

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, August 5, 1865.

WANTED, at this office, one or two newsboys, to sell papers on the Charlotte & South Carolina railroad. None need apply except those of an industrious and enterprising disposition.

We publish in another column, copied from our Augusta exchanges, two orders of Major General STEEDMAN, which will be read with interest. They are of the right stamp, and the people of Augusta are fortunate in having placed in authority in their city a gentleman of such views.

Quite a nuisance is getting to be common in our town, and has been in practice for the past week or two, and to which we respectfully call the attention of our Post Commandant. We refer to the assembling of negroes, both day and night, under the piazza of the old Winnsboro' Hotel. That building is used as residences by numerous families, and the door and steps on Main-street, the only outlet those living on the west side of the building have, is continually crowded by them.

Cannot our Military authorities do away with this intolerable nuisance? It is extremely disagreeable for ladies on coming into the street from this building to be compelled to edge their way through a crowd of negroes. We hope our authorities will give this matter their attention.

There have been other nominations made for the coming Convention in Richland District. We have not heard, as yet, from other parts of the State; as soon as we do we will inform our readers of nominations.

Besides those already mentioned in our paper as having been nominated, we find the following: Mr. JOHN CALDWELL has been added to the original list. Another card appears announcing CHANCELLOR CARROLL, Hon. Wm. F. DeSAUSSURE, Col. Wm. WALLACE and Col. F. W. McMASTER.

Mr. F. M. WANNAMAKER has been announced as a candidate from St. Mathew's Parish, Orangeburg District.

For nominations from our (Fairfield) District, we refer the reader to another column.

Mr. HENRY MEETZ and Mr. ALEX. PHILLIPS will please accept our thanks for late favors in the newspaper line.

We are indebted to Mr. Jos. GIBENBATH, the gentlemanly messenger of the Southern Express Company, running between Columbia and Orangeburg, for late papers. Such favors are high appreciated by us in these no-mail-times.

We acknowledge the receipt of a basket of fine peaches, sent us by an esteemed lady of our town. She will please accept our thanks for her nice present.

We see by the Columbia paper that robberies are getting to be quite common in that place. One store is said to have been broken open and robbed for the third time. A beautiful state of affairs.

DO NEGROES VOTE IN THE NORTH.—There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without a property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of whom has only eighty negro voters, and the latter one hundred and ninety.

In Massachusetts every voter must, within two years have paid a State or county tax, unless excused from taxation.

In Rhode Island a voter must own real estate of one hundred and thirty-four dollars in value.

A colored person is not allowed to vote in New York unless he has resided in the State three years, and is a freholder in value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and paid taxes thereon.

Massachusetts, which does not at home allow any man to vote who has not paid a State or county tax directly, for they all pay it indirectly, is very desirous that the Southern States shall allow negroes to vote without such a discrimination. She goes in for universal black suffrage at the South, while denying it to her poor whites at home.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Communication.

EDITOR News: In reorganizing the State with a view to place her upon an equality with other States, two points of immense importance must be kept before the mind. The first is, Congress has a warrant from the Constitution to "guarantee to every State a republican form of government." Secondly, Congress has power to decide what is a republican form of government. All the proclamations of the President are subject to the approval or disapproval of Congress. His policy is shaped by what he thinks will meet the sanction of that body. Hence, the stringency of his whole scheme to reorganize the civil government of States. A loose plan on his part would endanger the whole thing.

It may be taken for granted that "republican government" does not mean at the North what it does in the South. And the interpretation given to the term there is the one which is to be practically carried out in re-establishing the government of this State. The concession is very important, because this State cannot now dictate the terms upon which she shall be restored to her relations in the Union. The Convention to be convened is called expressly to alter or amend the Constitution, and this amendment or alteration is to be made to meet the requisitions of the general Government. The only great practical change to be made to suit the requisition is in the system of labor. But there is a great change expected in the theory of government, as any one may see who will read the Amnesty proclamation of President Johnson.

Is the State ready for the question? Or rather, are the people prepared to accept the dictates of common sense, and come forward and declare the State under new regime. If so, there is great hope yet. But if not, they are to be pitied for their folly, and punished for inertia. Once restored, the State can then act effectively in the councils of the nation, by remodelling the Constitution quietly and quickly this restoration can be effected. And the people should understand exactly what position the nominees for the Convention hold in regard to the proper course to be pursued. The occasion demands an ingenious defining of positions.

BLOODY BUTCHERY AT A TENNESSEE BARBECUE—SEVERAL MEN AND WOMEN KILLED OR WOUNDED.—On last Saturday a most horrible affair occurred at a barbecue at the Harris School, near Olive Branch, De Soto county, Mississippi. Ten men, under command of one Payne, attacked James C. Brown. Brown tried to escape as soon as he ascertained the party were there, but was discovered, and shot with a double barreled gun. He then turned upon his assailants and fought them until he was shot the tenth time.

His wife, while trying to protect her husband, was shot through the shoulders. Miss Collins, who was present at the barbecue, was shot through the heart. Mrs. McClure was also badly wounded. Brown shot one of the Payne's through the shoulder and arm. After they had shot Brown until he was dead they came up to him and broke two pistols over his head. The party then mounted their horses, threw out a rear guard, and left for parts unknown.

[Cairo Telegraph Chicago Times.]

"STONEWALL JACKSON'S" MONUMENT.—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes: It is reported here that Mr. Volk, the artist and sculptor, formerly of Baltimore, lately commissioned by the State of Virginia to execute a bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, has nearly finished the task, but is now in quite a quandary to know what he shall do with it, in consequence of the sudden collapse of the Confederacy. The statue was designed to be placed upon one of the vacant pedestals of the Washington Monument in the Capitol square, in company with the statues of Jefferson, Henry and Mason, of revolutionary memory. Forty thousand dollars in gold were appropriated to enable the artist to execute the work in Europe, and he went abroad with this intention over a year ago. His statue of Stonewall is said to be a work of great merit. But, what will he do with it?—that's the question.

Large numbers of negroes are dying in and around Macon. They are destitute of medical aid and the necessaries of life.

Hanging Returned Confederates in Missouri.

Mr. Hamilton Kelly, a paroled Confederate, was yesterday set upon by a mob at Berger Station, on the Pacific railroad, in this county, and murdered—He was beaten almost to death, and then taken and hung. Kelly had gone into the Rebel army under Jackson's call, and had been sent to Virginia and remained there until Lee surrendered. He came home about three weeks ago, remained one or two days, and was ordered by some unknown parties to leave the State in twenty-four hours, or the consequences would be terrible. He left for a while, but returned to Berger, where he once lived, and met with the above sad fate at the hands of some lawless Germans. He leaves a wife and children almost destitute.

There is scarcely a day passes but we hear of some one, either paroled soldier or citizen, being ordered from the county, with terrible threats of vengeance if the order is disregarded. Our county is in a reign of terror. For the last few days there seems to be a systematic plan among a portion of the German element of this county to drive from it every American that is in the least bad odor with them. We were no apologist for the rebellion, or for rebels, nor do we wish to speak disparagingly of the Germans, for some of them are among our best citizens. But such conduct by any class of citizens is truly reprehensible, and must be stopped. The civil officers of the county cannot well do it—will the military? Are they in ignorance of the state of affairs existing here, or are they indifferent to them? We believe it to be the former, for it would be almost worth a man's life to take an active part in reporting these outrages.

[Missouri Republican.]

During the progress recently in the United States District Court in New Orleans of proceedings for the confiscation of the rebel emissary Slidell's estate in that city, a claim on it of two hundred and ninety thousand francs was put in by the Paris banking house of Macuard & Co., and one of one hundred thousand francs by the Citizen Bank of New Orleans, for money advanced to the traitor on mortgage. Judge Durell decided that as Slidell was a notorious enemy to the United States, his property in the country belonged, under the confiscation act, to the government, and that these claims could not be allowed, or entertained.

During the past week there was another outrage in Wayne county, Tenn. Six guerrillas went to the house of Lytle Choate, at night, dragged him from the piazza and shot him seven times. Attorney General James Dougherty of the Twelfth Judicial District shot and wounded one of the marauders and prevented their ingress into the house. They made good their escape. There is a band of 40 men roaming over Perry, Hickman and Wayne counties, plundering and murdering, under the leadership of the notorious George Grimes.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE.—General Thomas has issued an order suspending from office Mayor Andrews and Justice Welch, of Columbia, and ordering the arrest of Galloway and Frierzon, two lawyers, on account of their late persecution of the negroes.

Guerrilla depredations are almost daily taking place by roving bands of robbers in Middle Tennessee.

The trial of Champ Ferguson is progressing slowly. His guards have been doubled on account of threats being made by the soldiers to kill him.

VIRGINIA.—Attorney-General Bowen, of Virginia, in response to a communication of inquiry from Governor Pierpoint, has given his official opinion that under the present Constitution of that State persons who held office under the rebel Government, either State or "national," are not eligible to any office in the Commonwealth. Those who may have held merely county offices under rebel rule, it is decided, are not subject to this ineligibility.

Our New Orleans despatches by the steamship George Cromwell state the Teche district in Louisiana, is at present infested by a desperate band of guerrilla thieves, who have so far defied the all the efforts of the national troops, with the assistance of the citizens, to capture them. They not only plunder the rural districts, but have on several occasions entered Franklin and other towns and robbed the stores.

[New York Herald.]

The Union men of Weakly County, Tennessee, held a public meeting, denouncing the arrest of Emerson Etheridge, and other outrages, by order of Brownlow, as revolutionary and lawless.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.—JULY 14, 1865.—General Order No. 4.

To prevent misunderstanding, insure uniformity in the administration of the military affairs of this department, the following instructions will be observed by the officers of the command:

1st. The aid, which the President of the United States, in his Proclamation appointing a Provisional Governor for the State of Georgia, has directed the military authorities to give the Governor in his efforts to organize a State Government will be rendered by all officers on duty in this department, to whom application may be made by the Governor, or his duly authorized agents; and no interference by any person in the military service of the United States, with the official acts, orders or efforts of the Provisional Governor will be permitted. "The military authority should sustain, not assume the functions of civil authority, except when the unsettled state of society requires such assumption, as a last resource, to preserve peace and quiet."

2nd. Strict discipline will be maintained; pillaging and marauding will be severely and promptly punished; private property will not be seized or impressed upon any pretext whatever, nor will the house of any citizen be searched for property unless the search is ordered upon sworn affidavits, but officers will aid the officers of the Treasury Department in protecting and bringing to market, property, already seized by the Government as formerly claimed by the so-called Confederate States, or which was included in the surrender of the Rebel army. No citizen will be arrested upon the complaint of another citizen unless the accusation, supported by the oath of the complainant, would justify the issuing of a warrant in time of peace.

3d. All officers of the Department are enjoined to abstain from interfering with the business affairs or social relations of citizens; such interference will not be permitted, and officers are especially directed not to obtrude upon families, but to confine themselves in their social intercourse, strictly to those who seek or invite their society. But while citizens are to be protected in all their lawful rights and pursuits by the military, it will be the duty of officers to see that the dignity and authority of the military power of the Government is maintained and respected. While enforcing strict discipline they will be careful to protect the soldier from insult or indignities.

4th. Aid and assistance will be rendered by all officers in command of troops within the Department, to the Freedmen's Bureau, and on application of the Commissioner, or any of the Assistant Commissioners of said Bureau for the Department of Georgia, to commanding officers of troops, arrests will be made on the statement of a Commissioned officer over his official signature or on the sworn statements of agents who are not commissioned officers, of persons accused of crimes and offenses against Freedmen. All persons arrested on the application of Commissioners of Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be held in military custody until they can be turned over to the civil authorities or their cases are disposed of by duly authorized courts.

5th. The aged and decrepid and helpless women and children, made free by the President's Proclamation, living in the cabins of their former masters, will not be deprived of such homes until provision has been made for them by the State or General Government; but this protection will not extend to those able to work, who will not be permitted to remain in idleness.

By command of
Maj. Gen. STEEDMAN.
J. B. MOE, Brevet Col. & A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.—AUGUSTA, JULY 18, 1865.—ORDER:

It is reported that in some localities the troops of this command are taking from the citizens the horses and mules in this possession, maked "U. S." Such seizures are forbidden. Generally, such horses and mules have either been abandoned by the Government or exchanged by the troops for better ones. It is therefore ordered that citizens be permitted to retain such animals. Commanding officers will enforce strict obedience to this order.

By command of
Maj. Gen. STEEDMAN.
J. B. MOE, Brevet Col. and A. A. G.

The fire at Barnum's Museum was the work of an incendiary, it is now ascertained. Most of the curiosities were burned, but little of the contents being saved. Barnum has sent an agent to Europe to collect curiosities for a new museum.

THE LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOREIGN NEWS.—SEIZURE OF AN ENGLISH STEAMER AT GUAYAQUIL.—NAVAL ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

New York, July 24.—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall with important news. At Guayaquil, Ecuador, the President, Garcia-Moreno, has seized an English steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, while landing, and having driven the officers and crew ashore at the point of the bayonet, placed troops and cannon and other munitions of war aboard, and steamed for the mouth of the river, where the revolutionists were lying at anchor in the vessels seized from the Government.

She ran into one of these vessels, cutting her amidships to the water's edge, sinking her. After a short engagement the others surrendered; the bulk of the people aboard, including the leader, UALINA, making their escape into the woods. The prisoners were brought to Guayaquil, and twenty-seven of them instantly shot. After this Moreno started for Tumbes, where he expected to capture more victims. After his return to Guayaquil, the President returned the steamer to the Captain, who received her under protest, and got at the same time twenty thousand pounds for three day's services of the vessel. The seizure is still an open question, having been referred to the manager of the company at Callao. The President holds that under some old law spoken of by Vattel he had a right to take the vessel, and the British Consul appeared to agree with him.

The rebellion in Peru appears to gain ground. On the 5th a bloody engagement occurred six miles from Lima, between 12,000 rebels and 6,000 Government troops, in which the latter was successful, taking prisoners 100 men and 25 officers, besides the killed.

A few days previously a mutiny broke out aboard the flagship Amazon, blockading Africa. The mutineers gained possession of the ship, under direction of the officer of the deck. The Admiral General, RAZINGO, was shot in his cabin, and afterwards hanged from the yard-arm. The mutineers afterwards decoyed the Captain of the America, and captured his vessel. This is the ship recently sent out from England. They also captured the Tumbes, leaving the Government with only two vessels of real service.

LATE FROM MEXICO—MORE FIGHTING.

New York, July 24.—The steamer Liberty arrived from Havana on the 14th, via Vera Cruz on the 19th.

The Vera Cruz Revista says three columns, under Generals MEJIA, BRINGCOURT and JEANNINGROS, were ordered to operate against NEGRETE, each column taking a separate road. They failed to make the connection as laid out. NEGRETE, learning their intention, retreated on the Matamoros road, sending 1,000 in the direction of Tamulipas. JEANNINGROS followed closely in pursuit of NEGRETE, skirmishing with his rear guard, but he returned to Saltillo, and thence took possession of Monterrey, leaving the foreign legion under SAUSBERMATE at Saltillo. MEJIA was still at Matamoros.

Two important points on the frontier, Camargo and Piedra Negra, will soon be occupied, and if any filibusters present themselves they will be well received.

Officers, soldiers and munitions of war continue to arrive at Havana from San Domingo.

C. & S. C. RAILROADS.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHESTER, S. C., July 5, 1865.

UNTIL further notice trains will be run daily on this road as follows:

LEAVE,	
Charlotte, (N. C.), at	8 A. M.
Adger's, at	7 A. M.
ARRIVE,	
Adger's, at	4 P. M.
Charlotte, at	3 P. M.

JAS. ANDERSON,
General Superintendent.
July 8 '65—12