

# WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1866.

Persons going to points beyond this, will confer a favor on us by calling at our office and procuring papers for distribution along their route.

## The Committee.

The ladies comprising the Committee for preparing food for the soldiers, for Saturday, Sunday and Monday are as follows:

### SATURDAY:

Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Shedd, Mrs. Wm. Robertson, Mrs. Gaillard, Mrs. Boyce, Mrs. Couturier.

### SUNDAY:

Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. McCants, Mrs. Taft, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Frazier, Mrs. Withers.

### MONDAY:

Miss Caroline Aiken, Mrs. Britton, Miss Eunice Aiken, Mrs. Jas. Aiken, Mrs. Rion, Mrs. Wagner.

## No News.

Everything is barren. We have no news at all. Rumors are prevalent, but lack confirmation.

## Our Troops.

We have been informed that some of the South Carolina troops, of Gen. JOHNSTON'S army, will pass through Winnsboro, in regular army order, in a day or two. We hope that these veterans will enjoy peace and comfort.

## Railroad Accident.

We learn that about ten days ago while a train bearing a large number of paroled soldiers was coming from Salisbury, N. C., to Charlotte, N. C., the engine and one car ran off, killing four soldiers and wounding seven.

Since the above was put in type we learn that Capt. DAVIS, of Columbia, S. C., had his leg crushed so bad by the accident that amputation was necessary which was performed.

## The Williamston Raid.

We learn from a gentleman who has just arrived here, that Col. KIRK'S raiding party made a raid on the Greenville railroad, in the neighborhood of Williamston, a few days ago, capturing a train of cars and an engine, which they destroyed.

The party then turned back, but for what reason our informant does not know. We suppose, however, that this party was not apprised of the surrender of this section of country at the time of the raid, but learning of it, afterwards, retraced their steps. Our citizens need have no fear of a raid in this section, for when it becomes generally known that all the country east of the Chattahoochee has been surrendered, every one will be left in peaceable pursuit of business, as Gen. SHERMAN'S order informs us will be the case.

The railroad was not interfered with, nor torn up.

## Death of Seward.

A Confederate officer who has just returned from a flag of truce expedition to Sister's Ferry, informs the Augusta Constitutionalist, that the Federal Adjutant-General whom he met, says official information had been received at headquarters in Savannah of SEWARD'S death.

## Rumors.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says that a gentleman came out of Savannah, during the past week, and states that he had seen it stated in New York papers that France, Austria and Spain had recognized the Confederacy, and that they had agreed to sustain our Government by armed intervention. Farther particulars have been related, but we refrain from repeating them until they are corroborated. One thing is certain, that there is some news behind the curtain that has led to the armistice. Time alone will develop the facts.

## Gardening.

Those gardens in our town that we have noticed are in a fine state of cultivation. If nothing happens our citizens will be blest with good gardens this season. We have seen green peas, and heard of strawberries. Pay good attention to the garden, and you will reap "ten fold."

## The Currency.

Confederate currency has become almost worthless in this part of the country. Specie, gold and silver dollars, has again come into use. To see the precious stuff, makes one think of "times that have passed, but hoped to come again!"

Those who are so fortunate as to have specie in any amount can bid "life's waves roll on," but those who have none, at all, will find it difficult to get along.

Of course, we are bound to have some kind of currency, and instead of hoarding gold and silver when it passes into other hands, if a spirit of generosity pervades the breast of the recipient, he will again use it as a medium, and thereby keep in circulation a currency. This matter is well worthy of thought. Let those who have silver, when occasion requires, use it, and those who get it for value received should again, if needful articles are wanted, re-use it, and thereby keep up a currency. "Be generous to a fault."

## The Federal Rule at Macon.

We condense from the Macon News the following account of the occupation of that city by the Federal military authority:

Late in the afternoon of Thursday, the 30th, the advance of the Federals approached the city, which was surrendered unconditionally by General Cobb. Flags of truce bearing notice of the armistice had been sent out by General Cobb, but the Federals refused to recognize them on account of a misunderstanding.

They met no resistance, as (in accordance with the principles of the armistice) General Cobb had issued orders against firing a single gun. Many of the Federals entered the town during Thursday night, took horses and small articles of value, such as watches, money, silverware, &c., from the houses of citizens; but this was in direct contravention to special orders, and would be punished if the depredator could be discovered. We have heard of no acts of personal violence.

On Friday formal possession of the city was taken, a Commandant and Provost Marshal appointed, and guards stationed, since which no disturbances have occurred nor robberies committed, save petty thefts on the suburbs.

Quiet and order have reigned, and apprehension has in a great degree disappeared.

General Wilson is represented as a gentleman of leniency, and a general who regards the rules of civilized warfare, and we congratulate our citizens upon his being in command of the troops here.

The Federal soldiers have generally behaved themselves with much decorum. They mingle freely with the citizens in the street, and we have observed no inclination on their part to insult our people. They guard the streets, patrol the town, and when obtained, sleep in the houses of citizens and faithfully guard their premises.

To their credit we will state that during the flames that occurred Saturday they labored actively in saving goods and in preventing the spread of the flames. Indeed, had it not been for them, the fire that consumed Johnson's & Weed's stores and the Methodist Depository, would have laid the entire square in ashes and perhaps spread farther. It has not been ascertained how those fires occurred; but we have no reason to believe that they originated through the effort of the Federal soldiers.

The General in command occupies the residence of Colonel Nelson, formerly Colonel John Bonds. The officer of the commandant of the Post and of the Provost Marshal are just opposite the Lenier House. That hotel is not open to travelers, but the trains are running on the railroads as usual, and passes must be procured before persons can leave the city. Business has not been generally resumed, more we believe, because of the uncertainty in regard to our currency than by any other account.

By order of the commandant of the post, negroes are allowed to pass about the city upon passes of the employees, except after dark. Many negroes accompany the Federal army—most of them men and boys, but some are women and children. The latter are woe-begone in their appearance, and doubtless wish they were once more safe in their former homes. Quite a number of Confederate troops are held here as prisoners, occupying the passenger depot and City Hall. They are waiting the expiration of ten days from their capture, when they will be paroled. Rations are not as plentiful with them as might be desired.

Members of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. are permitted to pass to and from

their respective lodges upon passes from the presiding officer thereof.

Druggists, physicians, Railroad officers, and officers and employees of the gas and other public works, are permitted to pass after dark, to and from their usual places of business.

All intoxicating liquors found by the provost guards, unless under charge of the officers of the respective commissary and medical departments, are destroyed.

All officers, as well as enlisted men, found in riotous houses of ill-fame, are arrested.

Citizens wishing to attend the theatre, procure passes at the box office when purchasing tickets.—Augusta Constitutionalist, April 29.

FROM MACON.—A gentleman from Macon furnishes us with the annexed news:

Good order is preserved in the city. The streets are patrolled nightly by Federal squads. Much of the order that prevails is owing to the fact that all the liquor in the city was destroyed by the authorities before occupation.

Persons are permitted to pass freely in and out of the city, by procuring passports. They also take in and out of the place anything they desire.

Gen. Nelson, in an order, has directed the merchants to open their stores, and the people to resume their business as usual. Only two or three merchants have as yet done so.

Confederate treasury notes pass in the city as usual.

Very little produce is being brought into the city.

Scarcely any trade of any kind is going on. Each day appears more like a sabbath than a business day.

A great many persons perambulate the streets, seeming to have no particular object in view.

No trade in cotton is going on at present.—Chronicle & Sentinel, April 30.

PORTS CLOSED.—The Chicago Tribune of the 11th instant has a telegraphic despatch, dated at Washington City on the day previous, stating that the President of the United States had issued a proclamation closing all the ports this side of Richmond, on the Atlantic and Gulf coast, and on the tributary streams, leading to the waters of both, to Brownsville, Texas, "until further notice." What does this mean?

THE CROPS.—A gentleman writing us from Pope Hill, Ga., states that the wheat crop in that section promises tolerably well. It is "heading out" nicely, but it is generally small.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

In Chickasaw county, Mississippi, within thirteen miles of West Point, fifty thousand bushels of corn may be bought for one dollar and fifty cents a bushel. The Government stock is being fed on this material, and plenty abounds undisturbed.

## Weights and Measures.

Persons are frequently puzzled in their daily transactions, to ascertain what such and such an article ought to weigh per bushel. Here is a table which all would do well to cut out and preserve. It will prove valuable for reference:

BUSHEL.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60.
Shelled Corn,	56.
Corn in the ear,	70.
Peas,	60.
Rye,	56.
Oats,	32.
Barley,	47.
Irish Potatoes,	60.
Sweet Potatoes,	55.
White Beans,	60.
Castor Beans,	46.
Clover Seed,	60.
Timothy Seed,	45.
Flax Seed,	53.
Hemp Seed,	44.
Blue Grass Seed,	44.
Buckwheat,	52.
Dried Peaches,	38.
Dried Apples,	24.
Onions,	57.
Salt,	50.
Stone Coal,	80.
Malt,	36.
Bran,	20.
Turnips,	55.
Plastering Hair,	8.
Unslacked Lime,	80.
Corn Meal,	48.
Fine Salt,	55.
Ground Peas,	24.

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains 1 barrel.

A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 bushel.

A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.

A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.

Knowledge is power.

## Selected Paragraphs.

The sourest grapes are those which we gather at the foot of the hill, after failing to reach the top.

Good old Bishop Hall writes that "I would as soon be a brute beast as an ignorant rich man."

Wealth brings care and apprehension. Nothing in this world is so much afraid as a million of dollars.

Take heed, if you would not become the worst of characters, take heed of the little sins, which mounting one upon another, may at last heave you from the summit and destroy you forever.

Those who befriend genius when it is struggling for distinction befriend the world, and their names should be held in remembrance.

Ladies who have a disposition to punish their husbands, should recollect that a little warm sunshine will melt an icicle much sooner than a regular north-easter.

In the shifting aspects of society, the mind, in order to keep pace with the progressive world, and enjoy the pleasures of intellectual growth, requires free and constant intercourse with men and books.

"Let him that is without sin cast the first stone," we imagine, would leave few stones returned.

Lord Bacon beautifully said:—"If a man be gracious to strangers, it shows that he is a citizen of the world and that his heart is no island, cut off from other lands, but a continent that joins them."

Never think less of another on account of their differing from you on political or religious subjects.

Knowledge is good, and it is well to have the mind well stored with useful precepts; but it is better to practice one than to learn fifty. Many persons are industrious to hear and learn, but forget that their duty is to act. Knowledge is only to teach us how to do; and, unless we practice what we learn, our knowledge is useless lumber.

Begin life with but little show; you may increase it afterward.

It costs us more to be miserable than would make us perfectly happy.

Nor affect to be witty, nor to jest so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of yourself and of those who are near to you. To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

It is no disgrace not to be able to do everything, but to undertake or pretend to do, that which you are not made for, is not only shameful, extremely troublesome and vexatious.

When a man has no design but to speak plain truth, he may say a great deal in a narrow compass.

A CURIOSITY.—We were lately shown one of the "curiosities of war," produced by the collision of two minnie balls in full flight. The two bullets had met point to point, and were moving through in opposite direction, yet so identically upon the same straight line, that there was no evasion by either of the full force of the other's stroke. The result was a complete fusion or welding of the two into one mass, so thoroughly united that the line of junction could not be discovered, except for the little ridge that runs around. The bases of the two bullets are unaltered, and the grooves received from the rifled barrels of the muskets are plainly visible. The bullets were of course flattened by the mutual blow, and the compound mass is greatly swollen in the middle.

We are told that it is not uncommon in musketry engagements for the flying bullets to impinge on each other, as is shown by the balls picked up on the battle-field. But to meet so squarely, and with such effects, as in the case to which we have referred, must be exceedingly rare. The welded bullets were picked up on the picket line, near the Howlett House; and it would seem that each of the men who fired them escaped death only by firing just when he did, and thus stopping the ball that was coming directly to him.—Sentinel.

A NEGLECTED DUTY.—No man has any right to manage his affairs in such a way that sudden death would bring burdens and losses on other people. There may be rare cases where a man cannot really help entanglement, or where from inexperience, or lack of judgment, he has brought his affairs into such a state that the interest of others depends upon his life; but he should make all possible haste to extricate himself from such a position. Honor and honesty demand that he should so conduct his business that his death should cause no one to be wronged. And as to dying, although all men everywhere believe that every other man will surely die, yet they unite in thinking that they themselves are exceptions to this rule; or at least, they act as if they thought so; this is radically wrong. It is every man's duty, in every transaction in life, to be influenced by the fact that at any day or any hour he may die.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—The citizens of Columbus, S. C. have presented Lieut. Col. J. B. McKittrick with a fine horse. The Col. is a brave and gallant officer.—Chronicle & Sentinel.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT DAVIS.—A gentleman writing us from Washington states that quarters have been prepared in that place for President Davis and family, who it is stated are going to Athens.—Ibid.

FROM MEXICO.—On the 27th of last month was officially published in the city of Mexico Maximilian's decree confirming all the confiscations and sales of church property made under former Governments, amounting to many millions of dollars. This is a severe blow at the ecclesiastical rule, which has swayed Mexico since its settlement by Europeans. One of its effects will be the establishment of religious toleration in the country, and it has caused intense excitement among the priests and the church party generally. Another decree, merging the church power into that of the State, was expected soon to follow.

Another excitement arose out of the resignation of the several members of the Emperor's cabinet, which, however, was not supposed to have been induced wholly by his decree against the church.

Additional successes of the Imperial arms are announced, and new adhesions to the Empire of important republican leaders are claimed.

There was a large number of prominent Americans in Mexico.

STAGING AND WAGONING.—We are inclined to think that a weekly line of stages and wagons between Columbia and Augusta on the one hand, and Columbia and Newberry on the other, would prove fully compensative to any enterprising citizen of either place who should put them in operation. Every day brings in, or carries out, scores of persons, able to pay and not so able to walk, who are yet compelled to foot it, to and from both places, on their own bare pins. We hear continual inquiries as to vehicles and modes of conveyance to Augusta, Newberry, Chester, Camden, Sumter and Orangeburg. We repeat our conviction, that to two, at least, of these points, a line of stages and wagons would be highly profitable, and perhaps to all, for the facilities for travel makes travellers, and opportunity begets the desire in many, who otherwise might prefer to remain in a distance from which they would willingly escape. These conveyances cannot well originate in this place, so completely stripped, as it is, of any sort of team. We have neither mules nor horses. But surely a beginning might be made from Augusta, and after due announcement made in the papers of that city and our own. [Phenix.]

ARREST.—A young soldier was arrested here on suspicion of being a female, and she admitted she was. She gave her name as Margaret Plyde, and says she is from Union county, in this State, and has been nine months in the army. We learn she was sent to a hospital for further examination. [Raleigh Progress.]

The Raleigh Conservative gives the following account of this female soldier:

Mrs Margaret Torry, alias Charley Mills, of Co. D, Jeff Davis Legion, Butler's Cavalry Division, came to this city as one of the guard to some of the prisoners sent up. She is twenty years of age, has good features, bronzed skin, dark eyes and short hair. She states that ten months ago she married, and one month thereafter she joined the command of her husband, and has been on duty since that time, has been in all the fights, was never sick or absent from duty. Her husband was killed in the battle of Bentonville, and having no longer any inducement to remain in the army, she now made known her sex and wished to return to her home in Union county, N. C. Her maiden name was Plyler. She is a native of Lancaster District, S. C.

TRUE OR FALSE?—Capt. McP., who claims kin to "reliable," says that Gov. Brown of Georgia, during a late raid of Wilson's, to prevent two brigades of militia falling into the enemy's hands, placed them in an empty cotton warehouse, and set fire to the building. Each man being provided with forty rounds of cartridge, of course there was an explosion, and the whole party went up, thus preventing the disgrace that would have been attached to the capture. Mc says he had it from "special." So says the Newberry Herald.

"How do you like me now?" asked a belle of spouse, as she sallied into the room, with a sweeping train of muslin following her.

"Well," said he, "to tell you the truth, it is impossible for me to like you any longer."