

# WINNSBORO.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1865.

## The Capture of Jefferson Davis.

Very interesting particulars of the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS have been received and will be published in our next. Papers containing the particulars can be had at our office and from our news boys on the street. Price, five cents, in coin, or ten cents in greenbacks.

We surrender our columns this morning to extracts from other papers, as we have no news upon which to editorialize.

The quotations for gold in New York, on the 16th inst., as we learn by the *Herald* of the 17th, opened at 131½ and closed at 130½ at 5 p. m., and 130½ at night.

A Washington correspondent, writing under date of the 8th inst., to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in regard to the assassination of President LINCOLN says those "who sympathize with the rebellion, and who are trying to screen the rebels from the wrath to come, will find that the charge of Secretary Stanton, that Davis, Tucker & Co., plotted, instigated and paid for this murder, is true. There is evidence, documentary and otherwise, fastening its origin in Canada, and its sanction by Davis, evidence that will hang him if ever brought to trial."

From the Charlotte *Bulletin* of the 27th inst., we gather the following extracts:

"CROPS, LABOR, &c.—We have taken considerable pains to obtain accurate information on these important subjects, and rejoice that we are able to assure our readers that the prospects are much more favorable than we had supposed. Most of the farm hands in this region still remain at their usual occupation, the corn crops look well, the season is fine; and the prospect now is, that the entire crop will be worked. The loss of labor, occasioned by some leaving home, can be more than supplied by returned Confederate soldiers, who are anxious to obtain work on very reasonable terms.

"We hope our farmers will hire these in all cases when they need help. They are more industrious, intelligent, and can do from one-third more to twice as much work as a negro.

"The wheat and oat crop, we regret to, add is generally rather poor. No cotton or tobacco planted."

"GREENBACKS WANTED.—At present the great need in this community is money. We have a little cotton and some tobacco, and, we suppose, there are people in the world who have greenbacks, which they would be willing to exchange for our commodities; indeed, we have heard it hinted that our venerable Uncle Samuel has lately acquired a fondness for such an article. If there is any truth in this, and he will send an agent up our way, we think he would be pleased with the result.

"Will not Col. Heaton do something for us in this regard?"

"We understand that Mr. Ratchford, a merchant of Yorkville, was here on Thursday, and applied to the military authorities for aid in restoring order in York District. He represents the whole country as in a state of anarchy, no respect whatever being paid to property, and the peaceable citizens being unable to protect themselves."

## From the North.

The "situation" article of the New York *Herald* says:

"Further interesting accounts of the silly war excitement and gasconade being indulged in by the rebels west of the Mississippi, in Kirby Smith's department, were brought to us by the steamship *Creole*, which arrived here yesterday, from Havana on the 10th inst. The rebel blockade running, or pirate, steamship *Owl*, Captain Maffit, arrived at Havana from Galveston on the 9th instant, and the steamship *Imogene*, from the same place, with one thousand bales of cotton, had reached Matanzas. The rebel leaders in Texas and Western Louisiana were still, at the date of the last accounts, proclaiming by public meetings and addresses their determination to continue the war, notwithstanding the failure of their cause east of the Mississippi. General Magruder made a speech on the 24th ult., in which he announced that he could see nothing discouraging for the rebels in the military situation, and mysteriously hinted that they had "a neighbor near at hand," regarding whom he did "not feel at liberty to say anything further" at that time.

Old Sterling Price, of Missouri, and General Hindman, of Arkansas, are both said to be still alive and in Texas.

A report from New Orleans states that a grand national expeditionary force is being organized for operation against the rebels in Texas.

An advertisement appears in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*, signed by General Halleck, commanding at Richmond, offering, by order of the Secretary of War, a reward of twenty-five thousand dollars for the arrest and delivery for trial of William Smith, late rebel Governor of Virginia.

## FROM PHILADELPHIA.

On the 16th a negro got into a street car in Philadelphia and refused all entreaties to leave it. The conductor of the car, fearful of being fined for ejecting him, as was done by one of the judges of one of the courts in a similar case, ran the car off the track, detached the horses and left colored to occupy the car all by himself. The colored man still firmly maintained his position in the car, having spent the night there. The conductor looks upon the part he enacted in the affair as a splendid piece of strategy. The matter creates quite a sensation in the neighborhood where the car was standing, and crowds of sympathizers flocked round the colored man.

## JEFF. DAVIS LOSIS HIS SPECIE.

Colonel Clark, of the rebel army, who was captured by one of our scouting parties while endeavoring to escape from Richmond on one of the last trains from the doomed city, asserts that he was in charge of all the specie which was removed from Richmond; that when his train broke down and he found it impossible to get it on the track and off again, and seeing our forces approaching, he ordered it set on fire, and that all his efforts to save the specie was unavailing; that the soldiers broke open the kegs, and, amid the excitement and tumult, soldiers and citizens appropriated all there was. He asserts that he knows that no other amounts of specie not in the pockets of its owners were taken from Richmond, and this lot was all stolen. He states further that the amount has been vastly over estimated, and confirms the statement heretofore made by General Grant, that it amounted only to about two hundred thousand dollars.—Colonel Clark was an old regular army officer previous to the breaking out of war, and is a near relative of one of our most distinguished naval officers, to whom he communicated the above statements. He is still a prisoner in our hands, and his truthfulness is not doubted by any.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Grand Master of the Free Masons in Italy has forwarded an address of condolence upon the murder of Mr. Lincoln, to Mr. Marsh, United States representative at Turin, and an order has been issued to drape the Masonic lodge rooms throughout Italy in mourning during nine days.

Louisville, May 13.—A guerilla, supposed to be Quantrell, of the Lawrence massacre notoriety, was wounded by Terrell's scouts, near Taylorsville on Wednesday, and lodged in the military prison to-day.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Queens-town on the 7th inst., with three days later intelligence, arrived here last evening.

Queen Victoria's response to the resolutions of Parliament regarding President Lincoln's assassination was presented in both houses on the 4th inst. She states that she has directed her Minister at Washington to officially make known to our government the feelings regarding the event of herself, the English government and people.

Resolutions and addresses of condolence with the American people continued to pour in from organized associations and public meetings throughout England and the Continent.

No new event of political importance had occurred in Europe.

LETTER FROM C. C. CLAY, JR.—In the Atlanta *Journal*, we find the annexed letter from C. C. Clay, Jr.:

LA GRANGE, GA., May 10, 1865,  
4 o'clock P. M.

Brt. Maj. Gen. Wilson, U. S. A., Macon, Ga.: GENERAL: I have just seen a proclamation from the President of the United States, offering a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for my arrest, on a charge of having, with others therein named, incited and concocted the murder of the late President.

Conscious of my innocence, unwilling even to seem to fly from justice, and confident of my entire vindication from so foul an imputation, upon the full, fair and impartial trial which I expect to receive, I shall go, as soon as practicable, to Macon, to deliver myself up to your custody. I am, respectfully,

C. C. CLAY, JR.

## Conciliation.

For four long, weary years, did a carnival of blood hold full sway over our unhappy land. Armed hosts, such as the world has rarely seen, have contended on land and on sea for the mastery; the tide of war has swayed and surged o'er the Southern States' as billows over a storm-tossed ocean, gulping beneath its angry waves the sands on thousands of the bravest and noblest of the land, carrying woe and destruction to almost every home. The indomitable bravery and endurance of the soldiers of both sections cannot be questioned; they have been the admiration of the world, and their deeds are now part of the history of the country. The Union forces found the Southern army "a foeman worthy of the steel." Superior numbers and appliances of war, however, prevailed, and the authority of the United States again extended over the country. He ever unpleasant to many this may be, is nevertheless a stern reality. Armed resistance east of the Mississippi having ceased, and no doubt the arm force of the Trans-Mississippi having surrendered before now, captious opposition, therefore, can only injure those who practice it. The work of peace and civil rights must now be commenced. Peace there is, if non-resistance be pursued for the Southern people offer no further resistance. Conciliation, however, depends entirely on the policy that will be pursued by the victorious party. Peace and reconciliation is what the country must have to recover from the sad hours of war.

It cannot be expected that a bold and high-toned people can divest themselves in a few short days of the feelings engendered by four years bitter struggle. A manly regret for the failure of a glorious expectation of rearing a government among the nations of earth will linger in many a heart, the memory of their toils and deeds daring will last through life; but a dignified, calm acceptance of the truth that is again thrown over us, and we were once proud of, is more to be depended upon for firm and lasting loyalty than indecent haste or servile favor. A conciliatory policy will heal the wounds of the war, and restore harmony between all sections of the Union. The magnanimity of General Grant towards General Lee and the Army of Virginia, and the conservative view Gen. Sherman, we trust and believe, indications of the Administration policy. The nobleness of General Grant's more hearts to his cause than would hundred victories; and its record will be the brightest page in his historic fame.

[Augusta Constitutionalists]

A NEW CABINET.—The politicians of the country are getting up a Cabinet for Mr. Johnson. A moderate set of Cabinet Ministers is needed according to those gentlemen, and are determined upon two interests to be included in the new Cabinet—Ben. Butler and radicalism. The new Cabinet is to be constructed as follows: Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Butler; Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton; Secretary of the Navy, Henry G. Stabb; Secretary of New York, Secretary of the Treasury, Hugh McCullough; Secretary of Interior, James Harlan; Postmaster General, John Coyode; Attorney General, D. K. Carter, of Ohio, at present Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. The programme also included the appointment of Ex-Senator Yankin, of Minnesota, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of Mr. Arnold, late Representative from Illinois, as Director of the Treasury.

Another arrangement proposed—Mr. Seward retain his position as Secretary of State, but if he positively refuses to remain, he is to be succeeded by Charles Sumner. Still another programme is, that Messrs. Seward, Stanton, Wells are all to retire by the first of July, and to be succeeded by Charles Adams, Preston King and John Forney, and that to this end, Mr. A has been granted a leave of absence from the Court at London, for the purpose of having him in this country, to the effect that whatever may happen, he will at least be on hand.

The Empress Eugenie has just filed a law suit, which has been in progress several years in the Supreme Court of Madrid. The Empress claimed Countessship of Miranea and the titles attached to that ancient title, right to which has been successfully disputed by the Malpican family.

The English Board of Trade report for the month of December and for the year 1864 are published. The exports for the month show a decrease, compared with December, 1863, of two and a quarter millions sterling; the returns for the year are £13,822,000 in excess of the preceding year.