

# WINNSBORO.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1865.

## Acknowledgement.

We acknowledge the receipt of the Columbia Phoenix, of the 12th inst., from Capt. W. B. STANLEY, of Columbia, S. C. Capt. S. will please accept our thanks for the favor.

We are also indebted to C. BOURNIGHT, Esq., for a copy of the same paper of the 13th.

## Time Out.

The term of subscription of a great many of the patrons of our paper has expired, and a large number of them have but a few copies yet to receive.

Those of our friends whose subscriptions have expired, will please come forward and renew, in specie or provisions, otherwise their paper will be stopped.

We adopt, somewhat, the subscription price of the Columbia Phoenix for our own guidance.

For the NEWS, one month, 60 cts., in gold or silver, or in barter for other commodities. All articles necessary, or useful in families, or in business, will be taken in exchange, at fair prices, as usually understood in the market. But for the better understanding of our friends, we present the following schedule of rates, in the case of the most obvious commodities. For one month's subscription to the NEWS, we will receive either of the following, viz:

- 1 bushel corn, 1 bushel peas or potatoes.
- 5 pounds butter.
- 5 " lard.
- 5 " bacon.
- 4 head of chickens.
- 8 dozen eggs.

Wood, and provisions generally received at fair market rates approaching the specie standards.

For single copies, five cents in coin or a proportionate amount in any of the above mentioned articles.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square (eight lines or less) for the first insertion, and thirty-five cents for each subsequent insertion—invariably in advance.

## The Subscribers of the Daily News.

There are yet a few of the old patrons of the DAILY NEWS whose time we would fill out with the Tri-Weekly, at its former subscription rates, viz: ONE DOLLAR per copy, in Confederate currency. Should those parties who have not changed their subscription wish to do so, we will willingly make the change and send the TRI-WEEKLY NEWS in place of the Daily, as long as the money they have paid may last.

## The Great Calamity Meeting.

The proceedings of "the great calamity meeting" in Charleston, as given by the Courier of that city, has been received and will be published on Thursday morning. Copies of the paper containing the proceedings of the meeting can be had at our office and from carriers. Price 5 cents per copy.

## Give the Devil his Due.

Turn about, it is said, is fair play, and we incline to the opinion that we will have to "turn" to that mode of dealing to secure "fair play." Our little neighbor, the Columbia Phoenix has been guilty of stealing "our thimble." Come, brother Phoenix, "give the devil his due" and do not fail to give credit to extracts taken from other publications.

## Garrisoning and Railroad.

We are told by a gentleman from below, in whom we have every confidence, says the Columbia Phoenix, that there is good reason to believe that the Federals are about to establish garrisons at Summerville and at Orangeburg. It is also reported that they propose, at an early period, to re-open the railway communication to the latter place, which can be easily done, there being only slight repairs needed along the line. In fact, this route can be opened to Fort Motte, the loss of the Congaree and Edisto Bridges will, for some time delay any farther progress on either of the tracks of the South Carolina Railroad, beyond this point on the one and Branchville on the other.

## The Georgia Legislature.

From the Columbia Phoenix of the 13th inst., we learn that Gov. BROWN, of Georgia, "has called the Legislature of that State to convene in extraordinary session, at Milledgeville, on Monday, the 22d inst., to do all in their power to prevent anarchy, restore and preserve order, and save what they can of liberty and civilization." He does not seem to entertain any apprehension that their assemblage and deliberations will be interfered with by the United States authorities."

## Suppressed.

It is reported to us that the Augusta Constitutionalist has been suppressed, in consequence of a bold article in the paper of the 5th, addressed to President JOHNSON. So says the Columbia Phoenix.

## From the North.

We continue our extracts this morning of news direct through, as taken from the New York Herald of May 1.

## EXECUTIVE ORDERS REMOVING RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE IN THE SOUTHERN STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1865.—The following order has been issued by the President:—

### EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1865.

Being desirous to relieve all loyal citizens and well disposed persons residing in the insurrectionary States from unnecessary commercial restrictions, and to encourage them to return to peaceful pursuits, it is hereby ordered:—

First.—That all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse be discontinued in such part of the States of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river, as shall be embraced within the lines of the national military occupation, excepting only such restrictions as are imposed by the acts of Congress, and regulations in pursuance thereof prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and approved by the President, and excepting also from the effect of this order the following articles, contraband of war, to wit:—Arms, ammunition, and all articles from which ammunition is manufactured; gray uniforms and cloth, locomotives, cars, rail road iron and machinery for operating railroads; telegraph wires, insulators and instruments for operating telegraph lines.

Second.—All existing military and naval orders in any manner restricting internal, domestic and coastwise commercial intercourse and trade with or in the localities above named be and the same are hereby revoked, and that no military or naval officer in any manner interrupt or interfere with the same, or with any boats or other vessels engaged therein under proper authority pursuant to the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. ANDREW JOHNSON.

### PLOT TO BURN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1865.—Some excitement was caused here to-day by the discovery of a plot to burn this city, as was attempted in New York last year.

General Cadwalder has made a proper distribution of troops, and it is believed that now no attempt will be made. No particulars of the plot can be obtained.

### TREATMENT OF SECESSIONISTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1865.—Edward Ingersoll, who was roughly handled by the populace on Friday, for expressing secessionist sentiments, has left the city for the west.

A prominent secessionist who lives at Cheenut Hill, near this city, has been notified by his neighbors to leave the vicinity.

### EFFORTS TO ESTABLISH A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND RICHMOND.

Several prominent Northern steamboat owners are now here endeavoring to make arrangements to establish a regular line of passenger steamers between this city and Richmond.

### DEATH OF A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Hon. Orasmus C. Merrill, a member of Congress from Vermont, during the session of 1817 and 1818, died at Bennington Centre on the 11th ult., aged nearly ninety years.

### THE PRISONERS ARRESTED CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. LINCOLN.

The number of prisoners arrested charged with complicity with the recent assassination plot has increased so greatly that it has been necessary to fit up the old District Penitentiary, in the yard

of the Arsenal, as a special prison for their custody. At midnight last night all these prisoners were quietly and safely removed to this new prison from the Monitors on which they have hitherto been confined.

## Ingersoll in a Scrape.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 27.—About 9 o'clock this morning, Edward Ingersoll, who delivered a strong secession speech a few days since in New York, was waited upon by a committee of citizens on alighting from the railroad train at Ninth and Green streets, and was required to apologize for the speech. This Ingersoll refused to do, and drew a revolver from his pocket, but was unable to fire it before he was knocked down and very badly cut and beaten by the crowd. He was then arrested and held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 on the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A committee of citizens have since waited upon the mayor to have the bail increased to \$10,000.

Ingersoll is regarded as one of the chiefs of the disloyal party in this city.

The Bulletin furnishes the following particulars of the Ingersoll difficulty, which has produced a considerable excitement in the city.

When the train reached Ninth and Green streets, a party of men got around the front door of the car, for the purpose of giving Ingersoll a parting salute of groans. The obnoxious individual, however, passed out of the back door, and got upon Wallace street. The crowd followed after him. At Eighth street, Ingersoll turned about and faced the party.

Captain J. H. Withington, Jr., of the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said: "Ingersoll, I'm a soldier. I have risked my life for my country. I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly to the soldiers."

Ingersoll merely replied, "Go to h—ll!"

The Captain then raised his cane to strike Ingersoll, but the blow was warded off by Ingersoll with his cane. The two then crossed canes for a few seconds. Ingersoll received a cut on the left side of his face, and broke his cane upon the arm of Captain Withington. Ingersoll then drew back about ten paces, took from his pocket a revolver and cocked it. Some of the crowd scattered at this warlike movement of Ingersoll, when he was seized by a police officer. It was as much as the officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon his prisoner. The prisoner was finally landed at the police station, followed by an excited crowd, which augmented at every square.

Alderman Massey was sent for, and Ingersoll was given a hearing at the station house.

Officer Johns testified that he arrested the man with a revolver in his hand, and it was cocked.

Here Ingersoll remarked, defiantly and offensively, "Yes, and you all run like a pack of sheep when I draw it!"

"You are a liar," said one, and the crowd made another rush for Ingersoll, and the police, with great difficulty, succeeded in keeping them back.

Captain Withington remarked, "I've been on the battle-field where bullets flew thick and fast, and I've seen too many of them to be scared by a revolver."

Alderman Massey held Ingersoll in \$2,000 to answer the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill, and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in default he was locked up in a cell, and up to the present writing still remains in limbo.

Ingersoll appealed to several persons to go in search of bail for him, but all refused.

PHILADELPHIA, S. P. M.—The arrest of Ingersoll has caused considerable excitement. A large crowd has collected around Spring Garden, where he is confined, and threats are freely made to lynch him, &c.

Ingersoll's friends are endeavoring to take out a writ of habeas corpus, but so far have not succeeded in finding the Alderman by whom he was committed.

The South Carolina Railroad, we are told, is to be opened for travel by the first of July, under what auspices, is not mentioned; but we assume that the rights of property in the old company, will not be affected in any way by the interference of the enemy, though it is as much for their interest as ours that the road should be re-opened between Charleston and the interior. It is probable that the military authorities of that city will give their aid to the work.—Phoenix.

Knowledge may slumber in the memory, but it never dies; it is like the dormouse in the ivied tower, that sleeps while winter lasts, but awakens with the warm breath of spring.

## Recent Operations of Stoneman's Command.

KNOXVILLE, April 27.—Since the last intelligence from Gen Stoneman's command, the following is a summary of what it has accomplished:

One portion of the command under Col. Palmer moved down the Catawba River, dispersing parties going Southwest from Johnston's army, and capturing upward of 2,500 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, and among the things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge across the Catawba River, 1,125 feet long and sixty feet high. Then learning that a general armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnston, Col. Palmer ceased operations.

The other portion of the command, under Gen. Gillem, attacked and routed the rebel force under Maj. Gen. McGowan at Morganton, taking one piece of artillery. Gen. Gillem afterward forced the passes through the Blue Ridge held by the rebel forces under Gen. Martin, taking six pieces of artillery, and would have captured or dispersed the whole force had he not been met by Martin with a flag of truce bearing a letter from Gen. Sherman, countersigned by Gen. Johnston and directed to Gen. Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities, and the withdrawal of our forces under Gen. Stoneman.

BOOTH, THE ASSASSIN.—From Mr. J. F. Duncan, a worthy citizen of Pittsburg, who has just returned from Meadville, Pennsylvania, we learn the following interesting facts relative to the premeditation of the murder of the President by Booth, which add to the evidence already accumulated to show that the terrible crime was concocted long since, though instead of the pistol, poison was to be used to effect his hellish purpose.

On the 4th of June, 1864, Booth registered his name, took a room and remained a short time at the McHenry House, Meadville. While there he wrote with his diamond ring, upon the glass in the window of his room, this sentence: "Abe Lincoln departed this life, Aug't 13th; 1864, By poison."

Since then, Booth has been in the habit of frequently sending people to the McHenry House, and they have generally occupied the room he had. The names of all these persons are now being transcribed from the hotel register, and will be placed in the hands of the proper authorities, in order that they may be traced up and one more clue, at least, be gained toward the discovery of the foul plot of assassination to which our beloved President has fallen a victim. The plate of glass on which the sentence quoted was written, has been carefully removed from the window and framed for preservation. The writing on it exactly corresponds with the signature of Booth on the register. It is undoubtedly his.

This information is in the hands of Mr. Snowden, agent here for the Associated Press, who will at once transmit it over the country.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

### SKETCH OF SERGEANT CORBETT.

Boston Corbett, who shot the assassin Booth, is a native of England. He came to this country when quite a lad, and learning the trade of a hatter, was for some years employed by Mr. Esplanche, of No. 118 Nassau street. On the 12th of April, 1861, he enlisted in the Twelfth New York Militia, returned to the seat of war with his regiment three times, and was taken prisoner at Harper's Ferry, when Miles surrendered to Stoneman Jackson. He was soon afterward exchanged, joined the Sixteenth New York Cavalry, and was captured by Mosby at Fairfax Court House. Corbett was deserted by his companions when Mosby's cavalry came down upon them. He refused to surrender and setting his back against a tree, he used his pistols so well that he kept twenty-six of the rebels at bay for more than an hour. His ammunition being expended, he advanced upon them, sword in hand, and Mosby admiring his gallantry, ordered his men not to fire upon him, but to take him alive. He was sent to Andersonville, where he saw his companions die around him by thousands, and contracted a disease from which he is even yet suffering.

Corbett is a member of the Attorney street Methodist Church, in this city. He is said to be an earnest Christian, reading the Scriptures to his fellow-soldiers and preaching the Word whenever opportunity offers. His comrades relate that on one occasion he was sent to the guard-house for reproving his Colonel for using profane language on parade. In person he is slightly made, is about five feet six inches in height, and has a mild and intelligent countenance. He is about twenty-six years of age and a widower.—New York Times.

MODE OF PRESERVING APPLES.—It is not generally known, that apples may be kept all the year round by being immersed in shelled oats, which receive injury from their contact.

## THE WAY TO FINISH THE GUERRILLAS.

Now that all regular warfare is at an end, it is the duty of the government promptly to suppress the roving bands of guerrillas who are still scattered through the Southern States, preying alike upon friend and foe, if indeed they have any friends among the Southern people, who must necessarily be the greatest sufferers by their predatory raids. The way to finish these fellows is to declare them outlaws, and treat them as such whenever they are captured. They can no longer be regarded, in any other light than as brigands. Brigandage is a Spanish and Italian institution, which may do very well in Mexico, and in portions of Italy, but is not suited to this country, and cannot flourish here. The soldiers of the guerrilla chief Mosby have deserted him, but Mosby himself refuses to surrender. We understand that General Grant issued orders to General Hancock to give him one hour in which to surrender, and if he refused, to declare him outlawed, and deal out to him the penalty of outlawry. This order is probably an indication of the course the government intends to pursue towards all the rest of the guerrillas, and it is the proper way to get rid of them.

[N. Y. Herald.]

## REBEL VENON ON THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

A gentleman, directly from St. Thomas, informs us that on board the British steamer Eider he met Senator Gwin, direct from France, Commodore Barron, Capt. Pegram and Lieut. Barney, all rebel officers, and traveling under assumed names. They had fifteen or twenty persons in their train, and were evidently bound for "Coves and a market."

The news of President Lincoln's assassination and the attempt on Secretary Seward was received at Havana on Saturday last, at the same time with the news of the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee's army. The whole rebel party were on the upper deck when they received the news, and Gwin attempted at once to raise a cheer, but he met with no response. In Havana the feeling among all respectable citizens was one of profound regret.

[New York Times.]

## THE RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Now that the tumult of war is over, and thousands of our soldiers will be soon returning to their former peaceful avocations, a wonderful development of the resources of the country will commence. The manufacturing interests, protected and stimulated by the high tariff, will take a fresh start. The mining business will open up with renewed vigor. The agricultural districts all over the country will be more extensively cultivated, and new regions in the West and on the Pacific will give up their latent wealth more profusely to the labor and industry of another race of agriculturists—our disabled veterans. We shall produce henceforth more cotton, tobacco, rice, children, sugar, grain, gold, platinum, silver, iron and coal than ever before, and will exhibit, to the wonder of the world, more extraordinary results from our works of peace than even the grand military and naval resources which war has developed.—N. Y. Herald.

## Horse for Sale.

A FINE HORSE is offered for sale. For particulars apply at the residence of may 16/65—1pd] DR. C. CLARKE.

## Dr. W. H. Hasty.

[LATE SURGEON, P. A. O. A.]

## OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

to the inhabitants of Winnsboro and its vicinity.

Office and residence at Mr. E. WAGNER'S.

[May 16/65—3pd]

and the provision shall be made

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 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 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 their temporary military chief.

It is stipulated that the enlistment shall be completed at latest by the 15th of May, 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 officers

despatches from Mexico represent

the work of pacification in that country

as everywhere complete.