

# WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1865.

We now offer the strongest inducements for the reading public to become patrons of our paper. We are perfecting arrangements by which we will be placed in daily receipt of New York, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, Charlotte and other papers, which will give us a wide field for getting the very latest news, and presenting to our readers a paper well filled with interesting matter.

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Those who are due us money will please settle up, as we have use for the amounts to further carry out our intentions.

We are placed under obligations to Mr. JAS. BROWN, of Columbia, S. C., for late copies of the New York Herald.

Mr. J. A. FOSTER, of the Southern Express Company, has also placed us under obligations to him for bringing through our Charlotte contemporaries.

We are also indebted to Maj. J. N. SHEDD and Dr. J. R. COOKE, for their highly appreciated favors in giving us the use of late papers. These several gentlemen will please accept our thanks for their kindness.

Copious extracts will be found in today's issue from Northern, Richmond and Charlotte papers. Much matter of interest has been crowded out, which will appear in our next.

W. GILMORE SIMS, esq., known in private circles as the editor of the Columbia Phoenix, passed through this town on Tuesday last, bound for Chester, S. C. This honored veteran of the literary world looks well, but bears the mark of age.

By the New York Herald of the 24th May, we learn that the United States steamer Rhode Island arrived at the port of New York on the 23d, from Pensacola, Fla. on the 16th, bringing the news that St. Marks and Tallahassee, Fla., had surrendered to the Union forces on the 9th, and that the steamer Spray had also surrendered to the U. S. gunboat Mohaska, on the 11th.

The New York Herald of the 24th May says that there are three candidates announced for Governor of North Carolina, but does not give the names of the aspirants for the office.

Gold closed in New York, on the 23d May at 132½. So says the New York Herald of the 24th.

## The News.

From the Charlotte Bulletin of the 30th May we copy the following items:

ARRIVAL OF COTTON AT NEW YORK.—Two thousand bales of Government cotton, consigned to Collector Simeon Draper, arrived at New York on 20th inst.

At the auction sale to day of five thousand bales of cotton from Savannah, the prices obtained were 34½ a 48½, in gold, for fair to inferior.

General Sherman's conduct in the Sherman-Johnston treaty has been fully justified by the Committee on the Conduct of the War, sitting in Washington. General Sherman appeared before the Committee on the 22d inst. They considered his statements entirely satisfactory, and that he acted, in all he did, from the most patriotic motives.

DEATH OF KIRBY SMITH.—The New Orleans True Delta publishes a report that Lieut. Gen. Kirby Smith had been killed by Major McKee, in consequence of a difficulty growing out of a cotton speculation. The afternoon edition of the same paper contains a confirmation of the report.

The Editor of the Newbern Times has seen several small fields of cotton in that section, and it exhibits a very forward state of affairs. Cotton generally looks well this season.

The entire rebel fleet in the Tombig-

bee river, consisting of twelve vessels, surrendered to Commodore E. Farrand, on the 9th inst.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper says that Major Taylor, of the rebel army, (a son of Gen. Zach. Taylor) has been paroled for ten days at Louisville, in order to enable him to leave the United States, having refused to take the oath of allegiance.

A FUND FOR GEN. LEE.—The New York Express says that a fund is being raised in Baltimore for presentation to Gen. Lee: \$40,000 has been already secured, with the promise of \$60,000 additional.

Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, it is stated in a dispatch from Nashville of 22d, has been captured, together with \$600,000 in specie, belonging to the State Treasury.

## From the North.

We condense the most important news received from the North, by New York Herald's of the 19th and 24th May.

The Herald of the 19th says:

It is said that the amnesty proclamation which President Johnson contemplates shortly issuing will extend to all persons lately in the rebel military service below the rank of lieutenant general.

Some very important evidence was given yesterday in the trial of the assassination conspirators, indubitably implicating Jeff. Davis in the plot to burn Northern cities and shipping. Rev. Mr. Ryder, of Chicago, testified regarding a paper which he had found among the rebel archives in Richmond since the occupation of that city by the national forces. It is a letter dated February 11, 1865, signed J. D. Oldham, and addressed to "President Davis," in which the writer calls the attention of Davis to certain difficulties in the plan for destroying the Northern towns and vessels, and to cause universal terror at the North, had been overcome. It is stated that a preparation had been compounded by Professor McCulloch, to whom and only one other person it was known, which could not fail to accomplish the desired object. The letter is endorsed as follows: "The Secretary of State, at his convenience, will see General Harris and learn what plan he has for overcoming the difficulties heretofore experienced.—J. D. February 17, 1865." This writing was yesterday identified as Jeff. Davis' by persons who have long been familiar with his hand. A number of other witnesses were examined, giving testimony regarding the mysterious meetings of the conspirators at Mrs. Surratt's house and their suspicious movements prior to and after the assassination.

The late rebel Governor Brown, of Georgia, reached Washington yesterday, under guard, and was placed in the Old Capitol prison. It is reported that government designs to use him as a witness in the trial of Jeff. Davis for complicity in the assassination plot.

The Cabinet have yet under consideration the question of reconstruction, and it is understood that there is considerable diversity of opinion on several important details in connection with this subject. Secretary Stanton is understood to differ very decidedly from the President and some of his colleagues in regard to the proper course to be pursued in restoring the rebellious States to their status in the Union. He is supported by one at least, and perhaps, by two of the Cabinet, while the others side with the President. The question of negro suffrage is the great stumbling block in the way of harmony. There is reason to believe that the President is disinclined to take the responsibility of extending the suffrage to the colored citizens until he has had an opportunity of ascertaining the sentiment of Congress upon the subject.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture, on the 11th inst., of the rebel sloop Florida, with a cargo of cotton, and the rebel sloop Anne, with a cargo of loose cotton, off Crystal river, Florida, by the United States schooner Sea Bird, tender to the United States steamer Hibiscus.

A large meeting of North Carolinians, to take action for the restoration of civil government and social order in their State, was held at Raleigh on the 11th inst. Speeches were made by a number of prominent citizens and a series of resolutions unanimously adopted, in all of which were expressed joy over the downfall of the rebellion and the return to the fold of the Union and the protection of the old flag.

All the enlisted men except three, and nearly all the officers, of the rebel prisoners confined in Fort Delaware have signified their willingness to take the oath of allegiance.

Cincinnati, May 23, 1865.—Four

hundred rebel prisoners at Indianapolis were released yesterday after taking the oath of allegiance. Four hundred more will be discharged to-day.

From the Herald of the 24th we get the following:

Jeff. Davis, Clement C. Clay and some other members of the party of leading rebel captives were on Monday last taken from the steamer Clyde in Hampton Roads, and transferred to the strong casemates of Fortress Monroe for safe keeping. On the day previous, the Vice President and Postmaster General, Alex. H. Stephens and Reagan, were despatched on board the Tuscarora for Fort Lafayette, in New York harbor, and General Wheeler, three of his staff officers and Colonels Johnson and Lubbock were stated for Fort Delaware. The wife and family of Jeff. Davis were not placed in Fortress Monroe; but it is understood that they will be sent back to the South, and not be permitted to come to the North.

Cincinnati, May 18, 1865.—On the 9th inst. Jeff. Davis, after dividing some specie among his staff and personal escort, informed those with him that they must look out for their own personal safety, and then taking a few trusty followers with him, including Benjamin and Breckinridge, was attempting to reach the coast, when he was arrested.

Basil Duke and several of his field officers have surrendered to our forces at Augusta.

Twenty-four hundred rebel prisoners at Camp Chase, Ohio, have taken the oath of allegiance and been discharged.

Both houses of the Kentucky Legislature convened the Committee on the Condition of Slavery to revise the slave code. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions in relation to the assassination of President Lincoln.

Despatches say that the rebel leaders Gatewood and Champ Ferguson are committing great depredations on the defenceless people of East Tennessee.

Large numbers of the paroled prisoners of Lee's and Johnston's armies are also travelling through the country, robbing and plundering the people generally.

San Francisco, May 22, 1865.—General McDowell has convened a military commission to try the rebel pirates under the command of Hogg, alias Eason, arrested in November last, off Penang, while attempting to seize the steamer Salvador. They were brought lither on the steam frigate Lancaster several months ago, and have been confined at Fort Alcatraz in this harbor. The proofs of their guilt are believed to be irrefragable.

The bark Blontes, which was about to sail for Arizona with four hundred Mexican emigrants, and which had two hundred and sixty cases of firearms on board, has been detained by the Custom House authorities, who have telegraphed to Washington for instructions in the premises. It is supposed that the party, consisting mainly of Americans, was bound to Mexico to help Juarez.

Havana, May 10, 1865.—The steamer Owl, Captain Maffit, arrived here from Galveston yesterday. The steamer Imogene, from the same place, with it, is said, about a thousand bales of cotton, has arrived at Matanzas. The papers brought by these arrivals are filled with accounts of war meetings held in various parts of Texas, and the enthusiasm for a continuance of the struggle is described as universal.

General Hindman, whose death was reported some time ago in the New York Herald, has published a card in the San Antonio Herald, denying that he ever had any idea of abandoning the Confederacy or her cause, &c. You can put it down, then, that the General in question is still alive, as also General Price, of Missouri, who is now in Texas.

## Capture of Mr. Davis.

Preparation for Flight—Desertion of his Escort—Threatened Attack of Guerrillas Betrayed by a Ferryman—The Flight and Capture—Arrival in Macon, &c., &c.

When the armistice agreed upon by Gen. Johnston, of the Confederate army, and Maj. Gen. Sherman, commanding the Federal army, was communicated to Mr. Davis, and all hope of further resistance on this side of the Mississippi thus vanished, he determined to escape to Texas. What were his intentions after arriving there are not known to any save his confidential advisers.

A strong cavalry escort, consisting of Ferguson's, Vaughn's, Duke's and Breckinridge's brigades were selected to accompany and protect Mr. Davis and his family, and immediate personal friends in their flight. The men and officers of all these brigades were considered of the truest Southern chivalry, and it was known that they had each faced death a thousand times during the sanguinary conflict which has just terminated.

The whole party consisted of Mr. Da-

vis, John H. Reagan, Ex-Governor Lubbock, of Texas, A. D. C., Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary to Mr. Davis, Col. Wm. Preston Johnston, and the brigades above mentioned, arrived at Abbeville, S. C., on the 27th of April, without any particular incident having occurred along the route.

When Mr. Davis arrived at Abbeville, which was on the 27th of April, he discovered that there was universal disaffection among his escort, and they were determined to make no resistance in the event they were attacked, no matter how great or small the attacking force might be.

But little or no effort was made to induce them to follow the fortunes of their chosen and once revered leader farther. They all chose to remain behind, except six noble Kentuckians, of Duke's brigade, who manfully remained by him.

The following are the names of the soldiers who refused to leave Mr. Davis. They all belonged to the 2d Kentucky cavalry: Lieut. Baker, privates Sanders, Smith, Heath, Wilbert and Harkness.

Mr. Davis had, several days before leaving Charlotte, sent off his family, consisting of his amiable lady and four sweet little children. They were accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss Howell, of New Orleans, and her brother, Midshipman Howell, C. S. Navy, Lieut. Hathaway, C. S. Army, and perhaps one or two other individuals.

Mr. Davis arrived at Washington, Ga., on the 4th inst., and much to his chagrin, found that only eight of his escort came up with him; and to still farther aggravate the case, unpleasant rumors reached him of the probabilities of an attack upon his family, who were one day yet in advance, by guerrillas. Passing through Washington, he took the Sandersville road, almost due South, but for certain reasons left the village to the right.

At Irwin's Cross Roads, in Washington County, a band of desperadoes made a demonstration upon the carriages and ambulances containing Mr. Davis' family, and again at Dublin, but after hearing who the distinguished occupants were, and being assured they could not rob the party without first shedding blood, they desisted and drew off. At Dublin they amounted to at least thirty men, and consisted of deserters from both the Federal and Confederate armies, banded together for the purpose of highway robbery.

Mr. Davis had, at midnight, on the 6th overtaken and rejoined his family, six miles North of Dublin, and just before the desperadoes organized there intended to make the attack. In justice to them, however, it may be said that they, villains though they were, upon learning who the party was, divided in opinion, and finally determined to respect the distinguished statesman the South had honored as its chosen leader during the war. He passed them unmolested.

Leaving Dublin, or the camp in the woods near that miserable little village, on the morning of the 7th, the whole party travelled leisurely along until they reached the Ocmulgee river at Abbeville, Wilcox County, on the 9th. But before reaching there, Mr. Davis had again separated from his family, retaining only a few persons with him. His lady crossed before him, but coming up on the same night he was recognized by the ferryman, who made haste to tell his pursuers a few hours afterwards, whom he set across the stream.

At Abbeville the party learned from citizens that the Federal cavalry were at Hawkinsville, and at midnight left their encampment and took the Irwinville road. Arriving within one mile of that place at a late hour in the afternoon, they went into camp, from which they were destined to leave as prisoners.

When Gen. Wilson received orders from Washington, to take measures to arrest, if possible, Mr. Davis, Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan, in command of one hundred and fifty men of his own regiment, and perhaps fifty of the 2d Wisconsin, were dispatched to the Ocmulgee, to watch the crossings.

Going directly to Hawkinsville, information was there received through unknown agencies, that Mr. Davis would cross, or had crossed at Abbeville.—Going to that ferry, the ferryman at once offered to bet \$100,000 that he had set Jeff. Davis and his family over the river. Such was indeed the fact, and from thence to their encampment was a straight and smooth road.

Mr. Davis had posted two videttes respectively on the Hawkinsville and the Abbeville road, but from utter exhaustion they slept instead of watching, and were either captured or passed by before they were aroused.

As a consequence, Col. Pritchard's advance came up to the very camp without being observed. The 2d Wisconsin made a detour and gained the road in advance, whilst the 4th Michigan came

directly up to the camp, whose inmates were all sleeping, and perhaps dreaming, underneath green oaks and beneath their own native blue Southern sky.

"Gray-eyed morn,  
With one bright star upon her forehead hung,  
Stood blushing in the Orient;  
And twittering birds came forth  
To carol out the day."

Then giving the signal, the 4th Wisconsin charged into the camp, and captured all its inmates. Col. Johnston and one of two servants were alone awake at the time. They at first thought that they had been attacked by the hated and detested guerrillas; but the truth soon became known that they had fallen into other hands.

Leaving a guard over Mr. Davis, his family and escort, the remainder of the 4th Michigan, supposing a large force of Confederate cavalry must be on ahead, went forward to attack them. At a short distance they met the advance of the 2d Wisconsin, and firing at once commenced. Many volleys were exchanged, Mr. Davis assuring the men with him that they were killing one another, and that he had no men out upon that road. After the firing ceased, it was ascertained that four men out of the 2d Wisconsin were killed and two wounded, and that of the 4th Michigan two were killed and two were wounded, among whom was one officer.

An official despatch was forwarded that morning, the 20th day of May, back to Macon, containing a brief account of the expedition and its results, and announcing that as the capture took place seventy-five miles from the city, it would take three days to enter the city.

Nothing worthy of note occurred on the road from Irvinville to this city.—Mr. Davis and his family were treated with the utmost civility by their captors, and many tokens of affection and esteem were shown them by the people along the road.

Going down the Houston road at noon yesterday, the reporter took a position two miles from town, and there awaited the arrival at 2 o'clock. The advance guard came in sight, and quickly the whole party came up. First after the advance, came a fine carriage, containing Miss Howell, Lieut. Hathaway and two others. Next an ambulance drawn by four splendid mules, containing Mr. Davis, his lady and little daughter. The sweet little girl occupied a seat in front and looked out upon the vast throng of soldiers and citizens, who crowded each side of the road, with a pleasing smile. Perhaps the little girl thought that it was one of those pageants she had often seen assembled to do reverence to her beloved father.

At every step the crowd increased. When the carriages crossed the Macon and Western Railroad, so vast had it become that it was necessary for men to clear the way with drawn swords and pointed rifles. From all parts of the city, men, women and children, soldiers and negroes, flocked to the sidewalks and blocked up the way. Passing the Brown Hotel, the throng moved directly forward to Mulberry street and from thence up to the Lanier House. In front of that hotel the crowd had grown so dense that it was with difficulty the way could be cleared. At last the carriage and ambulance were stopped, and the party alighted. They were received by Gen. Wilson's officer of the day, and taken to rooms prepared for them by Messrs. Logan and Mears, the proprietors.

Gen. Wilson's steward says that he is a personal friend of Mr. Davis, the latter having partaken of many a good meal with him at his restaurant in Washington in the olden time, and therefore he is determined to cater well for him while here.

Not a shout or token of exultation was manifested during the whole time by the Federal soldiery, while the citizens looked on with countenances generally expressing regret.

Mr. Davis, his family, and the gentlemen captured with him, were sent forward by special train to Atlanta. He is in feeble health.

## [Macon Telegraph.]

The order issued a few days since by the War Department, directing the discharge from Hospital of soldiers who were convalescent, does not include men belonging to the Veteran Reserve corps, Hancock's corps, and the regular army.

Five persons were at the services held in Keene, N. H., on President Lincoln's funeral day, who attended the funeral services in the same church on the occasion of the death of President Washington in 1799.

"I mourn for my bleeding country," said a certain army contractor to Gen. Sheridan. "So you ought, you scoundrel," replied Sheridan, "for nobody has bled her more than you have."