

WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1865.

Late Papers.

We are placed under many obligations to Dr. MIDDLETON MICHEL, of Charleston, for copies of late Richmond *Whigs*, and the *Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat*. The Dr. will please accept our thanks for his favors.

Dr. D. M. CLARKE will also please accept our thanks for late Augusta papers.

The Charleston Meeting.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the meeting held in Charleston over the death of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the U. States. Among the names of the committee who drew up the resolutions, may be found those of a large number of the old citizens of the Palmetto city.

Time Expired.

The time allotted owners for the removal of the rubbish in the burnt district, the 15th of May, having expired, and no attention being paid to the resolution of council, we hope our authorities will at once go to work vigorously and have the designated place thoroughly cleansed.

A large amount of news has been crowded out of this issue, which will appear in our next. We are using every exertion to make our paper as interesting to the people as possible under the circumstances, and all we ask is an appreciation, by way of support to our enterprise, from a generous public.

Ex-Governor Aiken.

The annexed item, in reference to this distinguished individual, we copy from the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th inst.: "The President has ordered that no military guard shall longer observe the movements of Governor Aiken. The latter has been kindly received by the President, and it is understood that there is no just cause for his arrest by the military commandant at Charleston. "Governor Aiken was closeted on Wednesday with President Johnson. He had a long interview with Secretary Stanton in the evening, has the freedom of the city, and enjoys the society of members of his family who come on with him; from all of which it is argued that he is here in aid of the Government, rather than to receive its discipline."

The Richmond *Whig* has come out in a new dress since the occupation of that city by the Union troops, and has the "old flag" flying at its masthead. We hope soon to have this valuable paper coming to our office as an exchange.

On the 6th inst. gold closed in New York at 143; and on the 8th at 141½. U. S. coupons 1881, 110½; U. S. 5:20s, 105½; Tennessee 6s, 64; Virginia 6s, 55; North Carolina 6s, 69.

In Baltimore, on the 8th, gold averaged 142; silver 131.

The subscriptions to the Government 7:30 bonds during the six days ending with Saturday last, amounted to the enormous sum of forty million dollars.

By the *Charlotte Democrat* we learn that Mr. JAS. H. MOORE, an old mail agent running in that section of country, has made such arrangements by which mail facilities will soon be resumed between that point via Raleigh and the North.

Robbery is still going on in the neighborhood of Charlotte.

Several paroleed officers of the army of Northern Virginia having signified their willingness to go abroad to Europe or elsewhere, Gen. OGDON, commanding at Richmond, has issued an order which says "that passports and passage to Halifax will be furnished them on application at the office of the Provost Marshal General of that Department."

Some of the ladies of Richmond have been applying to Major General OGDON, the military commandant at that place, for clerkships, but have been informed that the military authorities of the city have no civil business in which ladies can indulge.

We learn by the Richmond *Whig* of the 10th inst. that the 14th and 20th corps, of General SHERMAN'S army was expected to pass through that city, "homeward bound," on that day.

A notice in the *Whig*, of Richmond, of the 9th, says that Mr. SEWARD, Secretary of State, is better than at any time since his injury. Mr. F. SEWARD'S condition is most encouraging.

We notice by the Richmond *Whig* that several line of steamers are fitting out at the North to ply regularly between those places.

From the New York *Herald* of May 1, we learn that Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, an eminent New York surgeon, is dead.

Card from Gen. J. E. Johnston.

We lay before our readers the following letter from Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, stating the causes which induced him to make terms of surrender with Gen. Sherman. We believe Gen. Johnston's conduct, and his refusal to continue the war after all hope of success was vain, is generally approved; but if any one has a doubt on this point the reasons set forth by Gen. Johnston will clearly show that he acted correctly and wisely:

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 6, 1865.

Having made a convention with Maj. Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it seems to me proper to put before the people of those States the condition of military affairs which rendered that measure absolutely necessary.

On the 26th of April, the day of the convention, by the returns of three Lieutenant-Generals of the Army of Tennessee (that under my command) the number of infantry and artillery present and absent was 70,510—the total present 18,578—the effective total, or fighting force, 14,179. On the 7th of April, the date of the last return I can find, the effective total of the cavalry was 5,440. But between the 7th and 26th April it was greatly reduced by events in Virginia and apprehensions of surrender. In South Carolina we had Young's Division of cavalry, less than one thousand, besides Reserves and State troops—altogether much inferior to the Federal force in that State. In Florida we were as weak. In Georgia our inadequate force had been captured at Macon. In Lieut-Gen. Taylor's department there were no means of opposing the formidable army under Gen. Canby which had taken Mobile, nor the cavalry under Gen. Wilson which had captured every other place of importance west of Augusta. The latter had been stopped at Macon by the armistice, as we had been at Greensboro, but its distance from Augusta being less than half of ours, that place was in its power.

To carry on the war, therefore, we had to depend on the Army of Tennessee alone. The United States could have brought against it twelve or fifteen times its number in the armies of Gen. Grant, Sherman and Canby. With such odds against us, without the means of procuring ammunition or repairing arms, without money or credit to provide food, it was impossible to continue the war except as robbers. The consequence of prolonging the struggle would only have been the destruction or dispersion of our bravest men, and great suffering of women and children by the desolation and ruin inevitable from the marching of 200,000 men through the country.

Having failed in an attempt to obtain terms giving security to citizens as well as soldiers, I had to choose between wantonly bringing the evils of war upon those I had been chosen to defend, and averting those calamities with the confession that hopes were dead which every thinking southern man had already lost. I therefore stipulated with Gen. Sherman for the security of the brave and true men committed to me on terms which also terminated hostilities in all the country over which my command extended, and announced it to your Governors by telegraph as follows:

"The disaster in Virginia, the capture by the enemy of all our workshops for the preparation of ammunition and repairing of arms, the impossibility of recruiting our little army, opposed to more than ten times its number, or of supplying in except by robbing our own citizens, destroyed all hope of successful war. I have therefore made a military convention with Maj. Gen. Sherman to terminate hostilities in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. I made this convention to spare the blood of this gallant little army, to prevent further suffering of our people by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies, and to avoid the crime of waging a hopeless war." J. E. JOHNSTON.

[From the Columbia Phoenix.]

Charleston Tributes to Lincoln.

A Charleston *Courier*, of the 22d ult., gives us, under the title, "The Great National Calamity," the full report of a meeting of the citizens of that place, to express their sorrow on the death of Abraham Lincoln. A preliminary meeting took place at the house of Jno. Phillips, Esq., where application was made by a committee, consisting of Wm. Aiken, George W. Williams, James Lynch, James S. Gibbs, Wm. F. Simons and Augustus L. Taveau, to Col. Gurney, for the use of Hibernian Hall.

Their prayer was graciously granted, and the meeting took place on the 21st of April. Col. James Lynch called the meeting to order, and proposed the Hon. Wm. Aiken for the Chair, Mr. Augustus L. Taveau and Mr. Jacob William were made Secretaries. The Committee, as appointed by Mr. Aiken, consisted of Messrs. Jno Phillips, Chas. J. Manigault, Jas. S. Gibbs, Elias Vanderhorst, George W. Williams, E. Geddings, M. D., Hon. T. L. Hutchinson, Dan'l Hortbeck, John S. Riggs, N. R. Middleton, Col. James Lynch, Samuel Hart, sr., Wm. F. Simons, John Ferguson, Benj. M. Seixas, E. H. Rodgers, O. Reeder, W. H. Houston, James Montrie, M. D., Wm. Bird, James Marsh, John Van Winkle, Edmond Ravenel, M. D., Hon. Chas. Macbeth, Wm. H. Gilliland, A. S. J. Perry, Benj. D. Roper, Wm. Kirkwood, James W. Brown, Rev. Jos. Seabrook, Robert Thurston, James Brawley, W. M. Fitch, M. D., B. O'Neill, John S. Ryan, T. Tupper, sr., T. A. Whitney, T. Street, A. Bischoff, John E. Cay, John Reneker, William P. Knox, H. W. DeSausure, M. D., W. Postell Ingraham, Wm. Laidler, David Barrow, B. W. Seymour, A. G. Mackey, M. D., John F. Hoppenheim, P. J. Coogan, C. W. Seignious, L. T. Potter, E. B. Jackson.

Such are the names of this committee as reported. They may have been present, all of them, or not. It is a frequent thing to put forth the names of parties on such committee, assuming for them a sympathy for the object in view, when, in fact, they may know nothing about it. We give the following speech of Hon. Mr. Aiken, on taking the Chair:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We are assembled to pour out the general grief which has been felt in this city for the sudden removal from this life of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. The horrible and atrocious assassination of President Lincoln has filled every feeling heart with sorrow and indignation. I did not know, personally, the late President, but those who did have spoken of him in the kindest manner to me; his heart was benevolent and forgiving, and we are told, and have reason to believe, that through him our difficulties would soon have been adjusted, and peace once more restored to our distracted country. Our expressions of disgust for the dastardly wretch who could have conceived and executed such a diabolical act, can scarcely be uttered. Murder is always appalling, but more particularly so in this momentous crisis of our country—now our most anxious moment.

Can it be believed that in the nineteenth century that a human being could be found to have in his bosom so diabolical an idea—and with an accomplice, enter the sick bed-room of another eminent and distinguished personage, the Secretary of State, and plunge into his bosom the deadly weapon? The heart sickens at the recital of such horrors.

We sympathize with the late President's family and that of Mr. Seward's. May the Almighty stretch over them the hand of mercy, and enable them to bear the sad bereavement with pious humility.

At this critical juncture of our national affairs, our thoughts are naturally turned to the Vice-President, now President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. When the people of Charleston District did me the honor of making me their representative in Congress, I met there Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. I now take pleasure in stating that I soon became acquainted with him and found him a most intelligent man. He soon impressed me in the House by his oratory and his arguments in debate, as one of the most talented men there; and it is no little praise to say so, when such men as Stephens, of Georgia, sat on the floor, and other prominent persons from the different States of the Union.

I have the most entire confidence in his ability to administer the Government; true and faithfully, having the Constitution of our country as his true guide.

May a precious Providence, in His mercy, direct his way towards peace—and let us again, under the folds of the American flag, once more and forever be one and indivisible.

Mr. Aiken was succeeded by Mr. John Phillips, who, in the following speech, moved the appointment of a committee, and became its chairman:

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are convened on no ordinary occasion and for no ordinary purpose. Our times, measured by strange and wonderful events, has stretched minutes into years, and it seems an age since the people of our ancient city have assembled for any peaceful purpose.

We are again in Hibernian Hall, under the flag of our country; the memories of the past are clustering around our hearts, not unconscious that the incidents of this moment are becoming historic, and truth stands out in bold relief more vindictive than fiction. We have withdrawn from the avocations and the labors of the hour. We have taken a respite from the drudgery of business and the corroding anxieties which oppress the wearied mind. We have come here to express our sentiments at the demise of his Excellency, Abraham Lincoln, the late President of the United States. At the grave, there can be no place more propitious for cherishing and enlarging the noblest of all the virtues—charity. There can be no place chosen more fitting where passion and prejudice should be buried.

The late President, Abraham Lincoln, was an extraordinary man in extraordinary times. He was by birth a Kentuckian. From his native State, he emigrated to Indiana and subsequently to Illinois, where he settled and then commenced the practice of law. His public discussion with the late Senator Douglas, and the publication and circulation of his argument, gave him world wide reputation, and led to his nomination and election as President of the United States. The country divided and distracted by civil war, in the exercise of the function of his great office, exhibiting indomitable energy, fixed determination and undeviating consistency in executing the high trusts confided to his care, he rose to the occasion, and however severe the ordeal through which he had to pass, he realized and justified the opinion formed of his character and patriotism by his constituency, the American people.

The President's official duties ordinarily are onerous and perplexing, but from the unparalleled embarrassing circumstances attending his administration, they must have become excessively toilsome and distressingly laborious. Each moment came freighted with care, every transpiring event was replete with anxiety.

Mr. Lincoln's re-election to the Presidency was the people's crown—popular approbation conferred for the meritorious discharge of duty. Next to the approbation of conscience, the highest distinction the American citizens ought to recognize, should be the people's approbation. The sordid mind seeks office for its honors, its powers and its emoluments, the just man accepts office for the good he can be the means of effecting.

On his re-election to office, he expressed the hope and cherished the belief that peace would soon be restored, that the opportunity would be presented enabling him to fulfill his determination to mitigate, if not remove, all cause for the continuance of civil dissension. His acts have now passed into history. The discussion of them would now be out of place, and I will not trespass longer. I do, therefore, sir, move you that a committee be appointed to prepare and present to this meeting a preamble and resolutions expressing their sentiments at the demise of the late President.

During the absence of the committee, Col. James Lynch entertained the assembly with the following discourse. He said:

The blow that deprived President Lincoln of his life, was a blow struck at the heart of humanity itself.

No plea before God or man can justify, extenuate or excuse it. If the destruction of the President had even been indispensable to the peace and happiness of the whole nation, the assassin must still be condemned, and bear with him to his grave the stigma and the awful sentence pronounced by God with his own voice on Cain, the first murderer. "A fugitive and a vagabond thou shalt be in the earth."

Cruel and hard, indeed, must be his heart—harder than the nether millstone—who in such a place, in the hour of rational and pleasurable recreation, in the relaxation of arduous magisterial functions and duties—the very highest perhaps confided to any man upon earth—seated by the side of her who was the partner of his joys and his griefs—presenting to those around them that most touching and most sacred of all the relations in life, that of husband and wife—to deal the blow at such a moment was truly the deed of a monster. Every human heart will shrink wherever this tale of horror shall be told.

Our sympathies, therefore, as men—

our sacred obligations as Christians—our judgment as citizens deeply interested in the observance and practice of whatever can maintain the supremacy of the laws, both of God and man—call upon us to declare and deliver, not only to this community; but to all other communities, our reprobation and abhorrence of this appalling murder. We avow our profound shame and grief that so horrible a crime will have to blot and blur the annals of American history. As it is the first death by violence of a Chief Magistrate of a republic, so may God in His mercy grant that it shall be the last.

We avow our sincere sorrow at the sufferings of a fond wife, who felt the blow entering her husband's body as a blow piercing her own heart, and who was not allowed to hear his last farewell or receive the parting clasp of his hand.

No friend of the President but must weep—no enemy but must bow his head with a solemn respect to the requiem of Abraham Lincoln.

At this juncture, Col. Phillips returned with his committee, and reported the preamble and resolutions on the death of Abraham Lincoln, which we give below, and which were unanimously adopted. There are other proceedings in this connection—perhaps other speeches—which the editor of the *Courier* regrets that he could not find place for in that day's issue, but promised them in his next. We need make no comments:

A national calamity has befallen our country. Excited as this community has been for the last four years by war—its rumors, its miseries and its desolations; familiarized by passing events to feel, not mark, the bitterness of despair in its ghastly forms, and hideous sights; the recent announcement of the assassination of his Excellency Abraham Lincoln, the Chief Magistrate of the United States, with the time, the manner and the place in which he was most foully murdered, struck upon our senses with most appalling horror, and called forth on the atrocious deed an indignant burst of universal condemnation.

We have met to mingle our grief with the national sorrow, to mourn an occurrence which may retard that peace for which every patriot longed, and for which bleeding humanity most devoutly prayed; and to deplore the commission of a crime degrading and disgraceful to us as a civilized people.

Mr. Lincoln, among his last acts, had inaugurated measures intended to produce peace. In his pre-eminently high position, surrounded with all that was desirable in life and which makes life desirable; in the confidence of his Cabinet and in the possession of power and popularity as far as he was individually concerned for personal honor and distinction, he may have been well content that his mission was accomplished. But to the American people that the majesty of the law—the only earthly majesty here tolerated and venerated, because embodying the will of the people, and which protects the humblest citizens and guards the highest functionary—should have been defiantly disregarded in the sight and hearing of hundreds, a peaceful scene converted in an instant into a cruel and bloody drama; and the President of the United States, unarmed and unsuspecting danger, in the presence of his family and people, should have been brutally assassinated, was an astounding reality which claims our unequalled detestation and condemnation. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the people of the city of Charleston, deeply deplore the assassination of his excellency, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That we regard the late President's death as a national calamity, believing that measures by his efforts were being inaugurated which would have restored peace to our distracted country.

Resolved, That the assassination of the Chief Magistrate of the United States was an atrocious murder, which merits universal condemnation.

Resolved, That the chairman be requested to forward a copy of the proceedings of this meeting, with a letter of condolence, to Mrs. Lincoln and family, expressive of our sympathy at their most distressing and afflictive bereavement.

DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE BETWEEN MAXIMILIAN AND HIS BROTHER.—The Emperor Maximilian has recalled Senor Murphy, his Minister, from Vienna, his position there having been extremely uncomfortable ever since he notified to Austria Maximilian's protest of 28th December last, declaring his renunciation of his agnatic rights, executed by him at Miraflores 9th April, 1864, to be null and void.

Strawberries are selling in Richmond at twenty-five cents a saucer, very diminutive at that.

A cargo of ice has arrived in Richmond from Washington.