee on amendments to the Constitution was amended so as to read as follows:

"Hereafter, there shall be a capitation tax laid by the General Assembly, which, upon each poll, shall never be less than one-fourth of the tax laid on one hundred dollars worth of land, it being left to the General Assembly to determine what inhabitants of the State shall be excepted from the operation of the law;" was then agreed to, and was referred to the Revisory Committee.

Messrs. Simonton, Frierson and Dudley presented reports from Committees.

Mr. F. W. Pickens introduced the following clause for the Constitution; which was referred to the committee on Amendments to the Constitution:

"For debts hereafter contracted, no real estate shall be subject to levy or execution; but this shall not be construed so as to prevent any legal process against the rents and profits of the same."

Mr. Inglis, from the committee on the Legislative Department, made a report on the articles prescribing the qualification of voters; which agreed was to, and referred to the Revisory Committee.

The Convention resolved itself into a Committee on the Whole, Mr. Sullivan in the Chair, to consider the report of the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution; and after a free discussion of the subject, the President resumed the Chair.

The scars which the war has left are terrible. The South is mutilated almost beyond recognition. The following is an estimate, by the Raleigh (N. C.) Progress, of the number of Southern men enlisted and killed or disabled during the rebellion:

States.	Enlistments.	Dead and disabled.
Alabama,	120,000	70,000
Arkansas, say	50,000	30,000
Florida,	17,000	10,000
Georgia,	131,000	76,000
Kentucky, say	50,000	30,000
Louisiana, say	60,000	34,000
Mississippi,	78,000	45,000
Missouri, say	40,000	24,000
Maryland, say	40,000	24,000
North Carolina,	140,000	85,000
South Carolina,	65,000	40,000
Tennessee, say	60,000	34,000
Texas, say	93,000	53,000
Virginia, say	180,000	105,000
Total	1,124,000	660,000

What an appalling record! Six hundred and sixty thousand men dead and disabled. This is probably far below the truth. And all because of the unhallowed ambition of half a dozen reckless politicians.

ELECTION SOUTH.—The political condition of the lately seceded States is as follows:

- Virginia—Congressional and Legislative election, Thursday, October 12.
- North Carolina—Delegate election, September 2; convention meets October 2.
- Georgia—Delegate election October 4; convention meets October 25.
- Florida—Delegate election October 10; convention meets October 25.
- Alabama—Convention in session.
- Mississippi—Election for all State officers and members of Congress, October 2.
- Louisiana—Congressional and Legislative election, November 7.
- Texas—Election not yet ordered.
- Arkansas—Congressional and Legislative election, October 9.

ADMIRAL SEMMES.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston Post, under date of August 28, announces the arrival there of Admiral Raphael Semmes, who, "like all the prominent Confederates," took quiet and most ostentatious lodgings.

## A New Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, September 14, 1865.—I have authority, in which I repose the utmost confidence, for asserting that another amnesty proclamation will soon be issued by President Johnson. The manliness with which the Southern people have submitted to the conditions imposed on them by the fortunes of war, as well as the condition of that section, has decided the President on issuing another amnesty proclamation, broad and generous in its provisions. He knows the people of the South, and is satisfied that they will act in good faith with the Federal Government. This is also rendered necessary by the vast number of petitions for pardon, which have accumulated to that extent that it would require years to examine them. It is probable, too, that it will have been hastened, to some extent, by threats of impeachment by the Radicals; for Andrew Johnson, when angered, is not only obstinate, but dogmatic. He hates secession, but has a contempt for the Abolitionists.

The change in the policy as to abandoned lands, out of which the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau expected to make fortunes, was a bomb shell into the Radical camp. It was a scheme for gigantic plunder, and so soon as the President was informed of its practical working he caused to be issued the order which restores property to its lawful owners. There can be no confiscation without due process of law. The President stands by the Constitution.

The Radicals of the Butler-Wilson school, who thought they could mould Andrew Johnson to their bold, bad schemes, are bitter and revengeful over their discomfiture. They will wage war relentless on the Executive, but the people will sustain him in all the measures which will produce complete restoration, and consequently the earliest prosperity.

A short time after the death of Andrew Jackson, Senator Corwin and a friend who were riding together in a stage coach, fell into conversation concerning the Hero of the Hermitage, and after speaking of the General's indomitable perseverance, Corwin's friend asked him, "if he thought the General was in Heaven?" "I don't know," said Tom, his marked countenance relaxing at the conception of the joke, "I don't know, but if the General made up his mind to go to Heaven, all—could not prevent him."

MR. DAVIS' TRIAL.—The Cincinnati Gazette learns on reliable authority that the reports circulated by the Eastern press relative to the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis and Chief Justice Chase's connection with it are unfounded. It says the Chief Justice has very properly declined all conference on the subject, and it is not at all likely that he will hold any court in Virginia or North Carolina until after Congress shall have had an opportunity of legislating in regard to the circuits in the rebel States.

TREASURY DECISION.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, in the case of the recently appointed Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C.,—who could not take the prescribed oath in consequence of having participated in the rebellion—that he and similar appointees may perform the duties of the office without pay until Congress assembles, they running the risk of Congress providing for the payment of their salaries.—New York Herald.

CROPS IN LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Picayune says it is a cruel mockery to press an expectation that any of the great staples of the State will soon be produced on a scale approximating to the production of the year before the war. The man who expects within the next twenty-five years to see 400,000 hogsheds of sugar and 400,000 bales of cotton produced in Louisiana, under the present or any greatly improved organization of our labor, is truly a sanguine man.

CROPS IN TENNESSEE.—A letter from Clarksville, Tennessee, states that the crops throughout that section are suffering greatly from long-continued drought. The tobacco, especially, which is much behind its usual growth at this season, is likely to be injured to a very important extent. Great injury has already resulted from the want of rain.

J. E. Britton looms forth with a tri-weekly News, from Winnsboro; quite an interesting sheet, full of life and vigor.—Yorkville Enquirer.

Senator Sumner made a speech in Boston Thursday. He favored immediate suffrage for negroes, keeping Southern representatives out of Congress, &c.