

WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1865.

Thanks.

Mr. HARRY DESPORTES will please accept our thanks for a late copy of the Columbia paper.

The New York Herald.

We are under many obligations to Col. R. B. BULLOCK for a copy of the New York Herald of the 1st inst. Col. B. will please accept our thanks.

The Mails.

We learn from Supt. WILEY, of the Southern Express Company, that the mails will soon be established between this point and Augusta, Charlotte, Richmond and the North. Success to the enterprising spirit of the Southern Express Company.

Stop the Nuisance!

We call on our Town Council, and our Town Marshall, for the stopping of a great nuisance to quiet and orderly citizens, to say nothing of the danger of setting fire. We allude to the practice of firing off fuses from guns, as practiced by some of the young boys of our town.

On Wednesday night last, but for the prompt attention of parties who happened to be near, we would have had a conflagration from this dangerous piece of sport. Besides this, is it not against an ordinance of the town that firing is allowed in the street? We understand that a fine of \$5 is imposed by ordinance upon every person who fires a gun in the public street. If our authorities will only be active, a revenue may thereby be created, by collecting these fines, which could profitably be applied to some other evils in our town. Every one who fires a gun in our town ought to be made to suffer the penalty for so doing.

To be Garrisoned.

We learn from a gentleman that a guard of 500 Union soldiers will arrive in this place in a few days for the purpose of garrisoning it.

Our informant also states that a party will proceed to Columbia for the same purpose—that all the towns, villages and cities in the C. S., are to be garrisoned and held as conquered provinces.

Upon the arrival of Union troops, wherever there has been any disquiet, law and order soon prevails and everything wears its aspect of old.

The Programme—A Word of Caution.

We have been credibly informed of the programme of the Union soldiers who are to garrison Southern cities and towns, as a protection to themselves and a warning voice to those who may be disposed to rebel against their authority. Guerrillas and bandits will not be tolerated—they will be treated as outlaws. For every one of the Federals killed ten of the best citizens of a village, town or city will suffer the penalty of death. No search will be made for a guilty party—but by the acts of such innocence will suffer.

In this connection, and with this view before the Southern people, will it not be well to pause and reflect.

Let no violence be attempted, and let every good citizen put down all attempts at disorderly conduct. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Large Rewards.

The Washington Chronicle of May 3, contains a proclamation from President JOHNSON, of the United States, offering a reward of \$100,000 for JEFF DAVIS; also a reward of \$25,000 each for CLEMENT CLAY, GEORGE N. SANDERS, BEVERLY TUCKER and JEFF THOMPSON. The occasion for this very large reward is that these parties were instigators of the murder of President LINCOLN.

BOOTH, the murderer of LINCOLN, has been caught and summarily killed, and other parties implicated in the murder have been arrested. These latter parties have implicated DAVIS and the others as being privy to the murder of LINCOLN, and the attempted assassination of SEWARD and son.

Very interesting news from the North which has been crowded out of this, will appear in our next issue.

From Columbia.

We learn from a creditable source that H. T. PEARCE, Esq., General Superintendent of the South Carolina railroad, left Columbia on Thursday morning last, by request of the Federal commander at Charleston, for that city, to resume full control of the South Carolina road. It is reported in Columbia that the Federals will furnish all necessary iron and labor for the rapid completion of the road from Charleston to Columbia.

It is also reported in Columbia, and our informant says with some foundation, that Ex-Gov. AIKEN, has, by request of the authorities, gone on to Washington, D. C. There are a good many surmises in regard to this movement, but we refrain from giving any of the particulars as has been related to us.

Secretary Seward Recovering.

The Washington Chronicle of the 3rd says that Secretary SEWARD is nearly well. His son, Fred, is also improving.

From the North.

We condense the following news from the correspondence of the New York Herald, the paper bearing date of May 1, 1865:

THE SHOOTING OF BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.

The announcement made here this morning, (Richmond,) on the authority of the Secretary of War, that John Wilkes Booth, the assassin of the late President of the United States, had been shot by authorized emissaries of the government, was the occasion of great joy in Richmond, though it was not unaccompanied by a sense of sad disappointment that this, the greatest villain of the world's history, the murderer of the savior of his country, should not have been spared to suffer in person, in presence of his indignant and sorrowing countrymen, the penalty of death which has finally overtaken him in another form. Others again feel that Booth, in dying as he did, literally hunted down like a beast in the forest, has met his appropriate doom as a great State criminal. At all events a heavy pall is lifted from the common heart of this division, department and old Army of the James, in the knowledge that the infamous assassin at last "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking," dishonored in time and eternity, of God and man.

A RECONCILIATORY SIGN.

Some of the first ladies of Virginia, who have hitherto held a series of very high heads in reference to the military authorities occupying Richmond, descended from their high perch to-day and deigned to ask General Ord to assist them in the display of tableaux this evening at the Ballard House. They desired the General to do this by permitting them to use the government calcium lights in exposition of their tableaux. Adjutant General Smith issued an order directing Professor Robert Grant, military engineer of the calcium light service, to give them every aid in his power. It is expected that the entertainment, which is alleged to be given in behalf of the poor of the city, is expected to be a brilliant one.

EX-JUDGE CAMPBELL UNTERRIED.

It is believed that the United States contemplate the arrest of Judge Campbell, formerly an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, from Alabama, and more recently Assistant Secretary of War in the late rebel War Department. Campbell has of late been largely engaged in attempts looking to the reconstruction of Virginia, as now appears, upon a basis favorable to the rebel cause; that is, yielding, in his plan of reconstruction, quite as little as possible. His learning and previous standing in the country had seemed to mark him out as a negotiator of diplomacy on behalf of his rebel brethren, and these reasons had procured for him an interview, among others, with the late lamented President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln, whom he sought most unsuccessfully to envelope in specious argument at the rebel instance. There can now be little if any doubt that Campbell is of that class of rebels little disposed to yield his convictions of the hopelessness of the rebel cause, and it may be remarked as an evidence of the truth of this statement, that the ex-judge persistently refuses to take the oath of allegiance, and resists by stubborn argument the right of the government to compel him to take it. Throughout yesterday a United States officer was looking after him, and it may be said that it is competent that Campbell should be immediately shut up as an unconvinced rebel.

APPOINTMENT OF KEEPER OF PUBLIC ARCHIVES.

A Bureau of Public Archives has been

established in Richmond to-day, by command of Major General Halleck, and Colonel R. D. Cutts, Aid-de-Camp of the military division of the James staff, appointed "Archive Keeper." Since our occupancy of the city an almost incredible number of books, maps, pamphlets, and other matters appertaining to a connected history of the rebellion have been surreptitiously removed from this city, by persons ambitious of preserving mementoes of the captured capital, to fill libraries or ornament walls at the North. For these reasons Major General Halleck has established this most important bureau, and he will receive for it not only the thanks in general of the American people, but of the future historians of the mammoth rebellion in particular. Archive bureau rooms are at once to be opened and fitted up in the United States customs building, where will be collected and arranged all captured papers, books, maps and public documents, which will be taken charge of by Colonel Cutts and a competent force of clerks.

In consummation of the undertaking, all officers and men in the service of the United States, all citizens, and all persons heretofore in the service of the so-called Confederate States having in their possession such documents, are required to immediately deposit them in the archive rooms. All such articles belonging to officers of the alleged Confederate government, who have fled this jurisdiction and these lines, are held to be now the public property of the United States. As another indication of the comprehensiveness of this attempt to preserve the records of the rebellion, it may be stated that Adjutant General Edward W. Smith, by command of General Ord, commanding Department of Virginia and Army of the James, has ordered that all documents of this character in any public office of the department to be carefully preserved, with a view of turning them over to Colonel Cutts, with whom all officers and men are ordered to co-operate to the end that complete records of the rebellion may be secured for future use.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE WINCHESTER RAILROAD.

I learn that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are negotiating for the purchase of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad between this point and Harper's Ferry—distance thirty-three miles. The road is now in the hands of the United States authorities, and has been worked all winter as far as Stevenson's depot, twenty-eight miles from the ferry. The Baltimore and Ohio Company have the capital, skill and ability to make this road a profitable one and a great help to the people of the valley. Mr. O. H. Dorrance, the present superintendent of the road, has conducted it during the past winter with skill and good judgment. A dozen heavily laden trains have passed over the road daily, and not a mishap or accident worthy of note has occurred.

BRIDGING THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.

A considerable squad of the Engineer corps, attended by a wagon train from this corps, bearing tools and implements, left this point yesterday morning for Staunton river, twenty-five miles distant, over which it is proposed to construct a bridge for the Danville Railroad. The artisans who are engaged in this mission belong to an organization famous for the rapidity and effectiveness of its operations, and they will speedily add to the above point the only link requisite to the complete and thorough communication of the road from Burkeville Junction to Danville.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE TO BE INSTRUCTED TO DECLARE UNSWERVING FEALTY TO THE UNION.

A few of the old planters, purporting to "live round about yer," have told me it was the intention of the inhabitants of this district to call a meeting within a few days for the purpose of enacting resolutions expressive of their repugnance of secession proclivities, and instructing the scarcely reconstituted Legislature of Virginia to declare at once for the Union on permanent and positive terms. Whenever the penitential convulsion shall assemble I hope to be present and obtain a full report of the confession and promises for future good conduct.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH CITY POINT.

The trains upon the Southside Railroad are beginning to run with more regularity, and make the distance from this locality to City Point in about nine hours. The track is being constantly improved and the rolling stock rendered more serviceable.

Pursuit and Capture of Booth.

A special despatch to the New York Times, dated Washington, April 27, 1865, says:

The following facts I obtained from Col. Baker and the other persons engaged with him:

All the lower counties of Maryland were scoured by a large force, consisting

of 1,600 cavalry and 500 detectives and citizens. On Sunday last, Col. Baker learned of a little boy in Maryland, some facts which satisfied him that Booth and Harrold had crossed the river about 11 o'clock a. m., and had gone into Virginia. A telegraph operator, with a small body of soldiers, was sent down the river to tap the wires at a given place, and make certain inquiries. This party returned on Monday morning last, bringing with them a negro man, whom they picked up at Swan Point, who, on being closely interrogated, disclosed that he had seen parties cross in a boat, and the description of these parties assured Col. Baker that Booth and Harrold were the men. Demand was made upon Gen. Hancock for a detachment of cavalry, and twenty-eight of the 16th New York were immediately sent to Col. Baker, under the command of Lieut. Dolery. They were instructed to go immediately to Port Royal; that Booth had crossed the river, and had about time to reach that point; that he could not ride on horseback, and must therefore have traveled slowly.

That night, the party went down the river four miles, but heard nothing satisfactory. They finally, at daylight, brought up below Port Royal some miles. They returned, finding no trace of the criminals till they got to Port Royal. Lieut. Baker rode up, found the ferryman, and made inquiries. The ferryman stoutly denied having seen any such persons as those described. Lieut. Baker throttled him and threatened him, yet he denied any knowledge of the persons sought. By the side of the ferryman, a negro was sitting. Lieut. Baker presented a likeness of Booth and Harrold. The negro upon looking at these, exclaimed, "Why, massa, them's the gentlemen we brought across the river yesterday." The ferryman then admitted that he had brought Booth and Harrold over the river in his boat. The cavalry was started off and went fourteen miles beyond Garrett's place. There they met a negro, who said he saw two men sitting on Garrett's porch that afternoon. The description of one accorded with that of Booth. Lieut. Baker and his party returned to Garrett's House. Garrett denied that the two men had been there. Baker threatened to shoot him if he did not tell the truth. Garrett's son thereupon came out of the house, and said the two men were in the barn. The barn was at once surrounded. Baker went up and rapped at the door. Booth asked, "Who are you, friends or foes? Are you Confederates? I have got five men in here, and we can protect ourselves." Lieut. Baker replied, "I have fifty men out here; you are surrounded, and you may as well come out and surrender." Booth answered, "I shall never give up; I'll not be taken alive." The instructions were that every means possible must be taken to arrest Booth alive, and Baker, Conger, and Doherty held a consultation a few feet from the barn. In the meantime Booth was cursing Harrold for his cowardice, charging him with a desire to meanly surrender, etc.

Col. Baker and his party returned, and held a parley with Booth, thus consuming about an hour and a quarter. Another consultation of officers was held, and it was determined that, in view of the probability of an attack from a tolerable force of rebel cavalry, the barn should be fired, and Booth thus forced to come out.

Conger gathered a lot of brush, and placed it against and under the barn. The lighted candle was applied to the hay and brush, and directly the flames caught the hay inside the barn. Booth rushed toward the burning hay and tried to put out the fire. Falling in this, he ran back to the middle of the floor, gathered up his arms and stood still pondering for a moment. While Booth was standing in this position, Sergeant Boston Corbett ran up to the barn door and fired. Col. Baker, not perceiving where the shot came from, exclaimed, "He has shot himself," and rushed into the barn and found Booth yet standing with a carbine in his hand. Baker clasped Booth around the arms and breast; the balance of the party had also in the meantime, got inside. Corbett then exclaimed, "I shot him." Booth fell upon the floor apparently paralyzed. Water was sent for and the wound bathed. The ball had apparently passed through the neck and spine. In a few moments, Booth revived. He made an effort to lift his hands up before his eyes. In this he was assisted, and upon seeing them, he exclaimed, somewhat incoherently, "Useless! useless! blood! blood!" and swooned away. He revived from time to time, and expressed himself entirely satisfied with what he had done. He expired at 7.10 yesterday morning.

The corpse was placed in a cart and conveyed to the steamer Ide, and brought on to the navy yard.

While the barn was being fired, Har-

rold rushed out and was grappled by Lieut. Baker, thrown to the ground and secured.

Corbett says he aimed with the intention of wounding Booth in the shoulder, and did not intend to kill him.

Booth had in his possession a diary, in which he had noted events of each day since the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. This diary is in possession of the War Department. He had also a Spencer carbine, a seven shooter, a revolver, a pocket pistol and a knife. The latter is supposed to be the one with which he stabbed Mayor Rathbun. His clothing was of a dark blue, not Confederate gray, as has been stated.

Surgeon General Barnes says the ball did not enter the brain. The body, when he examined it this afternoon, was not in a rapid state of decomposition, but was considerably bruised by jolting about in the cart. It is placed in charge of Col. Baker, in the attire in which he died, with instructions not to allow any one to approach it, nor to take from it any part of apparel, or thing for exhibition hereafter; in brief it is necessary for the satisfaction of the people that two points shall be positively ascertained, first, that the person killed in Garrett's barn, and whose body was brought to this city, was J. Wilkes Booth; secondly, that the said J. Wilkes Booth was positively killed. The first point was to day confirmed by overwhelming testimony, such as no jury would hesitate to accept. The substantial one of the second point is shown in the report of Surgeon General Barnes, which will be officially announced.

Booth's leg was not broken by falling from his horse; but the bone was injured by the fall upon the stage at the theatre.

The Military Convention Between Austria and Mexico.

The full text of the convention concluded on the 19th of October last year, between the Emperors of Austria and Mexico for the recruitment in the Austrian States of volunteers for the Mexican service has just appeared. Its tenor may be summarised as follows:—

1. The Austrian volunteers to be recruited for the Mexican service shall not for the present exceed six thousand infantry and three hundred sailors. They may consist of persons who have fulfilled their time of service and civilians not liable to military duty. No expense shall be incurred by the Austrian treasury.
 2. After their six years' service in Mexico, six months' leave shall be allowed the recruits, in which to return to Austria, or apply to the Austrian authorities for leave to remain in the country.
 3. States the division of the corps into infantry, hussars and Uhlans, artillery and engineers. They are to be men of good character, not over forty, strong, and professing the Christian religion.
 4. Soldiers and sub-officers of the Austrian army allowed to enlist among the Mexican volunteers may re-enter that army after completing their term of service.
 5. A certain number of Austrian infantry, jager and cavalry cadets will be permitted to enter the Mexican service.
 6. Provides for the return of officers to the Austrian army.
 7. Stipulates for their being passed by a commission as fit for service.
 8. Declares they have no claim to re-enter the Austrian service if they leave Mexico before the appointed six years have expired.
 9. States that they lose all claim upon the Austrian government if they fail to report themselves to its agents within six weeks after quitting the Mexican service.
 - 10, 12. Stipulate that pensions and wounds-money are to be paid by the Mexican government to volunteers of all ranks who become invalided while in its service, and that provision shall be made for their widows and children.
 - 13, 14. Refer to the position of officers returning from Mexico, as to pensions.
 15. Arms, accoutrements and ammunition will be supplied by Austria to Mexico for cash payments.
 16. Provides for the subsistence of the volunteers until they leave Trieste.
 - 17, 19. State that pay, emoluments, grants of land, &c., to be made by the Mexican government to volunteers of all ranks after expiry of their term of service.
 20. The stipulations of the convention apply equally to sailors.
 21. Officers and men shall take the oath of fidelity to the Mexican colors, and acknowledge the Emperor Maximilian as their temporary military chief.
- It is stipulated that the enlistment shall be completed at latest by the 15th of January, 1865, and that the ratifications of the convention shall be exchanged within four months from its date.
- [New York Herald, May 1.]

FRENCH PACIFICATION.—French official despatches from Mexico represent the work of pacification in that country as everywhere complete.