The Fairfield Herald.

Desportes, Williams & Co., Proprietors.] A Family Paper, Devoted to Science, Art, Inquiry, Industry and Literature. [Terms---$3.00 per Annum, In Advance.

VOL. 11.] WINNSBORO, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1868. [NO. 33

THE

FAIRFIELD HERALD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

DESPORTES, WILLIAMS & CO.

Terms.—THE HERALD is published Weekly in the Town of Winnsboro, at **$3.00** *invaredably in advance.*

☞ All transient advertisements to be paid in advance.

Obituary Notices and Tributes $1.00 per square.

Selected Poetry.

From the Southern Society.

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

BY CACTUS.

A simple board of rough, ill shapen pine,
O'errun perchance by some tenacious vine,
Placed by some friendly hand above each head,
Is all that marks our brave Confederate dead.

No epitaph, save now and then "*unknown*"
Carved rudely on some unpretending stone;
No towering shaft, with fattoning words inlaid,
Casts o'er our slain its proud imperial shade;

But can the skillful hand of polished Art
To worth unsullied one more charm impart,
Bequeath to hallowed dust a sweeter rest,
Or make their names more honored or more blest?

Though monumental stone should never rise
To tell the world where fallen valor lies,
Each heart erects its own immortal shrine,
And there inscribes him attributes divine.

We need no piles of sculptured marble gray
To tell us where the Southern soldiers lay,
For roses cluster o'er his grassy bed,
And 'round the spot their sweetest fragrance shed.

Embedded there by woman's virtuous hand,
Sweet emblems of our own bright sunny land,
Could flowers rise for better purpose bloom
Than to adorn the Southern soldier's tomb!

Brave heroes of a "lost" but sacred cause,
Though now withheld their well-deserved applause,
Impartial History must in time grow bold;
Their virtues and their deeds will yet be told.

Poets will linger on the blood dyed plains,
And chant above our lost their sweetest strains;
Confederate dead will yet survive in song,
Nor shall their glorious deeds be hidden long;

Fair daughters of our balmy clime will bring
Their floral offering with each coming Spring.
Entwine a wreath around each humble grave—
A loving tribute to our sleeping brave.

Though in the struggle triumph crowned the "strong,"
'Tis not to *strength* that honor should belong;
He most deserves it who most nobly gave
His life, his "all," his country's right's to save:

Who fought not through a selfish love of gain,
Sparned rank or "bounty," and shrank not from pain;
'Twas but to save wife, children, home and pride,
The Southern soldier battled, bled and died.

Their cause was noble, and their deeds sublime,
Their just reward is held in trust by Time;
She must, and will, at last bestow the prize,
For worth immortal never—never dies.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CRING STREAKED AND STRIPED CONVENTION.

NINTH DAY.

The President laid before the Convention a communication which he had received from Gen. R K Scott, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, who says:

"I have the honor to transmit for your consideration, and for the action of the Convention over which you have the honor to preside, if in your judgment it may seem best to lay the matter before it, the enclosed letter. * * * * The sooner such ideas as those held by the freed people upon the plantation of Mr. Erwin are eraticated, the better it will be for both the planter and laborer.

"I have also suggested that such an expression on the part of the Convention, would do more than any act of the military, to disabuse their minds that the Convention has lands at its disposal for distribution."

The letter of Mr. Erwin is dated from Kensington, Eastern Branch, Cooper River, and substantially is as follows:

"A condition of things has risen on this plantation, among the freedmen, of which I think it necessary to inform you at once, and request that you will communicate with me upon the subject. I have offered General Scott's contract to the people on the plantation for their acceptance, but was answered with a flat refusal to make any contract at all. They went on to say that they would work the lands, but until something was decided in their favor by the sitting of the Convention, they would not sign any agreement, or make any terms with me whatsoever. Now this is like taking possession of my lands out and out, and I am not disposed to submit without every effort to establish my authority over what I consider my own property. I am not disposed to be harsh in my measures, believing as I do, that all this is the result of false teaching, but simply wish that you would advise me as to the proper method to pursue either to compel them to sign this contract of General Scott's, or to quit my premises at once, so that I may have a chance of procuring other labor before it is too late. I have given these people full warning that if they insist upon working my lands without a contract, they do it at their own risk, and I am not bound now to contract with any of them again against my will, or recognize their work in any way. If my plantation affairs are to await the deliberations of the Convention, you will readily perceive the necessity of immediate action, in order to dissbuse their minds of the prevailing idea that something is to be done for their special benefit by the Convention."

The President observed that the communication would lie upon his table until it was taken up.

On motion of R C DeLarge, (negro,) the Convention resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, on unfinished business, L Boozer, (white,) in the chair.

R C DeLarge obtained the floor. He said he had not intended to speak, but finding there were those who were acting from purely personal motives, who were interested in the defeat of the measure, (i. e. relief to debtors) from no higher object than their own coffers, who get up and raise objections to such a measure in face of the impovished condition of the people of the State standing in need of relief, he felt that duty to himself and his constituents required he should not remain silent. If they had been content to go no further than in Convention, he might have been induced to keep quiet. But when members go outside the Convention, and use threats to intimidate others, he for one would let them and their satellites see that there is one member who would not be intimidated by threats.

T J Robertson rose, and said if the gentleman had any reference to him, he would pronounce the charge falce.

DeLarge disclaimed any reference to the honorable gentleman. He said he wished to deny the allegation made by the opposition, that the proposed legislation was a class measure. It is simply a request to Gen. Canby to relieve the necessities of a large part of the people of the State.

The debate was continued by Whipper, Cardoza, Duncan and others, until adjournment.

TENTH DAY.

The Convention was called to order by the President. Prayer was offered by Rev. T W Lewis.

President Mackey having announced that he would be called off for a day or *two*, Lemuel Boozer, of Lexington, was chosen Chairman.

H Judge Moore was elected printer to the Convention.

T J Wright offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention respectfully request that Major General Ed. R S Canby, commanding the Second Military District, immediately issue an order exempting from levy or sale, for a period of four months, 100 acres of land which now, or which may prior to the expiration of the four months, be under execution.

He offered this resolution with the hope that it would be adopted, so that those persons whose property is under execution, may have 100 acres of land saved to them. It was the desire of the Convention, before it adjourned, to secure to every man a homestead; but as there were executions in process of being carried into effect now, he wished to secure a homestead to such persons as are in danger of being sold out.

A debate ensued, which was participated in by Moses, Robertson, Cain, Mackey, Whipper and others. During which, high words passed between Robertson and Moses.

The question being taken on the adoption of the resolution, it was carried by a vote of ayes 57, nays 52.

B F Whittemore offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

While we, the members of this Convention, will not favor any scheme for the repudiation of debts, the violation of the obligation of contracts, or the taking of lands from the hands of the lawful owners of the same, without reasonable compensation, yet we are willing to consider and further any measure of relief consistent with the powers delegated to us by the Reconsecruction Acts of Congress.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

[The following is from the Charleston *Mercury*:]

ELEVENTH DAY.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Jackson, outside white, who thanked God that he had through war worked out his purpose and freed this great country from the outrageous sin and wrong of slavery.

F J Moses, from the Executive Committe, to whom was referred resolutions providing for the removal of State officers, reported that in their opinion the present removal of the said officers would be highly prejudicial to the interests and welfare of South Carolina, and they recommend that the whole subject be left to the people of the State, unless otherwise ordered by Congress. Adopted almost unanimously.

W G Parker, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE.

To levy a Special Tax to defray the expenses of this Convention and preserve the Credit of the State.

We, the people of the State of South Carolina, by our delegates in Convention met, do ordain:

That there shall be assessed and collected by the Tax Collectors of the several Districts and parishes in this State, in addition to the tax already levied, under General Orders No. 139, issued from Headquarters Second Military District, by Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby, dated Charleston, S. C., December 3, 1867, commanding said District, the following taxes, which shall be collected by the persons and at the times and in the manner prescribed by the said General Orders.

On all real estate 75 cents on every $100, excepting such lands as are exempted in article first of said General Orders.

On all articles manufactured for sale, barter or exchange, between the 1st day of January, 1868, and 1st day of January, 1869, 10 cents on every $100, to be paid by the manufacturers.

On buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos on hand or to 1st day of January, 1868, except when held by dealers for purposes of sale, twenty-five cents on every $100.

From the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, sale, barter, or exchange, (the Cotton tax of the United States excepted), which any person shall make between the 1st day of January 1868, and the 31st day of December, 1869, 10 cents on every $100.

Upon each hack, stage coach, buggy, wagon and omnibus drawn by two or more horses, there shall be paid a tax of $5; and on each dray, cart, buggy and express wagon drawn by one horse, a tax of $2.50; and upon each and every person keeping a dog or dogs, shall pay a tax of 50 cents.

And the tax collectors, Sheriffs, or any other person whose duty it may be to collect, or the Treasurer of the State, whose duty is to receive, shall be liable upon their respective official bonds, for neglecting or refusing to collect, safely keep, pay over and disburse the same in conformity to the order of the Convention.

SEC. 2. *Be it further ordained*, That a sufficient amount of the same thus realized, is hereby appropriated to refund to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, any sum or sums, which may be advanced by the order of Major-General E. R. S. Canby, or otherwise for the payment of the per diem, mileage, or other expenses of this Convention.

SEC. 3 *Be it further ordained*, That the funds on credit of the State are hereby pledged for the redemption of bills receivable of the State of South Carolina issued in conformity to an act of the General Assembly of the said State, of December, 1865, and subsequently the act of September, 1866, and also for the payment of the bonds and other obligations of the State, provided, that all obligations created for the purpose of aiding the rebellion, and for maintaining a hostile government to the laws and authorities of the United States, are hereby declared to be null and void, and shall never be paid by any tax to be imposed upon the people of South Carolina.

SEC. 4. That for the purpose of defraying the current expenses of this convention, the payment of its officers, members and contingent accounts, Major General E. R. S. Canby, Commanding Second Military District, be requested to issue from time to time, as may be necessary, such orders upon the Treasury of the State of South Carolina, for the payment of such sums as may be authorized by this Convention, in such amounts as may be agreed upon between the President of this Convention and the General Commanding, to the officers and members of this body for their per diem and mileage, and for the current expenses of the same, and that the amount of tax herein authorized to be levied, shall be placed in the Treasury of the State, to reimburse said advances.

SEC. 5. *Be it further ordained*, That if the taxes levied and assessed under this ordinance should be in excess of the whole expenses of the Convention, it shall be retained in the treasury, subject to the future order and in conformity to the provisions of Constitution to be adopted by this Convention, should there be any deficiency in the sum required to be raised by taxation under this ordinance, to reimburse the Treasury for its outlay, the first Legislature which assembles hereafter shall make such further provisions as may be necessary to raise funds for this purpose.

SEC. 6. *Be it further ordained*, That the per diem of the President and members of this Convention shall be:

President	$12 00
Members	9 00
Sergeant-at-arms	9 00
Secretary	9 00
Doorkeeper	6 00
Two Messengers, each	4 00
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	7 00
Assistant Secretary	7 00
Engrossing Clerk	7 00
Reading Clerk	6 00
Assistant Doorkeeper	5 00

SEC. 7. *Be it further ordained*, That the mileage of members and officers of this Convention shall be (20) twenty cents per mile to and from the Convention, by the usual mail routes.

SEC. 8. *Be it further ordained*, That all payments made, in conformity to the several provisions of this ordinance, shall be upon the authority of the President of this Convention, upon the recommendation of the Finance Committee.

The ordinance was passed to its second reading by its title, and made the special order for Tuesday, at 12 o'clock.

The chairman then stated that he wished to be relieved from any delicate position in which he might be placed during the debate on the subject of mileage and pay, by explaining when first nominated by his constituency, he had determined not to receive any compensation, on the ground that as Collector of the Port, he received a salary from the United States Government, and he did not think it right to receive a compensation from the convention at the same time, either as a delegate, or chairman, and his determination on that subject was unaltered and unalterable.

TWELFTH DAY.

From some cause a larger number of white men than usual appeared on the floor of the assemblage, and among them might be recognized several native born Charlestonians.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Isaac Brockington, real black negro delegate from Darlington, and it must be confessed that his prayer was more truly Christian than that of any of the several white Pharisees who have heretofore officiated.

The roll was called and a quorum being present the assembly proceeded to business.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

E W M Mackey rose to a personal explanation, and said that he had to apologize for so far forgetting himself that he had made a personal attack on an individual in the house, but he plead as his excuse the excitement under which he laboured owing to a low and scurrilous attack made upon his father in a certain dirty and indecent sheet, but while making his excuse to the convention he had no excuse to make to the low and contemptible individual whom he justly chastised.

Langley moved that McGregor Mackey's excuse be accepted. Agreed to.

A letter of resignation was read from John K Terry, of Colleton.

Allen moved to amend by striking out the dog tax.

Wm. McKinlay moved to amend by laying fifty cents tax on every dog in excess of one dog to each family.

J M Rutland made a point that dogs were not property, and, therefore, not liable to the tax, according to the Reconstruction acts.

On a division of the house the dog tax was struck out.

McGregor Mackey tried to make up for the loss of the dog tax by increasing the piano tax.

The folly of the embryo legislator was shown by several members, and his amendment laid on the table.

After much laughable debate on the subject of figures, to which Leslie contributed his full quota, the report was recommitted and made the special order of Wednesday at half-past one o'clock P. M.

Jesse Craig moved that the ordinance providing for the pay and mileage of members be postponed until it was decided in what currency they were going to be paid.

T J Robertson hoped that the motion would not prevail, because the Finance Committee had found no other means to pay the delegates than in bills receivable, and the nine dollars *per diem* allowed would bring seven dollars and twenty cents, and that would a great deal more than pay the expenses of most of the delegates.

Pillsbury thought that anything the convention would do to raise the value of the State currency would only injure, because if the convention had power to vote a pair of Gabriel's wings to each white inhabitant of this State, they would tear those wings from their sockets, and continue to plod on foot in the dust of this mundane sphere.

Robertson said the bills could not go so low as the delegate from Charleston said, because the provisional and military governments of the State acknowledged the legality of the bills, and receive them at par value, and that there is more tax due than there are bills out.

Parker said that if all the taxes due were paid by the middle of April, all the bills receivable proposed to be issued would be absorbed.

Rowen objected to putting $9 on the record, and then taking really only $2.50. It was proposed to put $50,000 in these bills on the market in the hands of one hundred and twenty-four people. They would depreciate beyond measure. This was a move of the speculator to get possession of these bills at a very low price, and he hoped that it would not succeed. Whatever he was to get, if it was only $2.50, he wanted it correctly stated on the record.

Jesse Craig thought that the issue of these bills of the State was contrary to the provisions in the United States Constitution preventing any State from issuing bills of credit.

After much rambling discussion it was agreed to make the pay of delegates $11 per day, and that of officers in proportion.

The hour of 3 P. M. having arrived the assemblage adjourned

THIRTEENTH DAY.

"Peal loud the bell, and let the glad news
wildly ring,
From sea shore to the mountain top;
The would be tyrants yield beneath the
weight of scorn,
And try to hide their misdeeds from the
world."

[*Old Poem.*

The meeting was opened with prayer by Runnion.

Coghlan introduced a resolution excluding the reporter of the *Mercury*, which was almost unanimously adopted.

The following members asked the privilege of recording the votes in the negative: F J Moses, Jr., L B Johnson, Lemuel Boozer, C M Olsen, S A Swails, W J Whipper, Bailey Milford, T Hurley, John A Hunter, J L Nowell, Wm. Perry, C P Leslie, J C Neagle, James M Runnion.

A petition for re-enfranchisement was read from one W J Nixon, of Barnwell. [Who can he be?]

Corley introduced a resolution in relation to homesteads and bankruptcy, which was referred to the Legislative Committee.

Arnim offered a resolution to petition Congress to lend the State $3,000,000, which amount is the nett proceeds of the Cotton tax of the State. Referred.

Chamberlain offered a resolution excluding the proprietors and editors of the *Mercury*, by name, and supported his resolution by a speech, in which he stated that it was a measure of precaution.

J J Wright made a speech very much to the same effect.

The resolution was adopted, Moses voting in the negative.

On motion of Parker, it was resolved to have a sergeant-at-arms.

The ordinance invalidating contracts on account of slave property was read a second time.

The tax ordinance was taken up and amended to read 75 cents on every $100 of real estate, 15 cents on every $100 of manufactured articles, 50 cents on every $100 of buggies carriages, &c., 15 cents on every $100 gross sales of merchandize, and it was then ordered to be engrossed and passed to its third reading.

Duncan moved that a committee be appointed to consider applications for re-enfranchisement.

Beverly Nash introduced a resolution to tax uncultivated lands one per cent. more than cultivated lands. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the president of the assemblage to ask Gen. Canby to send to the State Treasurer for 12,000 State bills.

The ordinance dividing Pickens District into Pickens and Oconee Districts was adopted by a vote of 86 to 25.

The ordinance regulating pay and mileage was taken up, and Whittemore offered a resolution to make the per diem $8 in greenbacks instead of $11 in State bills.

Pending the discussion of which the body adjourned.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

[MORE RESOLUTIONS FROM THE BENEVOLENT INDIVIDUAL.—The benevolent individual who some time ago suggested an adjournment again took his pen in hand yesterday for the benefit of the unfortunate delegates to the unlawful assembly, and prepared the following, for which however, he could, of course find no sponsor:

1. *Whereas*, We have expelled the reporter of the *Mercury* for his false reports, and there was nevertheless a remarkable identity of facts in the reports of all three city papers up to the time of said expulsion, therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of censorship be appointed, to consist of Chamberlain, Coghlan, Langley and Wright, by whom all reports shall be examined, and all discreditable and unpleasant facts eliminated therefrom, before such reports shall be allowed to be published.

2 *Whereas*, It has become necessary to have a sergeant-at-arms for this assemblage, and two have already been elected and compelled to resign because they were unable to fill the position, therefore be it

Resolved, That the secretary be authorized to advertise for a suitable person to fill that position, stating salary, and necessary qualifications.

3. *Whereas*, It has been the misfortune of a large number of delegates in this assemblage to have the light of truth thrown upon their past lives, much to their discomfiture and the disgrace of this body; and whereas, a majority have so far escaped, and can as ill afford an exposure as their less fortunate comrades and yet if we remain in session long enough that exposure is sure to come, therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the sake of our families, if not of ourselves, this unlawful assemblage do now recant all the Radical heresies which it has heretofore supported, and in proof of the sincerity of said recantation forthwith adjourn *sine die*.]

The meeting was opened with prayer by B F Whittemore.

The roll was called and a quorum being present the assemblage proceeded to business.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, but owing to the incorrect assertion by the printer of two petitions for divorce, the minutes were ordered to be corrected and reprinted.

The Chairman then read for the information of the assemblage a letter from Gen. Clitz, commanding the Post of Charleston, to the Mayor of the city, requesting that officer to detail a sergeant of police and five privates to attend the sittings of the convention and preserve the peace. The Chairman said that the letter was written without any consultation with him, and he did not like to act in the matter without the advice of the body.

Whittemore moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on General Clitz for the purpose of inquiring his reasons for writing such a letter. Adopted.

Whittemore, Ransier, and Rose, were appointed on the committee.

W G Whipper, moved that until the report of that committee was received no policeman be admitted on the floor. Adopted.

S A Swails made a report from the committee on rules and regulations in regard to the pay of absent members, and the form of proof of attendance in order to draw pay. Adopted.

A communication was received from J. P. M. Epping, United States Marshal, in regard to land and labour.—Referred to the Committee on Petitions.

Parker moved that a copy of the tax ordinance be furnished to Gen. Canby, with a request that he enforce it.—Adopted.

J M Allen, in behalf of Gentry, offered a resolution fixing the rent of lands, the lessor to receive one-third of the grain crop, and one-fourth of the cotton and tobacco crop, where the lessee furnished all the capital, and the lessor to receive one half of all crops, where he furnished the stock and feed; any landlord receiving a greater proportion than this, to be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Several members were granted leave of absence.

Runion introduced a resolution providing that all the officers of the State shall be elected by the people, except the judges of the Supreme Court and the United States Senators. Referred to the Committee on Franchise and Elections.

Allen presented a petition from citizens of Pickens, relative to property sold during the war for Confederate money, and asking that some provision be made for an equitable settlement between buyers and sellers, in such cases.

Moses introduced a resolution in regard to shortifying the pleadings in the courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ransier introduced a resolution to the effect that although the convention would undertake to relieve the people of the State from their great distress as far as possible, and pass such ordinances as are necessary to secure the pay of the members, the special object of their assembling is to form a State constitution, and they will not usurp the place of the Legislature which they have the power to create, by passing laws on extraneous subjects. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The majority report of the Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions of the Constitution to whom was referred the petition for the continuance of the freedmans bureau was taken up, being the first special order.

The report, which favoured the petition, was finally adopted, Randolph speaking in favour and Byas *contra*.

The second special order being the ordinance invalidating contracts for slaves was taken up, and Rutland spoke against it. Corley read a speech on the subject.

On motion of Whittemore it was made the special order for Monday at 1 P. M.

The next special order, the ordinance fixing pay and mileage, was taken up and altered to read "eleven dollars per day," &c., "in State bills, which have not the par value of United States currency."

The assemblage then adjourned.

GOV. ORR'S ADDRESS.—Gov. Orr addressed the Convention on Friday night, 17th inst. He stated that the Convention did not represent the white race, but purely the colored population of the State.

He recommended that the elective franchise and suffrage should be qualified by the possession of property and education. Also, the removal of all political disabilities on account of participation in the late war.

2d. A homestead exemption—the homestead to be protected against antecedent as well as future debts.

3d. Abolition of imprisonment for debt.

4th. An Ordinance to provide relief to debtors prior to the war, and that negro debts (so-called) should be utterly wiped out.

5th. That the education of the blacks, and in some cases the whites, should be earnestly considered.

6th. That the financial credit of the State should be regarded; that all State obligations, prior and since the war, should be paid.

He argued that the doctrine of State Rights is conquered; that now paramount allegiance is due to the United States—it is practically enforced by Congress.

He tells the Convention broadly that *they*, as the Radical party of the State, have not the wisdom, intelligence and education to administer the State government. Taken altogether, the address appears to accept the terms made Congress through the Reconstruction plan, and is an appeal to the mongrel Convention to give us wisdom, justice and magnanimity. [In other words, the Governor wants to squeeze blood out of a turnip.—ED. WINNSBORO NEWS.]

TO YOUNG MEN.—Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the good name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in vain hopes of aid from those whom they call friends—and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely only upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that the best friend you can have is an unconquerable determination, united with decision of character.

How they look to a Stranger.

The personal sketches of the members of the great ringed-streaked-and-striped, says the Charleston *Mercury*, which have from time to time appeared in our columns, are drawn to the life, and everything narrated as fact may be relied on. The following extract from the Charleston correspondence of the New York *Times*, of January 21st, relates to

THE DELEGATES.

It is unfortunate for the convention that its dignity is marred by one or two white men, who, in trying to be funny, make themselves ridiculous and bring discredit upon the body. Young Mackey is one of these unfortunate buffoons, eminently out of place, disgustingly ignorant and prodigiously foolish. So far as public respect for the body is to be secured, he is a standing "thorn in the flesh."

I remarked in a former letter that the colored men in the convention possess by long odds the largest share of mental calibre. They are the best debaters; and although the mistakes made are frequent and ludicrous, the South Carolinians are not slow to acknowledge that their destinies really appear to be safer in the hands of these unlettered Ethiopians than they would be if confided to the more unscrupulous care of the white men in the body.

You may be astonished when I tell you that there is scarcely a Southern white man in the convention who has character enough to keep him out of the penitentiary. I will not mention names, but one was pointed out to me today who is under indictment for stealing a cow. He was formerly an overseer on a large plantation, but was dismissed on account of cruelty to the slaves, and to save his life and redeem his reputation among the indignant negroes, joined a Union League. Another was recently fined $12,000 for a violation of the internal revenue law and sent to jail, after being turned out of the service of the government for stealing horses and wagons from the planters. A third has been recently indicted for illicitly distilling whiskey, a fourth hoisted the first Confederate flag on Fort Sumter, was Private Secretary to Governor Pickens, and subsequently an enrolling officer in the Confederate army; and a fifth is a fourth-class Baptist chaplain, who used to pray that "the Yankee fleet might be sunk into the bottomless pit." These are only samples. I might, with similar information furnished me concerning these men, go through the list. Fully six-tenths of the white men are of Northern births, who served in our army or held positions in the bureau, and have become eligible to office by reason of their residence here. Some of the negroes have also been, as I learn, good Confederates, and beat the drum or played the fife throughout the war, only changing their tune to the music of the Union since they have learned that it pays to be a politician.

Speaking of eligibility, by some strange law of convention, I find that it is not necessary for a delegate to have resided in the district which he represents. A man may live in Charleston, yet is noted down as a delegate of a district a hundred miles away. Niles G Parker, recently appointed by military authority an Alderman of the City of Charleston, represents distant Barnwell; Mackey, a Charlestonian, so-called, went to Orangeburg, stayed twenty-four hours, was elected, and returned to his native heath; Randolph, a negro, from Buffalo, ditto; Pillsbury, a white bureau agent, represents Berkeley; Arnim, an ex-Northern officer, recently dismissed disgracefully, represents Edgefield; Elliott, a Charlestonian negro, also represents Edgefield; and so of a dozen others, who know scarcely a score of people in the places to which they have been assigned by the powers that be. It is the burlesque on legislation and representation which has disgusted South Carolinians.

THE GORILLA CONVENTIONS.—The Conventions now in session, for the purpose of framing Radical Constitutions, in the Southern territories, think it strange that the newspapers which represent the respectable white men of the South should not speak of them in terms of the loftiest dignity and respect.

We take the position that these Conventions are not entitled to the respect of any decent white man in the South. They have no Constitutional existence; they are called for the purpose of elevating the negro race and degrading the whites; they are composed chiefly of ignorant and incompetent delegates; and as a whole, are a disgrace to the nineteenth century. We expect no favors at their hands—they are entitled to none at ours.—*Wilmington Star.*

An Indian passing up the streets of Natchez, a few days since, was asked the relative position of white man, negro and Indian. Giving the usual "ugh!" he said: "Fore de war, fust cum white man, den injin, den dog, den nigger; now come nigger, den dog, den injin, and white man last."