

To insure his protection of person and property, and to guard society against tumultuous disturbances of the peace—against trespasses, retaliations and assassinations—it will be indispensably necessary to modify the rules of evidence so as to permit the negro to testify in all cases where his rights of person and property are involved.

The labor of the negro in the State is needed, if not to till the soil in some other useful employment—for the culture of cotton and rice, and, in all the menial occupations, it is very doubtful whether any laborer in this country or in Europe can supply his place. His long and thorough training in these employments give him a certain skill and aptitude which a stranger can only obtain by experience. It is, therefore, of the first importance that such a policy should be adopted as will enable the farmers and planters to employ the negro, and he should remain cheerful and contented.

But there is another consideration prompting us to legislate humanely and justly for the negro. He has been born and reared among us, and while he has, unfortunately, qualities that stamp his inferiority to the white man, he possesses others that invite our respect. As a class during the war, their loyalty to their owners and to society was worthy of the highest commendation. In no single instance, even where the slave population preponderated over the whites as an hundred to one, was there an outbreak or insurrection. With a full knowledge on their part of the nature of the contest, and deep and personal interest they had in its issue, is it not wonderful that they quietly pursued their labor, and mainly produced the supplies that fed our armies? If there be reason to complain that the negro has been emancipated, in derogation of the right and interest of the owner, such complaint cannot be lodged against him; whatever of ill feeling exists in the minds of the former owners for the present state of affairs, it is not just that it should be vested on him. Interest and humanity require us to treat him kindly, and to elevate him morally and intellectually: it will make him a better laborer, neighbor and man. Suddenly relieved from the restraints of the servile condition in which he was born and reared, his ignorance can excite no surprise; not can we hope that he will emerge from our midst, none are so deeply interested in enlightening and elevating him as ourselves.

The Constitution of the United States recognized the property in slaves, and an appropriation was made by Congress to indemnify slave owners, in the District of Columbia, when slavery was abolished there in 1861. I therefore cherish the hope that Congress will, as soon as the public debt is provided for, make some just and equitable arrangement, to make the citizens of the South some compensation for the slaves manumitted by the United States authorities.

The pursuits of South Carolina have not heretofore been sufficiently diversified. Agriculture was the great business of the State. The mechanic, the manufacturer, and the artisan have not been encouraged to migrate hither, and the native population have not embraced in these employments. The result has been that most of the proceeds of the two great staple crops—cotton and rice—have been expended without the limits of the State, in purchasing such necessary articles as should have been fabricated or manufactured within our borders.

Every facility and encouragement should be given by the State government and by the people, to immigrants from the North and from Europe, so that this great deficiency in skilled labor may, at an early day, be supplied. Under our former system of labor, immigration was discouraged from an apprehension that the immigrants, when they located in the country, would prove hostile and dangerous to the institution of slavery. From want of knowledge and sympathy in the subject, the great change in the condition of the negro has removed this objection, and the material prosperity of the State imperatively demands a great increase of agricultural and skilled, mechanical

labor. A most auspicious time in manufacturing and commerce, which is like to last for many years with our material reduction, promises such protection to this interest as will enable every branch of manufactures to be developed. The extensive water-power in the central, Northern and Western portions of the State—the salubrity of the climate—the equable temperature—the facilities for transportation over the railroads penetrating every section of the State, invite capitalists, at home and abroad, to invest their money

in these enterprises promising such handsome remunerating rewards. Companies are already being organized to negotiate the selling and purchasing of lands and manufacturing sites, and wherever a citizen owns a water-power and is unable to improve it with his own means, let him invite his neighbors to form a company; and if that fails, invite strangers; and if that fails, let him sell to those who will improve and develop it.

By well directed enterprise and energy every water-power in the State, in a few brief years, will be decorated with a manufactory or a machine shop. The accumulation of capital and the great influx of population it will bring will stimulate industry. The farmer having a home market can diversify his labor and make it more profitable. Activity will be imparted to commercial pursuits. Manufactures will flourish and yield large profits to their owners, fostered and protected as they will be for many years by high protective tariffs. A harmonious combination of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—and all of them are inviting in this State—will bring us wealth and prosperity. We can then build up school houses and churches and colleges, and make new Carolina not unworthy of the fame and renown of old Carolina.

Our first great want is enterprise and industry—if we will them we command them. Our next great want is skillful labor—this must come from the North and from Europe; it will not come, if we do not invite it and extend the hand of friendship to the immigrant. If he is looked upon with enmity and suspicion, it cannot be expected that he will make your country the home of himself and his descendants; and other States' more sagacious, will derive the benefit of his skill, capital and citizenship. Our last want is capital to develop the great and varied resources of this State. It is to be obtained by labor and from abroad, by making its profits remunerative to the owner. With these wants supplied, there is no reason to view our future gloomily; on the contrary, there is much to hope for ourselves and our posterity.

We have emerged from a long and disastrous war, with our cities and towns burnt, our houses destroyed, our fields and plantations ravaged, and our wealth scattered, but we are in no worse condition than our forefathers when they came out of the revolution. Their virtue and labor and economy soon made them a more prosperous people than ever before. Why may not the same qualities work out the same happy result for us? It is vain to indulge in regrets over the misfortunes of the past. Our work is with and for the future. If we are to deserve well of the country and of posterity, it must depend on the fidelity with which it is executed.

A new Constitution has been adopted, and by it your Government has been liberalized. Every citizen may aspire to its honors; and it esteemed worthy by his fellows, may occupy its high places. It merits a fair trial from the people, and will doubtless receive it. The hope is ardently cherished by me that every change made in the old Constitution may prove an improvement of the criminal law, the evil passions of bad and inconsiderate men be restrained, and order soon restored to society.

The total destruction of large tracts of country by an invading army, and the exhaustion of the entire State, consequent upon a long war, incapacitates the people from paying the usual amount of taxes, and it behooves all departments of the Government to practice and enforce a rigid economy. The annual appropriations heretofore made will undergo the closest scrutiny, and whenever a reduction can be made, or the appropriation entirely dispensed with, it will be done. All supernumerary offices abolished, and the salaries of those continued reduced whenever it can be done without detriment to the public service, so that the expenditures for the support of the Government will be reduced to the most frugal standard. The Executive Department will cordially co-operate with you in all measures to reduce the expenses of the State to the lowest standard compatible with its efficient administration.

Invoking the blessing of Almighty God, on our united efforts to ameliorate the condition of our desolated and afflicted country, and appealing to Him for wisdom, moderation and fortitude in the discharge of our grave and arduous labors, I am prepared to take the oath to support the Constitution of this State and the United States, and enter upon the duties of Chief Magistrate of South Carolina.

It is now asserted that Jeff. Davis is not to be tried by military court.

## WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, December 7, 1865.

It will be seen by the annexed that we have disposed of the right and title of the "TRI-WEEKLY NEWS" to Messrs. GAILLARD & DESPORTES, who will conduct the paper, and do all manner of printing in their line.

We have also turned over to Mr. H. A. GAILLARD, the senior partner of the concern, a large portion of accounts made by parties during our connection as editor and proprietor of the *News*, who will collect and receipt for the same.

In bidding adieu to the patrons of the *News*, we take this occasion to return our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and to solicit a continuance of the same to our successors.

During our sojourn in the town of Winnsboro, we have been treated with all kindness and friendship, and we leave behind us many friends whose kindness we appreciate, and to whom we are endeared for many acts of friendship.

We ask for our successors that support which is requisite to the establishment of a District paper, knowing that an intelligent community will appreciate the talent brought to bear upon the editorial columns of the *News*, under the skillful management of Mr. GAILLARD.

To our brethren of the Press throughout the State, we part with regret. Our intercourse, though but of short duration, has been pleasant, and we trust that in the future we may welcome, in the new field to which we go, many of the familiar faces of the exchanges that have graced our editorial table during our connection with the *News*.

To all our patrons and friends we bid an affectionate adieu, hoping for them long life and abundant prosperity. To all we would recommend the proprietors of the *News* to give them to possess abundantly, all the necessary business qualifications for the successful progress of their paper.

We go to another field, and trust that we may be as well received, as kindly treated and as liberally supported as we have been in this section.

Respectfully,

J. E. BRITTON.

Winnsboro, S. C., Dec. 1st, 1865.

### To the Public.

The undersigned have associated themselves as co-proprietors of the "WINNSBORO NEWS," and under their joint names will at once proceed with the publication of the same.

In the apportionment of the business of the office, the editorial and financial departments have been assumed by H. A. GAILLARD, and the control of the mechanical by J. A. DESPORTES.

Upon committing themselves to their new enterprise, the subscribers do most cordially invite the co-operation of the District at large, and will endeavor to justify it by assiduous attention to their respective departments of labor, and by the institution of measures looking to the expansion of its circulation, the enlargement of its influence, and its establishment upon a substantial basis as an efficient and useful District journal. To facilitate this they ask for a larger patronage than has heretofore been accorded to the paper, both in the way of subscriptions, outside of Winnsboro, and advertisements, and they believe in each case they will render the advantages reciprocal, in one case by the liberalizing and enlightening tendencies of judiciously conducted paper, and in the other, by the benefits which must accrue from its extension.

During the remainder of the month the present rates of charges will be adhered to; after January 1st, they will be reduced to a more moderate scale.

The subscribers tender their acknowledgments to their predecessor for his kind words.

H. A. GAILLARD,  
J. A. DESPORTES.

The editorial department of this paper will hereafter be conducted by myself. In inaugurating this work it will be proper, and conformable with usage to say a few words indicative of the course of the paper.

Great and unexampled difficulties beset our State, and darken its future. A wide spread desolation attest the severity of the recent war. Her trade has been paralyzed; the channels of her commerce has been almost closed; credit, the mainspring of enterprise, utterly extinguished; the internal economy of the whole country subverted, capital, destroyed; and a universal distrust and apprehension of the future pervade all classes. Necessarily the statesmanship, practical sense and energies of the time will be exhausted in the solution of these great questions; in re-establishing credit and confidence; in encouraging the influx of capital, and immigration; in stimulating industrial enterprises of all kinds; in utilizing and systematizing labor; and above all in resuscitating the great agricultural interests which is the corner-stone upon which any enduring and solid prosperity must be constructed.

So far as these fall within the limited sphere of a District journal, it will faithfully co-operate in the work.

In politics it is difficult to foreshadow a course at a period of revolution and usurpation of powers and obliteration of old constitutional landmarks, and before party organizations have been perfected upon new issues; but we know enough to know, in the words of an able letter that will appear in our next issue, that the only thing now possible for the South, is the Union.

By the inflexible decree of war our future is to be united with it. It therefore appears to be the highest wisdom and soundest policy of the South to make every effort to improve her condition in it; to adhere scrupulously to her pledge of loyalty; to endeavor to restore a large, if not a preponderating influence in it, by assimilating and co-operating with homogeneous and sympathetic elements at the North; to refrain, as our State has so far wisely done, from opposing a factious and impotent opposition to well authenticated demands of the Government, and generally to continue as far as possible to act in harmony with the Government.

This paper will endeavor to illustrate and enforce these ideas upon proper occasions. H. A. GAILLARD.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—Our London correspondent says that instructions have been, or will be, immediately sent to the British Minister at Washington to ask of our Government an explanation of its conduct in the matter of the Fenians; and, he also says, that the English people demand that the United States shall either suppress all public demonstrations of the Brotherhood in this country, or accept the alternative of war. The lateness of the hour at which we write, prevents us from commenting upon this important news, and upon other very interesting intelligence contained in the interesting letter of our correspondent, which is published in another column.

We learn from the *New York Herald*, of the 27th, that the reported participation of American soldiers in the recent assault on Matamoros by the Mexican Republicans has, it seems, produced a disagreeable effect upon the Imperialists, and they are said to fear that our Government seriously meditates interfering in behalf of President Juarez. Even the abandonment of Maximilian's journey to Yucatan is ascribed to apprehensions on the part of his Cabinet of difficulty with the United States, and it is stated that Marshal Bazaine has ordered several important positions to be strengthened. Maximilian is said to have lately received an autograph letter from Louis Napoleon, urging him to more energetic measures toward the firm establishment of the empire.

A gentleman just arrived in New York from Colorado, by the overland route, speaks of a horrible sight witnessed on the prairie, where a small emigrant train had been attacked by the Indians, and an old man captured, who was tied to a wagon and burned to death. The body was found the next morning with an arrow driven into each eye. Gen. Connor was in favor of extermination.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

The Republicans Gaining Ground in the Siege of Matamoros.

The *Galveston Bulletin* of November 15 gives news from Brownsville, brought by Captain Eton F. Brown, that the Juarists were gaining ground, in the siege of Matamoros.

General Espinosa was not killed, as reported.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Meyer, late of the United States Army, has been made general in the liberal forces, and Dr. H. Morris, United States Army, a major.

### Imperial Successes Claimed.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 29.—The *San Antonio Herald*, of the 15th instant, says a number of Liberal officers there from Mexico consider the Liberal cause so desperate in their country that they have been compelled to abandon it.

The *Mexican Times*, of the 14th ultimo, gives a favorable account of the emigration to Mexico. It also publishes a list of ex-Confederates now settled near Cordova.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—There is no doubt that the House of Representatives will be organized without difficulty. The credentials of seven Virginia members, and all of the Tennessee representatives, have been received. None others have come to hand from the South. About one hundred members have arrived.

Judge Warmoth is here, claiming admission as a delegate from Louisiana on the ground that by the act of secession, that State reverted to a territorial condition. He was irregularly voted for by blacks and whites.

The Government has no present apprehension of difficulties with France or Maximilian. Gen. Grant speaks for himself.

In perhaps the best and highest quarters here, where friendship exists for the South, the advice is to refrain from pressing claims to the seats in Congress. Such a course, it is considered, will challenge the magnanimity of Northern representatives, if it does not excite a sense of the great responsibility resting upon them in proposing to let the South go unrepresented and her people disfranchised. I believe that Mr. McPherson will not put on the roll of the House the names of any member of Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—The indications are strong that Mr. Colfax spoke without the book for his party.

Colonel Forney's approximate silence in reference to the admission of Southern members, with that of the *New York Tribune*, taken in conjunction with the article in the *New York Times* of to-day, would seem to give affairs a favorable aspect.

Secretaries Seward and Stanton, with Senator Doolittle, had a long interview with the President to-day. After the first two named left, Mr. Doolittle remained for a considerable time. He has been openly and strongly for the President's policy. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens saw the President to-day, also Senator Turnbull.

The Radicals, from deference to the President, seem willing to admit that Tennessee is in the Union.

Col. Bravado, of the Liberal army of Mexico, as bearer of despatches from President Juarez to the United States Government, arrived at Kansas City, on the 20th ult., and left immediately for Washington. Col. Bravado states that the Mexicans had 25,000 troops under arms, and that 75,000 more can be put in the field as soon as the means are raised, which will be speedily.

General Sickles has arrived in South Carolina and assumed the command of that Department. The headquarters have been removed from Hilton Head to Charleston.

### Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Franklin Gaillard deceased, will present them for payment, and those who are indebted to said estate will make payment to EDWARD O. PALMIST, see 566—2w Advs.