

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, December 16, 1865.

New Advertisements.

See notice of sale of Property Bond
Also of "Cotton Stock."

Our Columbia Correspondence.

Our Columbia correspondence will be continued during the committee of the session of the Legislature.

Our correspondent's relations with the highest sources of information, impart interest to his communications.

Elections for Judges and Chancellors.

On Thursday last the above offices were balloted for, with the following result: Law Judges, T. W. DAWKINS, F. J. MOSES, A. P. ALDRICH; Chancellors, W. D. JOHNSON, H. D. LESSESNE.

Negro Insurrection.

We copy in to day's paper a paragraph on this subject from a Louisiana paper. The indications here are the same as those mentioned in the *Planter's Banner*. We cannot however believe that the negroes will be guilty of the stupendous folly of an insurrection; at least in the up-country, where the blacks have more intelligence than belongs to their race as a class.

We say "stupendous folly," for what could they effect? In Jamaica where every negro not over 40 years old has been free from his birth,—where they had arms in abundance, and where they outnumbered the whites ten to one; their recent insurrection resulted in the murder of a few whites at the outbreak, while now the negroes are being hung by the thousand. It must be borne in mind too, that there were only 300 soldiers in the Island (population near 500,000), when this outbreak occurred, and that the white population of Jamaica are not trained to the use of arms.

With us the advantage is on the side of the whites. The disparity is little over two to one. The whites, men and boys, are armed at least with revolvers, and are skilled in their use. Our whole able-bodied male population are veteran soldiers of four years experience in desperate warfare against great odds. The providence of Gen PERRY and Gen. GILMORE has caused the organization of companies throughout the State. In our District we have four companies (WOODWARDS, MACFEE'S, HOGAN'S and McCULLY'S,) each of over one hundred young men. They are on the alert, as Capt. W's order published in our columns shows. On an alarm each of these companies would be augmented to a battalion by those not now received on the company rolls. The United States troops in the State are thoroughly in sympathy with us in the event of a negro insurrection.

An insurrection then could only lead to an extermination of the negroes.

Although then, there is no just cause for alarm in any event, yet it is always well to be prepared, and we are gratified to know that every preparation necessary has been made; and that our State police companies, and the other organization, will be on the alert until our Militia is thoroughly organized and armed.

We can also say, that if the negroes attempt any lawlessness in this part of the State, Major General ARMS will teach them a lesson they will not soon forget.

CONFLICT OF TESTIMONY.—General Grant in his report of operations at the surrender on the 9th of April last, uses the following language:—

"Gen. Lee's great influence throughout the whole South caused his example to be followed, and to-day the result is that the armies lately under his leadership are at their homes, desiring peace and quiet."

A company is in process of organization in New Orleans for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cotton by advancing planters adequate means to cultivate their lands.

[Communicated.]

COLUMBIA, Dec. 12, 1865.

Dear News: A warm fire and cheerful light offer temptations to write too strong to be resisted, so your correspondent yielding to the influence takes his seat to jot down what may be interesting or at least to keep your readers posted as to the events transpiring here.

The members are faithfully at work to finish the necessary legislation to enable them to be at home in time for the Christmas holiday's. Since the news of the last week from Washington, there appears to be a feeling of apathy except on one or two subjects, perhaps. In the Senate, a lively discussion took place yesterday on a resolution from the House, asking that body to join them in an election for three Law Judges. The debate was lengthy and hotly maintained on both sides. Some of the objections urged were, that the improbability of our restoration to the Union, rendered the filling of the offices unnecessary and useless—as there would be nothing for them to do. And since our relations to the Government were so uncertain, that the impoverished condition of the State demanded that no unnecessary expenses should be incurred. On the other hand it was maintained that the conference between Governor Perry and General Gilmore, had settled the question in relation to the government of white men. A vote being at length taken, it was resolved to hold elections for the three Judges on Thursday next, and immediately thereafter proceed to the election of two Chancellors. The many admirers of Gen. Kershaw will be sorry to learn that he has withdrawn his name as candidate for Chancellor. It is to be hoped that that gentleman will some day give the people of the State an opportunity of testifying their just appreciation of his worth. In any position he would maintain a name established and endeared to the State in the records of the past. A bill to amend the patrol law had a second reading to-day. It provides that on every plantation employing ten or more hands, a person shall be employed, competent to exercise patrol duty; unless the owner being a person capable of performing such duty, reside thereon himself. The purpose is to provide a sufficient patrol force for the State. The committee on retrenchment, appointed in the House, made their report yesterday, to be considered to-day. They recommend a reduction of salaries of certain officers, also, that many appropriations be suspended this year, some of the most important, of which I quote as follows: Appropriation for Free Schools, Military Academies, South Carolina Colleges, Adjutant and Inspector General, Quartermaster, Quarantine Law and Post Physician, and for Comptroller General.

It is thought a hard fight will be made in favor of retaining the offices of Adjutant and Inspector General and Comptroller General.

There will be stricken out from annual appropriations heretofore made—certain items, embracing in the aggregate a sum of \$160,000. In relation to Military Academies, though the Governor in his message recommends that they be made self-supporting, the House to-day passed a resolution appropriating \$5000 for their benefit. A message (No. 2, of the Constitutional Governor,) was read to the houses to-day. Among other subjects of interest he states that an offer has been made to lease the Columbia canal for manufacturing purposes. He also states that the available water power of Columbia is greater than that of Lowell or Lawrence, Massachusetts. There is no reason that it should not be larger and more prosperous than either. This statement affords an exceedingly interesting subject for study and investigation, in connection with the rebuilding of our Commerce and Manufactures. Your correspondent finds very little of local interest to communicate. There have been no Northern mails for a day or more, so we have nothing late from Washington. An occasional sale of broken down Government stock forms

one of the few occasions of interest in the neighborhood of the campus. An astonishing fact is, that such diapidated specimens of what were once horse-flesh, now bones, does not seem to impede the readiness of the sales.

Gen. Ely, made a speech to the discontented freedmen of Edgefield, trying to persuade them that their ideas of receiving lands were erroneous. It is said he failed to impress them and came away a thoroughly disgusted and it is hoped a wiser man.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation that the trains on the South Carolina Railroad run to Hampton's, within six miles of Columbia. May the cheering sight soon be presented to us, of trains running into town.

"N'IMPORTE."

NEGRO INSURRECTION IS TO BE DREADED.—From various directions there come earnest forebodings of insurrections.

The *Planter's Banner*, (La.) of the 26th, has the following:

From our observations we are satisfied that there is an infernal influence at work upon the negroes somewhere, that is urging them on to their ultimate ruin. Where do they get all their ideas about donations of land, houses, mules, etc.? Why this sullen refusal to work at any price, or to make contracts to work? Why this increasing hatred to the land holder and the white man. Why this inordinate desire to vote, as though that alone would secure bread and clothing? Why, since they have their liberty, are they so unhappy and dissatisfied? The negroes in this country were never so unhappy, so dissatisfied and miserable as they now are. Why these combinations among negroes and these pledges not to work for Southern men, even for wages? Why these midnight assemblages of negroes in some of our neighboring parishes, by hundreds in one assemblage, nearly a thousand, in one instance, with renegade white men for advisors? There is deep, secret, damnable rascality somewhere in connection with this unfortunate and misguided race.

The Virginia Legislature has met at Richmond. John B. Baldwin, a strong Unionist before the war, but nevertheless a member of the Confederate Congress, was chosen Speaker. The Governor's message was read. He says the State owes \$41,000,000, and has \$22,000,000 of available assets. The interest due on January 1 is over \$6,000,000. He recommends a tax upon the oyster business, and the sale of the State interest in railways, which might reduce the debt by \$15,000,000. He thinks but little legislation is required concerning freedmen, and advocates their admission to the courts on the same basis as white persons. The repeal of usury laws is recommended, and the message closes with an exhortation to support the Union in the payment of taxes and every other way.

THE JUDGMENTS OF WOMEN.—In a conversation I once held with an eminent minister of the church, he made this fine observation: "We will say nothing of the way in which that sex usually conduct an argument; but the intuitive judgments of women are often more to be relied upon than the conclusions which we reach by an elaborate process of reasoning. No man that has an intelligent wife, or is accustomed to the society of educated women, will dispute this. Times without number you must have known them to decide questions on the instant, and with unerring accuracy, which you had been poring over for hours, perhaps with no other result than to find your self getting deeper and deeper into the tangled maze of difficulties. It were hardly generous to allege that they achieve these feats less by reasoning than a sort of sagacity which approximates to the sure instincts of the animal races; and yet there seem to be some ground for the remark of a witty French writer; that when a man has toiled, step by step, up a flight of stairs, he will be sure to find a woman at the top; but she will not be able to tell how she got there. How she got there, however, is of little moment. If the conclusions a woman has reached are sound, that is all that concerns us. And that they are very apt to be sound on the practical matters of domestic and secular life, nothing but prudence or self conceit can prevent us from acknowledging.—The inference, therefore, is unavoidable, that the man who thinks it beneath his dignity to take counsel with an intelligent wife stands in his own light, and betrays that lack of judgment which he tacitly attributes to her."

TELEGRAPHIC.

European.

Spain has withdrawn her interference in Chilean affairs.

Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, has not been captured.

Cotton, broadstuffs and provisions are unchanged. Consols 89½.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11. — In the Senate Mr. Wilson presented a petition from the colored people of the District of Columbia, asking the right of suffrage. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, that part of the President's message relating to finance was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Morgan presented a petition of New York merchants asking the restoration of certain lights on the coast of Florida.

Bills were presented for confirming land titles granted by Gen. Slocum to colored men on Sea Island last winter, and to establish a mining bureau.

A resolution was introduced calling upon the President for what information he has respecting the occupancy of Mexico.

A committee was appointed to act with the House committee on the subject of the death of President Lincoln.

In the House the principal business was the appointment of committees as follows: Military Affairs, Mr. Schneck; Naval Affairs, Mr. Rice; Foreign Affairs, Mr. Banks; Commerce, Mr. Stevens.

A committee on the death of President Lincoln was also appointed.

Mr. Washburn, chairman of the commerce committee, offered a resolution making an earnest declaration against the monarchical disguise in Mexico, and instructing the committee on Foreign Affairs as to what measures are necessary on the part of the United States to restore to the people of Mexico their right as a republican government.

A resolution was introduced to allow on the floor of the House members of States late in rebellion, and during the discussion on their admission, it requiring a suspension of the rules to be voted for, the resolution was not considered.

Several amendments to the Constitution of the United States were introduced.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Major Gen. Logan was, for a long time, in consultation with Secretary Seward yesterday, on the subject of affairs connected with the Mexican Mission.

Whatever truth there may be in the recently published rumors, respecting the President's contemplated action with regard to the Southern States, it is well known here that he acts on all the cases affecting restoration as they arise, and this, while engaged in that work, is the best exponent of his own policy. No one being authorized to declare what course he will pursue in the future.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1865.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The probable action of the Senate on the joint resolution for reconstruction has been the subject of general comment in hotel lobbies and on the streets for several days. Of course nothing positive can be known in the matter; but the general tenor of public opinion here is decidedly adverse to its final passage. The fact that the measure will fail to pass the Senate unless materially modified, is generally conceded. Many republican representatives voted for the Stevens' resolution without giving the subject much thought or attention, who on reflection, have decided to use their personal influence to prevent its passage in the Senate. The President's message has made a new revelation to them. They are here with the honest intention of voting for the measures best calculated to secure the public good. The ball will open in the Senate to-

morrow. Senators Doolittle, Trumbull and other will not hesitate to array themselves against the resolution in the out set. Many other are pledged to do so during the course of the debate, and the result will be the disagreement of the Senate to the House resolution, and a proposed amendment that will leave it shorn of objections, if not of vitality.

It is generally believed here that the radicals have resolved upon playing a desperate game, but the precise dodge agreed upon has not been divulged. Some believe that, failing to carry out the proposed joint resolution, and thereby paving the way for keeping all the Southern States out of the Union until after another Presidential election, they will undertake a basis of representation from population as now provided for in the Constitution, to that of representation according to the number of votes. This would entail a change of the Constitution, but the radicals would unquestionably vote as one man to keep all those States out of Congress until this constitutional amendment was passed by them respectively. A few days will develop their policy.

ANTAGONISM OF THE MESSAGE AND THE RADICALS.—The extreme Radicals came here with the determination of treating the Southern States as out of the Union. This was the theory upon which they based their action at the private caucuses on Friday and Saturday, both at Stevens' and Pomeroy's rooms. It was at those private meetings that their plans of operation were marked out. It was there that they decided to secure the passage of the joint resolution appointing a joint committee on reconstruction. While they pretended to provide that the credentials of the Southern members should be sent to that committee, their real plan was, as soon as the Senate consented to the joint committee, to pass a resolution declaring that there were no Southern States to be represented, and dispose of the credentials of Southern members in that form. The first part of the programme was carried out through the caucus on Saturday night, while the other portion is only held in the background awaiting the action of the Senate on the first. This, then, leaves no doubt that their intentions were to treat the Southern States as having lost all their rights as such by the rebellion, and were only to be treated as conquered territory, or some unexplored region, subject to all the manipulations by Congress in regard to every local interest, as in those instances. This fact is undeniable. Their programme was in a fair way of being successful when the Message of President Johnson makes its appearance and instead of arguing that the States are really out, he proclaims that a State can neither secede, commit treason, nor shield treason in its citizens. He then, in substance, argues that the Southern States are as much in the Union as they ever were, and it was only necessary for them to reorganize their State governments, elect their Senators and Representatives, to be entitled to a representation in Congress. His argument is a noble lead to the conclusion that they have just as much right in Congress as New York or Pennsylvania. — *Washington Correspondence of the New York Herald.*

For Sale.

A TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE BUILDING 40 by 18. The building is located 1 mile from town. Apply at this office. dec 16/65—

For Sale.

TWO (2000) thousand bushels Pettit Gulf Cotton Seed. Address NICHOLSON & EZEL, dec 16/65—2* Chester, S. C.

Notice.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, 28th instant, at the plantation of Estate of Mrs. Wilkes, 2 miles from Wainsboro, on the Peay's Ferry Road.

The Utensils of said Plantation.

ALSO, CORN, FODDER, PEAS, &C., &C., and one Bay Mare.

Terms cash. Sale to commence at 11 A. M. S. E. SMITH, Agent. dec 14/65—2awf2w

Fashionable Dress Making.

MRS. J. M. ELLIOTT is expecting a first class dress maker, and will carry on fashionable dress making in the basement of her residence. She has also just opened a neat and fashionable selection of all Wool Delaines, French Merinoses Silk Poplins, Black and Brown Debages and Black Alpacaes. Also, white Kid Gloves, Collars, and Dress Trimmings, which she will take pleasure in showing to her patrons. dec 16/65—2w6