

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, October 24, 1865

We present our readers this morning with a larger sheet than usual, and shall continue to keep it at its present size. We do not desire to write a lengthy article upon the merits of our paper, but leave it to speak for itself. Those who think it worthy of their patronage, we shall be pleased to wait upon.

The Election.

We compile, as far as heard from, the result of the election throughout our State for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, State Senator, and members of the House of Representatives:

RICHLAND DISTRICT.

Governor—Orr, 344; Hampton 28. Lt. Governor—Porter, 349. Senator—E. J. Arthur 401. Representatives.—Wallace, 379; Talley, 356; Bachman, 280; Scott, 296; Giger, 266; Kinsler, 252; Baskin, 183; Shiver, 11.

Total number of votes polled in the District, 558.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT.

Governor—Jas. L. Orr, 780; Wade Hampton, 661. Lieutenant Governor—Wm. D. Porter (without opposition), 1,377. Senate—Henry Buist and W. S. Henry.

House of Representatives.—The following gentlemen have been elected as Representatives: J. A. Wagener, F. Melchers, C. H. Simonton, T. G. Barker, R. S. Duryea, E. Magrath, R. Seigling, J. Hankel, F. J. Porcher, J. B. Campbell, J. M. Eason, Benj. Lucas, W. J. Gayer, W. E. Mikel, P. J. Coogan, J. Mulvaney, T. P. Ryan, J. Milligan, S. Lord, Jr., F. D. Richardson.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.

Senator—L. Boczer. Representatives—Col. F. S. Lowrie and Dr. S. S. J. Hayes.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.

Senator—Thos. Thompson. Representatives—J. W. Hearst, W. A. Lee, D. W. Aiken, Robt. A. Fair, A. C. Haskell.

CHESLER DISTRICT.

Senator—Jas. Hemphill. Representatives—W. A. Walker, T. A. Lipsey, T. P. House.

YORK DISTRICT.

Senator—G. W. Williams. Representatives—W. C. Black, A. S. Wallace, J. W. Rawlinson, A. B. Springs.

NEWBERRY DISTRICT.

Governor—Orr, 71; Hampton, 241. Senator—J. H. Williams. Representatives—C. H. Suber, E. S. Keitt, A. C. Garlington.

Not Very Consistent.

Our readers will see by the annexed extracts, how consistent the Raleigh Progress has been. This paper, it will be remembered, favors the hanging of JEFFERSON DAVIS for treason, when its editor helped to place him at the head of the late Confederate Government, and also served in the army of the C. S., as an officer. Consistency with the Progress, indeed, would be a most remarkable jewel:

We shall not support or advise loyal men to support any man for Congress, at the election soon to take place, who is not prepared to say that he can take the prescribed oath. To send such men to Washington will be simply to trifle with the government and seal our own doom.—Raleigh Progress, Oct. 11.

"We think that we are as loyal to the government of the United States as any man in North Carolina, that we are as good a Union man, as the best, and yet we would not take the oath to hold any office in the gift of the President; and for the simple reason that we could not take it without perjury. Nor do we believe there is a man in North Carolina, with sufficient prominence to render it probable that he will be called to official position, that can."

[Raleigh Progress of July.

The News.

The latest that we have from our State delegation, now in Washington, is that "Mr. Huger, one of the South Carolina delegates to present the memorial for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, being too ill to visit the Executive Mansion on Saturday, the proposed interview to hear the President's answer to the memorial did not take place. An informal call was made by the delegates, and in a brief conversation with the President

intimated that Governor Magrath could be released from custody. Not a word was said as to Jeff. Davis."

Gen. Monroe M. Parsons, of Missouri, late of the Confederate service, is reported to have been recently killed near Camargo, Mexico, in a fight between the Liberals and Imperialists. After the surrender of Kirby Smith he went to Mexico, with several of his men, and joined the forces of Juarez. He served under Sterling Price during the war.

Nearly all the members of the Alabama State Convention signed a memorial to President Johnson in behalf of Jefferson Davis.

The *Vicksburg Herald* learns that the property of Joseph E. Davis, Esq., elder brother of the President of the late Confederate States, located in Warren county, has been restored to him; also, that the property of Jacob Thompson and General N. B. Forrest has never been touched at all.

The Hon. Lewis M. Ayer is a candidate for Congress from the second Congressional District. Mr. Ayer is a citizen of Barnwell, S. C.

The North Carolina State Convention adjourned on the 19th inst., but under a resolution to meet again next May.

A proposition is before the Legislature of Tennessee to authorize a stay of execution in cases now pending, until the farmers of that State can make two or three crops.

A Washington dispatch says that a farmer near Steubenville, Ohio, has made application to the Freedmen's Bureau, at Washington, for one hundred blacks. It is hoped he will be promptly supplied.

Important News for the Sea Island Planters.

JULIAN MITCHELL, Esq., of this city, says the *Charleston News* of the 12th inst., left here some time since, on an important mission to Washington City, in reference to the recovery and speedy restoration to the owners of the Sea Island lands on our Sea Islands. These lands, comprising the finest Sea Island Cotton soil in the world, has been, as most of our readers know, in possession of the Freedmen's Bureau, and it was for the purpose of getting them out of that institution, and to enable the owners to get possession of their property and go to work, that induced Mr. MITCHELL to undertake the task. WM. WHALEY, Esq., law partner of Mr. MITCHELL, yesterday received advices that the efforts for restoring the property had been completely successful, and that after repeated and anxious interviews with the President and Secretary of War, Mr. MITCHELL had succeeded in procuring a general order for the restoration of the lands to the respective owners.

In pursuance of these orders, Gen. HOWARD will shortly visit Charleston, to make a formal surrender of them.

[Communicated.]

Scrap.

EDITOR NEWS: The great increase of skin-plasters lately, render it necessary that some plan should be adopted in order to curtail the amount issued and to give us one of a regular stamp. Cannot our town Council issue a scrap? Our merchants could then buy any quantity of it. Or, if this is not approved, let the merchants club together and send to the first National Bank, Charlotte, N. C., and procure enough for change. Some plan should be adopted to get change that will give confidence, and stop the excess of individual issues.

ALBERT.

Destructive Fire in Charleston.

At about four o'clock yesterday morning a most destructive fire broke out in the rear of the premises No. 41 Hayne street, occupied by Mr. W. H. Chafee as a wholesale grocery and liquor store. The cause of the fire is not known, the first evidence of its existence being discovered while it was in full blast. In a short time after its discovery, the flames had reached the entire building, and had caught those adjoining. Though there was scarcely any air stirring, no breeze whatever, the fire spread rapidly, and all the exertions of the firemen failed

to stop the conflagration, until as many as three of our largest and finest stores were burned to the ground, and others injured.

The *Courier* office, No. 43 Hayne street, adjoining Mr. Chafee's store, caught early after the fire commenced, and burned down. The large cylinder press, together with a new fine job press, and a large amount of stock and material, was consumed.

Messrs. W. T. Burge & Co., who have recently opened a large and well assorted stock of dry goods, occupied the upper stories of No. 41 Hayne street, and their entire stock was destroyed; but we are gratified to learn that it was insured to the amount of \$20,000.

Messrs. Hastie, Calhoun & Co., wholesale dealers in shoes, saddlery, &c., at No. 39 Hayne street, had just received a part of their stock, which was entirely consumed.

During the fire, the different engine companies displayed all the energy that could be used to stop the conflagration. Perhaps, had the fire occurred in days gone by, when our fire companies were more able, so much property would not have been lost; but, as it is, it could scarcely have been otherwise.

Hayne street seems to have been particularly unfortunate recently. Some of the most valuable storehouses have been burned down, and the street, though formerly one of the most thriving of the city, seems to be doomed to ashes. It is to be hoped, however, that our merchants will not become discouraged, but will rebuild their houses, and make the little street, in spite of present aspects, as lively as of yore.

The following is a list of the buildings destroyed, the names of the firms occupying them, and the insurance, so far as could be learned:

No. 45 Hayne street, corner of Meeting, owned by Crane, Boylston & Co. Insured to the extent of about \$5,000.

No. 43 Hayne street, owned by Johnston, Crews & Brawley. Building entirely destroyed. Partially insured for \$12,500. Occupied by the *Courier* office, who have an insurance of \$10,000 on their stock, which may cover their loss.

No. 41 Hayne street, owned by Johnston, Crews & Brawley. Building totally destroyed. Partially insured for \$15,000. Occupied in the lower part by Messrs. W. T. Burge & Co., a grocery establishment. Stock worth \$30,000. Entirely lost—insured for \$15,000. The upper part of this building was used by Messrs. W. T. Burge & Co.

No. 39 Hayne street, owned and occupied by Hastie, Calhoun & Co., as a wholesale shoe and saddlery house. Building entirely burnt. There was, we are informed, a partial insurance on the store to the amount of some \$8,000. Their stock had not all come to hand, and they had not yet opened for business; but there were goods in store to the value of \$23,000, which were burnt. Some \$15,000 of this was the property of the proprietors, and was covered by insurance. The balance, some \$8,000 in value, belonged to other parties.

No. 37, formerly occupied and owned by Hyatt, McBurney & Co., was somewhat injured, and other buildings around were more or less damaged.

Messrs. Jennings, Thomson & Co., at No. 35 Hayne street, report small losses, covered by insurance.

It would be difficult to state the exact amount of loss which has been sustained by this unfortunate conflagration; but we presume it is near \$200,000. The insurance on the buildings that will be called for to sustain the loss will be about \$40,000, which will not pay more than half the actual destruction. Of the value of the stocks and materials which were destroyed we can but approximate. Upon diligent inquiry, we think the amount to be about \$100,000, of which some \$60,000 was covered by insurance.

CASUALTIES.

About 11 A. M. to day, after the fire was suppressed, a number of persons entered between the burnt walls of one of the buildings for the purpose of removing a valuable iron chest, and while there the walls fell in, covering up or injuring, more or less seriously, some twenty-five persons, as near as can be calculated at present. Captain Hoffman, Chief of Military Police, is badly hurt, his thigh fractured, and has received a most severe cut on the head. Some five or six other white men, principally of the police force, were very badly injured, and one of them, it is feared, fatally hurt. Three colored men have been killed outright, and a number of others have suffered severely. The smoke is so dense around the fire that the efforts to remove the rubbish and recover the bodies that may be buried under, have been abandoned.

[Charleston News, 19th.]

[From the Charleston Daily News.]
To His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

As a citizen of this State, who, like yourself, desires a speedy restoration of order, and a revival of our industrial pursuits and prosperity, I send you the following, on the subject of our future relations with the freed negro race. I have been a planter, owning, residing among, and practically managing a large number of negroes on a rice and cotton plantation on the seaboard, in this State, for the last twenty years; and if the Government will legislate to compel the freedmen to contract for a crop, and keep their contracts till the crops are harvested, I am prepared to hire, on liberal terms, from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred hands next year, and recommence planting some of the finest lands in this State. All of the negroes formerly owned by me have remained with me up to this time, and are anxious to return with me to planting. I also am anxious to employ them, and will provide the funds necessary to the next year's operations; but I cannot do so without other securities for order and the safety of my investments, that will consist in the volition of this people. I cannot put myself and plantation in the hands of a people I may not be able to control. Such being my situation, I hope my views may be of some assistance, in the present disturbed condition of affairs.

Assume, of course, that the intention and policy of the Government is, and will be, to encourage the prosperity of the Southern States by an immediate resumption of agricultural pursuits hitherto carried on by slave labor, and, for some time at least, in the future by the now freed men. My firm conviction, based upon the experience and observation of my whole life, is, that the negro race, suddenly released from a condition of slavery and discipline, with distorted ideas of freedom and immunity from labor, will not work in the future unless compelled to do so by the power that has freed them, under salutary laws conferring mutual benefit on the white and black race. If the Government could at once remove the negroes from the South, and colonize them in another country, foreign emigration might in time supply the labor lost. Though that is questionable, and being now impossible, it is not a desirable alternative.

The question before us is, how to avoid the horrors and misery to this country incidental on three to four millions of ignorant and lazy beings—a large proportion of whom are helpless children and the aged and infirm—suddenly made free, without a foot of land, or any other property. If the Government expects to establish voluntary labor as the future of these people, then, indeed, with much of the most productive and richest portions of the Southern States become a howling wilderness, and a war of extermination, with all of its horrors ensue. If, however, the Government adopts a system of compulsory or organized labor, looking to the rights of both parties, until the negro has learned to recognize the fact that freedmen, as well as slaves, must work, then this country will escape the heavy calamity which now threatens to overwhelm it, and the abolition of slavery may become a blessing to both the white and negro race.

Every negro, or family of negroes, not owning land, should be compelled to make a contract on the 1st of January for the ensuing twelve months; and, failing to do so by the first of February, should be then contracted for by authority for the rest of the year, under such regulation as may be just to both parties. This will prevent vagrancy, and avoid their becoming a tax on the State. Contracts to be equally binding on both parties, and not to be dissolved but by authority. In case the negro leaves his employer, before the expiration of the time agreed upon, he is to be apprehended and punished humanely by the employer on the plantation till he resumes his duties. It is necessary that the punishment should be inflicted on the plantation for the sake of example, &c.

The nature of the punishment, whether of a military character or otherwise, will have to be defined. My own experience has taught me that severe corporal punishment never was efficacious in reducing a refractory, sullen, or disorderly negro to good behaviour, and of ten had an opposite effect. The beneficial results of moderate corporal punishment on a plantation are greatly owing to its prompt application, thereby serving to check minor offences and misdemeanors, rather than to prevent those of a grave character; for these, other punishments should be used proportionate to the offence. Much, though apparently less severe, are more lasting in their character and effect, and keep constantly present to the offender, and

others, his crime and punishment. When confinement is resorted to, I think it should be only at night, the offender being made to do his daily work, under the surveillance of a fellow laborer, in such a manner as to prevent escape. This system prevents the health being affected, and loss of work, and I have never known it to fail in reducing the most disorderly to obedience in a short time, and once established, seldom has to be resorted to. Of course, justice must be the governing principle, to make any punishment effective as a system. The larger the number on a plantation, the greater the necessity of discipline and system to insure success and good order; and the discipline must be acknowledged and promptly executed on the plantation—for if tribunals have to be resorted to for the awards of punishment in minor offences, the difficulties and delays attendant thereon, in loss of time, interference with other duties, &c., will too often deter the planter from seeking justice, and the offender escape thereby.

So much for the employee. The employer should be held to equal responsibility for the strict fulfillment of his part of the contract, and such punishment imposed on his failure or neglect of obligations as will insure equal justice to the negro. An organized system, based on the above plan, subject of course to local modifications, I think would, in a short time, restore this country to comparative prosperity and kindly feeling between the two races. At the same time I do not wish to be understood as advocating the doctrine that the freedom of the negro will be a benefit either to the country or their race, as compared with their former condition of slavery; but I accept this as the best alternative to save us and them from the hopeless ruin which now threatens both.

The above may possibly contain suggestions of importance in establishing just laws for the future government of both races in their relations to each other, and in that hope I offer this to your consideration. A PLANTER.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—The assertion is made positively in intelligent quarters that there is now before the Government something in the nature of a proposal from the British authorities to pay damages for the loss of all relations of Confederates privately attached out at British ports, and also to arrive at some agreement which shall prevent a recurrence of like transactions hereafter, as between the two nations, whether the hostile condition exists in Great Britain or in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—As the time for the assembling of the next Congress approaches, discussion and speculation increase in all quarters concerning the stand the President will take in his message on the practical question of admitting representatives from the Southern States. He may possibly say little that is new on the subject. All his words and deeds attest that he believes the American people are for the union of all the States; that individuals who stand in the way of that result will have to stand aside or to be trodden down in its progress; that we made war for the Union denying the right of any State to secede, proclaiming all so-called acts of secession utterly null and void; that the men who strove to break up the Union have mainly given up the attempt in good faith and offer to come back; and that we of the North cannot satisfy our past action by now asserting that they not only were out of the Union during the rebellion but shall remain out of it after making proper submission. These assertions have been expressed or implied in almost every public address of his since his installation, and may be taken as the unerring indication of his future action.

PREDICTION OF DAVIS' RELEASE.—The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* writes, under date of Thursday:

Let me repeat a prediction I gave you a month or so ago, that the release of Davis is only a "question of time." From sources of information which I cannot dispute, I learn that the President has no idea of bringing him to trial, but as soon as all the States are in harmonious working order with the Government, the prison doors of Davis will fly open, and he will be a free man.

This, I am assured, was the intention of his Excellency long before the petitions from the respective States were poured in for his release, and these, with the action of the Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina Conventions, looking to the same end, have more than confirmed the President in his belief that the trial or further disgrace of the rebel leader is not demanded either for the country's good or the vindication of its honor.