

WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1865.

Our worthy Sheriff, E. OLIVER, Esq., will please accept our thanks for that plug of fine tobacco presented to us yesterday. We were "just out" and it came in "in the nick of time!" Cannot some of our friends "come and do likewise?"

Those obliging messengers of the Southern Express Company, Messrs. JONES and FOSTER, will please accept our thanks for copies of late Augusta and Columbia papers.

We are placed under obligations to Mr. J. S. GRAY, of Charlotte, N. C., for a copy of the New York Herald of the 26th May, from which important news will be found in another column. He will please accept our thanks.

The Southern Express Company has again started a line between Charlotte and Augusta, running once a week between those places. As ever, this great "institution" has placed us, and members of the press generally, under obligations in forwarding their exchanges.

Long may it wave!

Cotton.

As the price of this staple is interesting to holders of it, we give below, and will continue to do so, the latest quotations for it in Northern and European markets.

In New York, on the 22d May, cotton was firm, with a good demand. Sales 2800 bales, at the following quotations for upland:

Ordinary 42; Good Ordinary 48; Middling 55; Good middling 57; Middling fair 60.

Liverpool, May 9—Evening.—Sales of two days 35,000 bales, including 16,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and 1d. a 1d. higher.

We learn by a friend that TRISTAN TUPPER, Esq., and old and highly respected citizen of Charleston, departed this life a short time since.

The New York Herald says that Governor Vance of North Carolina, has been added to the captive party, and his disposition will be the same as that of his fellow prisoners.

By the Richmond Republic we learn that there has been a great freshet in Richmond. A large number of lives were lost, houses washed away and a great destruction of property caused.

During the freshet the Republic says that some one had the presence of mind to break into a shop and rob the proprietor of all he had.

A circular of instructions has been issued by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and published in the New York Herald of the 19th May, regarding the reward trade with the States east of the Mississippi, the restrictions on which were renewed by the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., which was published in our paper. No special permits are required from the Department to clear a vessel for ports in those States east of the Mississippi, but all that is necessary is the ordinary application to the custom officers or Treasury agents. For the shipment of cotton and certain other articles from the States lately in rebellion special regulations are provided. The trade restrictions still remain in force in regard to the insurrectionary districts, west of the Mississippi river.

The trade with the South, under the new regulations has opened briskly. From the 1st to the 18th inst. inclusive, fifty two vessels, exclusive of government transports, have sailed from the port of New York for the South hitherto closed to commerce and not yet open to foreign trade. Of these, eighteen have cleared for Richmond and other James river ports; six for New Orleans; six for Charleston; three for Wilmington; three for Beaufort; four for Mobile, and ten for Savannah and Fernandina, Fla.

The Richmond Republic says that the oat crop has turned out a "luxuriant crop of wheat" in the State of Virginia.

From the North.

From New York papers of late dates we extract the following news:

SURRENDER OF THE REBEL COMMODORE FARRAND AND ALL THE OFFICERS AND MEN AND PUBLIC PROPERTY UNDER HIS COMMAND.

The Navy Department this morning received a communication from Acting Rear Admiral Thatcher, under date of May 6, Mobile, in which he says:

I have the honor to inform the Department that on the night of the 4th inst., I received written propositions from Commodore Farrand commanding Confederate forces in these waters, to surrender to me all the rebel naval forces, officers, men and public property yet afloat under his command, and now blockaded by a portion of our naval forces in the Tombigbee river, and desiring a meeting with me to arrange terms of surrender to the United States, I accordingly met Commodore Farrand at Citronelle, a point about twenty-five miles above Mobile, and accepted his proposal on the same basis granted to General Richard Taylor by Major General Canby, the latter having taken place at the same point and time. General Canby not being present, some days will elapse before all the arrangements will be completed for the reception of the Confederate officers, men, vessels and property, when further details, with copies of all correspondence and the written agreement and obligations, will be officially made known to the Department.

THE OCCUPATION OF AUGUSTA, &c.

Our Augusta correspondence furnishes some interesting facts regarding the occupants of that city. General Molinoux, of New York, took formal possession on May 6, and found about one hundred thousand bales of cotton, ten million dollars worth of ordnance and other rebel stores, and forty-five thousand dollars in bullion. A part of Jeff. Davis' specie train was captured, and one hundred and eighty-five thousand dollars of gold secured. The Savannah river has been opened to Savannah, and the railroad communication from Louisville, Ky., to Charleston will soon be complete.

C. S. GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES.

About five tons of rebel government archives and Congressional documents, hurried off into North Carolina from Richmond on the evacuation of that city by the Jeff. Davis conclave, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Friday last, from Newbern, N. C., in charge of Colonel Treat, of General Schofield's staff. They were captured by the national troops in North Carolina, and will no doubt, when their investigation takes place, disclose many important facts in the history of the rebel government.

THE NEGOTIATIONS OF SHERMAN.

General Sherman's official report of his negotiations with the rebel General Johnston, which has been on file in the War Department for some days, will shortly be made public. Upon this document General Sherman rests his defence against all the charges of improper action on his part.

THE FORTHCOMING AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

All the main features of the new Amnesty proclamation have been agreed upon; but the details have not been perfected. It will apply to all who did not avail themselves of that issued by President Lincoln, and will be more strict in its provisions.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

General Sheridan left Washington yesterday, en route, via this city, for the field of his new military enterprise of clearing out the army of Kirby Smith and the other fragments of the rebellion west of the Mississippi river.

THE LONDON TIMES ADVISES MAGNANIMITY.

The Times of Tuesday, in a leader, says:—We are not without hope that Mr. Johnson will treat the enemy, once at his mercy, with greater leniency than he affects. Now that Lee has surrendered, Mobile has fallen, and General Johnston confessed himself exhausted, the Northern people, whose minister he is, can afford to be magnanimous, and we do not believe that they will sully their victory with deeds of cruelty.

To do things on an immense scale is a matter of course in the great West. Speaking of the lumber business on the Upper Mississippi, a Minnesota paper records the movement of a vast amount of logs, just after the ice gave way. It says: "The spectacle now presented is grand. It is estimated that there are from fifteen to twenty million feet of lumber, piled in every imaginable way, in some places towering up twenty or thirty feet, reaching to the bottom of the

Important Notice to Cotton Owners.

OFFICE OF U. S. PURCHASING AGENT, Charleston, S. C., May 22, 1865.

The attention of all cotton owners is called to the following extracts from the "Amended Regulations for the purchase of products of the insurrectionary States on Government account, issued from the Treasury Department, of date May 9, 1865, and approved by the President, of the same date.

I. Agents shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, to purchase for the United States, under special instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, products of States declared to be in insurrection, at such places as may from time to time be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as markets or places of purchase.

III. The operations of purchasing agents shall be confined to the single article of cotton; and they shall give public notice at the place to which they shall be assigned, that they will purchase in accordance with these regulations, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to them.

IV. To meet the requirements of the 8th Section of the Act of July 2d, 1864, the agents shall receive all cotton so brought, and forthwith return to the seller three-fourths thereof, which portion shall be an average grade of the whole, according to the certificate of a sworn expert or sampler.

V. All cotton purchased and resold by purchasing agents shall be exempt from all fees and all internal taxes. And the agents selling shall mark the same "free," and furnish to the purchaser a bill of sale clearly and accurately describing the character and quantity sold, and containing a certificate that it is exempt from taxes and fees as above.

IX. All agents are prohibited from purchasing any produce of an insurrectionary State, which shall have been captured by the military or naval forces of the United States, or which shall have been abandoned by the lawful owner thereof.

X. These regulations, which are intended to revoke and annul all others on the subject heretofore made, will take effect and be in force on and after May 10, 1865.

The undersigned has been appointed Purchasing Agent at Charleston, and hereby gives notice that he is prepared to purchase, in accordance with the regulations of which the above paragraphs are extracts, all cotton not captured or abandoned, which may be brought to him. The war is virtually closed, and to the end that the people may, to as full extent as possible, commence to reap the benefits of a state of peace, it is desirable that the old and regular channels of trade be re-established, new ones opened, and the occupations of the people both in city and country be resumed. It is expected that the purchase by the Treasury Department, in good faith, of the cotton in the country now in the hands of its owners, returning therefor a fair and honest equivalent, will largely tend to bring about a state of things so much to be desired by all. Restrictions upon trade are now virtually abolished, and citizens may, with a few unimportant exceptions, now purchase and take away whatever their necessities require; and I feel satisfied that the disposition to do all that may be done to bring about once more a normal and healthy condition of trade will not now be wanting.

The fullest protection will be given upon its arrival at Charleston, and such other protection and safe conduct as the agent may be able to obtain for cotton in transit, will be freely afforded.

Any further information that may be required in regard to the purchase or sale of cotton will be cheerfully given at this office.

J. M. HIATT,

United States Purchasing Agent.
Approved: JOHN P. HATCH, Brig. General Commanding, N. D. S.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee prohibiting the granting of marriage licenses to persons who cannot show that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

Colonel St. Leger Grenfel, one of the Chicago conspirators, tried and convicted at Cincinnati, is to be hung—so the Northern papers report.

Chief Justice Chase has already entered the field as a candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and is directing his efforts to the accomplishment of that object.

The N. Y. Legislature passed a bill allowing the N. Y. Central Railroad to raise its passenger fare to two and a half cents per mile, freight rates to remain as they were; but the bill was vetoed by Gov. Fenton.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Kirby Smith in a Bad Fix—Hood and His Staff Across the Mississippi—Capture of Their Baggage, &c.

CAIRO, May 25, 1865.

The New Orleans Times of the 20th is very positively informed that Kirby Smith has not been killed. Mrs. Kirby Smith is reported to have arrived at the mouth of the Red river, and represented the position of her husband as extremely critical, as one party threatened to kill him if he surrenders, and another threatened to forsake him if he continued the struggle.

The Times also learns that the rebel General Hood and staff crossed the Mississippi river at Tunica Bond. About seventy of an expedition sent in pursuit captured their baggage and the General's uniform at Semmesport, Hood escaping in the night.

Mrs. General Buckner arrived here (Cairo) from the mouth of the Red river, and Mrs. Kirby Smith came up to Memphis.

Colonel Sprague and Major Bundy, of General Pope's staff, who went to Shreveport to arrange for the surrender of Kirby Smith's army, have also arrived, en route to St. Louis.

Twenty-two hundred bales of cotton have passed for Louisville and Cincinnati.

Kirby Smith Reinforced—The Reported Negro Plot at Memphis a Hoax—The Mississippi Squadron Laid up—Affairs in Arkansas, &c.

CAIRO, May 25, 1865.

It is reported at Little Rock that Kirby Smith is receiving reinforcements of men from the east side of the river.

General Washburne states that the report from Memphis, telegraphed a few days since, giving an account of a plot among negro troops there, the contemplated massacre of paroled rebels, and the subsequent shooting of the colored troops is false in every particular.

Twenty vessels of the Mississippi fleet have been ordered to Cairo to be discharged.

Considerable cotton is up the Red river awaiting transportation.

Pacification in Arkansas is progressing rapidly. The people are taking the management of guerillas into their own hands.

About one thousand bales of cotton have passed here (Cairo) in two days.

The Paroling of Dick Taylor's Army—The Cotton Surrendered to General Canby, &c.

CAIRO, May 25, 1865.

The New Orleans Times says that eight thousand rebels are now at Mobile being paroled among them Dick Taylor and other prominent generals.

Cotton is not allowed to come in, as government cotton is first to be disposed of. The amount surrendered is sixteen thousand five hundred bales; but it is largely scattered and mainly in bad order, that none in the city is being prepared for shipment North.

A letter from Petersburg, dated 8th ult., published in the New York Tribune, says:

The following important letter, from Bishop Johns of the Diocese of Virginia, was read in the different Protestant Episcopal churches in this city yesterday:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Virginia:

The issue of the painful conflict through which we have passed, and which leaves the commonwealth under the jurisdiction of the United States, renders very clear the course proper for us to pursue. Obedience to the "powers that be" for conscience sake is the duty of all who profess and call themselves Christians; and as such are also enjoined to make prayer and supplication for their rulers, it is incumbent upon them to implore the blessing of Almighty God on those in authority over them. For this purpose the form to which we had long been accustomed is, for obvious reasons, most advisable; therefore I do not hesitate to recommend its use in public worship by the good people of this Diocese, and to express the hope that they will be true and faithful to its spirit in all their actions and intercourse with their fellow citizens, that the resumed civil relations may be happily maintained and rebound to the glory of God and the temporal and spiritual welfare of the nation.

J. JOHNS,

Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Virginia.

The annual meeting of the Diocese and Council is deferred in consequence of the breaking up of railroad communication.

Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is allowed to reside where he pleases in Washington, but is requested to report daily to the provost marshal.

The Herald is very bitter upon Chief Justice CHASE, whom it styles the "Great Negro Worshipper." In the course of its remarks, it says:

"These things being so, we cordially sympathize with the popular indignation at the degradation of the ermine worn by Chief Justice Chase during his electioneering tour among the canyons of South Carolina. If Mr. Chase feels himself unfitted for the office of Chief Justice, if he knows himself to be incompetent to discharge its duties and meet its responsibilities, he can tender his resignation, which will be at once accepted. But while he holds the office he is morally bound not to disgrace it. The office is a sublime one, and the illustrious predecessors of Mr. Chase appreciated its dignity and importance. We can imagine Chief Justice Marshall shuddering with indignation in his grave as he sees the Chief Justiceship transformed into a temporary refuge for a restless politician who uses its high prerogatives to prosecute his plans for securing a Presidential nomination, careless whether or not those plans may involve the country in a sanguinary social war. The circular letter sent to the West by Mr. Chase reveals what his purposes are, and his stumping tour among the Southern negroes develops the means by which he hopes to succeed. He intends, if possible, to be our next President and he expects to accomplish this by means of ultra radical and, perhaps, the free negro vote. This vote he desires to gain through the agitation of the negro suffrage question, as a sort of appendix to the abolition question. We oppose this lamentable scheme, not because we believe that it has the slightest prospect of success, so far as Mr. Chase is concerned, but because of the degradation of the Chief Justiceship in being thus dragged through the mire of politics, and because of the dreadful consequences which may follow such an agitation as the Chief Justice has commenced."

"At this crisis, and while the government is considering how to solve this difficult and important problem, Chief Justice Chase visits the South. He comes ostensibly to establish or reopen the United States courts, although his presence for such an object is entirely superfluous and unnecessary. Really, without extension, he comes as a firebrand to precipitate a conflict which it is his solemn duty to prevent. Without delay he sets himself up as an authority outside of the government, and, therefore, in opposition to the government; for during such crisis he who is not with us is against us. Knowing the immense gravity which attaches to his words on account of the position he occupies, he calls together two or three thousand blacks, and does not hesitate to suggest doubts of the policy of the administration towards them, adding the significant sneer that he—the great negro-worshipper—is "no longer in its councils." In the very face of the constitution he announces that he "knows no reason" why the privilege of suffrage may not be at once and universally given to the blacks, thus predeciding a constitutional question which may possibly be brought before the Supreme Court for its decision. It is bad enough for the Chief Justice to volunteer these semi-judicial opinions; but it is worse for him to volunteer them for political purposes, going into the market to bid for negro votes against the person who arrested ex-Governor Aiken, because that Southern loyalist had thirty thousand dollars worth of silver plate and twenty thousand bottles of old wine in his cellar. Is Mr. Chase ignorant of the horrors of St. Domingo? Is he unmindful of the fact that those horrors arose, not from the actual proclamation of freedom, but from the efforts to readjust the status of the emancipated blacks? Ignorantly or wilfully, he is provoking a new social war between the races of the South. His words are incendiary, and they embarrass the government. Instead of being at his post of duty at Washington, to assist in the trial of the assassination conspirators, he is electioneering among possible voters for suffrages which may yet be denied them. With all our respect for the office he holds, we cannot forbear rebuking such proceedings in the strongest terms. Indeed, our respect for the Chief Justice's ermine renders us the more impatient with him who be-draggles and disgraces it."

The Nashville Union says the Confederate General Ben Hill has turned over all his men, some seven hundred in number, with their arms and horses, to the United States. The men were paroled.

The Washington National Intelligencer says that the ran Stonewall was supplied with coal at Nassau, and that the act will lead to a remonstrance by our Government.