

WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1865.

To our Friends at Youngville, Blackstocks and other Points.

Those of our friends at the above named places, and at Cornwells and other points along the line between this place and Charlotte, can now receive their papers somewhat regular. We invite subscriptions, and can furnish the paper to those subscribing very soon after its publication in Winnsboro.

Receiving Northern and other exchanges, we present an interesting sheet to our readers.

All subscriptions forwarded to us will be promptly attended to.

We make special acknowledgement to Mr. P. A. AYELINE for copies of late Northern papers and the Charleston Courier of the 1st inst.

New Stores.

Our advertising columns gave notice on Tuesday last that Mr. D. B. McCREIGHT would buy or receive on commission, such articles of fruit, vegetables, &c., &c., that our friends from the country and elsewhere may send in. He is worthy the patronage of all, and we trust those having such articles as he advertises for, to dispose of, will place them "on sale" at his establishment. See his advertisement in another column.

We were pleased to notice, yesterday, that our industrious fellow-citizen, Mr. W. B. CREIGHT, has commenced cleaning up, and displaying goods attracting the attention of those in need, at the "corner store" in the building known as Brown's Hotel.

We learn of other parties to arrive from Charleston in a few days with goods, &c., for the needy.

At the "corner store" of Mr. CREIGHT is displayed many articles attractive to the eye, and some pleasing to the taste.

Mr. L. W. DYVAL, has also opened a store near the Post Office, where can be purchased family supplies.

Those who have harness to be repaired, or who want anything done in that line, will not fail to call on Mr. GEM, who will accommodate them.

Mr. R. WHITE has also opened a lot of dry goods at his residence, next to the News Office.

Governor Aiken.

The Charleston Courier of the 1st inst., says of this gentleman:

"We are happy to learn that Governor Aiken was in New York on the 24th ult., and would take his departure from that city for Charleston on the steamer Granada, which is expected here Saturday. We learn that he expresses himself well pleased with the treatment he received at the hands of President Johnson, who has permitted him to return home on parole. It is reported that his visit to Washington and interview with the President will result beneficially to Charleston and the State."

The following spicy piece we copy from Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post, published at Philadelphia, and bearing of November 23d, 1863. As several of our subscribers have informed us of the same thing upon which the editor of the Post has written, we give it a place, hoping it may be the means of having a salutary effect:

"I HAVE THE READING OF IT EVERY WEEK."—It frequently occurs when persons are asked if they will subscribe for a newspaper, or if they already take it, that they reply, "No," but neighbor B. takes it, and I have the reading of it every week. Such often add, "that they consider it the best paper they know of." They are benefitted every week by the toils, perplexities and expenditures of those who receive nothing from them in return. Reader, if you feel reproved, just send in your name and take the paper yourself."

A Resume of the News.

The trial for the conspirators in the assassination of President LINCOLN has not yet been finished. An important feature in the proceedings,—the introduction of yellow fever and small-pox into the national armies, and in Northern cities,—occupied the attention of the Court for some time on the 29th May. In speaking of this, the Herald of the 30th says:

"The proceedings of the court engag-

ed in trying the assassination conspirators were usually interesting and important, disclosing in a great measure the plot of Dr. Blackburn, the rebel agent in Canada, to introduce yellow fever into this country, for the purpose, as alleged, not only of spreading the disease in Northern cities, but to infect the national armies, and even to extend its dreadful ravages into the Presidential Mansion.

"The evidence of the prosecution in regard to the yellow fever plot was commenced by the examination of Godfrey J. Hyams, of Toronto, who testified that in December, 1862, he met in Toronto, Dr. Blackburn, whom he knew to be in the rebel service. Blackburn took Hyams to a private room and asked him if he was willing to go on an expedition in which he would make a hundred thousand dollars and receive more glory than the rebel General Lee. Witness finally consented. Subsequently he received a letter from Blackburn, dated in Havana on the 10th of last May, stating when he would arrive at Halifax. Witness then made his way to that place, where arrangements were perfected for the distribution of infected clothing and for transporting the trunks to New York, Philadelphia and other Northern cities. Blackburn stated that his object was to destroy the Union army; that the clothing had been infected with yellow fever and that other parties were engaged with him in infecting goods, amounting to one million dollars worth, with that disease and the small-pox. The witness understood from Blackburn that the clothing in a valise which was sent to President Lincoln was infected with both diseases. When witness returned to Hamilton, Canada, he met Clay and Holcombe, the rebel agents, who congratulated him on his success, and he telegraphed to Dr. Blackburn, who came down the next night; and when witness told him what he had done, he said it was all right, as Big No. Two had gone to Washington and he was sure it would kill at sixty yards. Blackburn told Hyams that Thompson, another of the rebel agents in Canada, would pay him, and he went to Thompson, who stated that he would be paid when they hear the goods had been delivered according to instructions. The witness showed them a letter from Wall & Co., when Thompson gave him fifty dollars on account."

Governor PIERPONT, of Virginia, on the occasion of his arrival in Richmond, on the 26th ult., to assume control of affairs as Executive of the State, was met by a large civic and military procession and escorted to the Executive mansion. Here an address of welcome to him on behalf of the citizens was delivered, to which the Governor replied.

There has been a suit commenced in the United States circuit court by DANIEL TREADWELL against ROBERT P. PARROTT, the charge being that the latter, in the manufacture of the famous Parrott cannons, has infringed a patent granted to the plaintiff in the year 1855.

A riot recently broke out among some coal miners in the vicinity of Masillon, Ohio, and a regiment of militia had to be called out to suppress the disturbance. Great excitement prevailed and it was supposed their would be another outbreak.

The cotton market was dull, but there is no further decline quoted. The sales were 750 bales. We quote for upland:

Ordinary 34; Good ordinary 39; Middling 48; Good middling 50; Middling fair 53.

Rio Coffee is quoted at 23½c. in gold.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The question of withdrawing belligerent rights from the rebel government was brought simultaneously before the House of Lords and House of Commons on the 13th inst. The answer of the government was in effect that by proclaiming a blockade the United States had themselves accorded belligerent rights to the Southern States, and that when the blockade was raised belligerent rights would also terminate.

By a letter addressed by the Foreign Secretary to the heads of departments the order restricting the action of belligerent vessels in British ports has been withdrawn.

The French Epoque says:—"In order to be prepared for all eventualities the French government has determined to reinforce its naval stations on the American coast."

The steamship Persia which reached

New York on 31st, brings European advices down to the 21st ult.

Mr. D. Griffith's question, in the House of Commons, with regard to the treatment of Jeff. Davis elicited from Lord Palmerston a reiterated assurance that England did not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of this country.

The London Post, commenting on this reply, considers that Jeff. Davis is not only entitled to pardon, but to the admiration of his countrymen.

The British government had sustained a defeat in the House of Commons, but not on any vital question.

The President's Proclamation—The Domestic Policy of the Administration.

The New York Herald of the 30th May, in speaking of the proclamation of President JOHNSON, says:

"In the two important proclamations from the President which we publish this morning the future domestic policy of the administration is clearly defined and the work of construction begins in earnest. The amnesty proclamation is very sweeping. The masses of the Southern people are pardoned; but while they are relieved from all punishment for their complicity in treason there is nothing in the document which restores to them the right of suffrage, while in the second proclamation it is apparent that they are to be excluded from voting at present. Only the leaders are excluded from the benefits of the pardon. All civil officers of the rebel government, foreign and domestic, and all ex-United States Congressmen and Judges are held responsible for their deeds. All graduates of West Point, all army officers above the rank of colonel, all naval officers above the rank of lieutenant, all Canadian conspirators and raiders, as well as all depredators on the high seas are excluded from the benefits of the amnesty. The strong arm of the law is to deal only with the leaders, not the dupes. All those who have deliberately conspired against and labored by their influence to destroy the Union are to be held to an accountability. But it will be seen that we are not told how strict that accountability is to be. The punishment for the crime of treason on conviction is death; but the President does not threaten to hang anybody. It is apparent that the terms have been extended to certain classes and ranks in order to exclude from pardon many notorious and evil men. Large numbers of those who are excluded will find little difficulty in obtaining the Executive pardon, which is to be had by proper application, and only the more desperate characters will be made examples of. The country will demand to be, at least, rid of such desperadoes as Semmes, Maffit and other depredators on the high seas and in Canada, and the proclamation is so worded to exclude such from its benefits.

"The policy of reconstruction which the President and his Cabinet have decided upon will commend itself to the approval of everybody. Under its provisions loyal persons and none others will be allowed to return to the States without taint of treason to the Union. The rebels will have no voice in the work of restoration.

"The war is now entirely over, the policy of the administration is clearly defined, the people of the Southern States are back again in the broad road to Union and prosperity, and know what to do and what to expect, and may now go to work with a will to work out the great purpose of our national existence."

The President's Proclamation Respecting Jeff Davis.

In the House of Commons on the 19th inst. Mr. Darby Griffith asked Lord Palmerston whether his attention had been drawn to the proclamation of the President of the United States, offering \$100,000 for the arrest of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and whether her Majesty's Ministers were prepared to make any representations to the government of the United States in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said:—"The only answer I can give to the question of the honorable member is that her Majesty's government have no intention of attempting any intervention in the internal affairs of the United States. (Cheers.)"

THE REBELS DESERVE UNCONDITIONAL MERCY AND THE ADMIRATION OF THEIR COUNTRY.

The London Post, government organ, commenting upon Lord Palmerston's reply, says:—

"Whatever might be the feelings entertained by her Majesty's government, there was virtually but one answer which could be given by the First Lord of the

Treasury to the question put by Mr. Darby Griffith last evening in the House of Commons. Never was a war bloodier, proportionately to its duration, than that which has now terminated—few have been signalized by deeds of such terrible atrocity; but in none has it ever happened that the vanquished were entitled on more just or more ample grounds to sue for unconditional mercy. It is a curious but an incontrovertible fact, that on no occasion, from the commencement of the war to its close, have the bitterest enemies of the South ventured to charge one of its generals with an inhuman or unsoldierlike act. A similar observance may be made in respect to the Confederate government.

The announcement that Mr. Johnson had not only excluded the President of the Confederate States from the provisions of an amnesty which it was believed would have been extended to all who took part in what the North regarded as an act of rebellion, but had set a price upon his head, accordingly excited the astonishment and indignation of Europe. It was difficult to believe that the government of the United States could seriously contemplate the idea of sentencing to a felon's death a man who was the recognized head of six millions of people; and assuming such a contingency possible, it was equally difficult to believe that the world witness the consummation of so great a crime without entering its protest against so gross a violation of those principles of justice and humanity which are supposed to govern the actions of civilized States. It was therefore not unreasonable that a member of the English House of Commons should ask her Majesty's government whether it was their intention to notice officially the proposed conduct of the government of the United States, and to employ such influence as they possessed to induce the latter to abandon what would seem to be their obvious design. But, however intelligible and however generous might be the sentiments which prompted such question, there should be but one reply. Cabinets cannot permit themselves to be swayed by sympathies and must regulate their conduct by the stern rules of international law. The government of the United States are sovereign within their own dominions, and are entitled to administer their laws with rigor if they feel so inclined. If they think proper to deal out the full measure of the law to an individual whom they look upon as an "arch rebel," and the chief originator of a movement which brought in its train a great civil war, they are legally entitled to do so, and it is not for the government of any other State to say them nay.

We entirely dismiss from consideration the flimsy pretext advanced by President Johnson for the course which he intends to pursue. It is impossible to prove a negative, and we will not therefore attempt to demonstrate that Mr. Davis was not privy to Mr. Lincoln's assassination. But we will venture to say there never was an accusation advanced which was so grossly improbable. When the circumstances under which Mr. Lincoln was murdered and the character of his assassin are taken into consideration, the notion that the chief magistrate of the Southern confederacy could have been an accessory to the crime becomes simply absurd. It is to be hoped that, on reflection, Mr. Johnson and his advisers will become ashamed of the subterfuge they have adopted to compass the death of a great political opponent of whom, in honest truth, the American nation ought to be really proud. At all events, the English government have exercised a wise discretion in declining to interfere if for no other reason than to avoid the danger of awakening the jealousies of the American government, and thus, mayhap, insuring the evil which they hoped to avert.

[From the New York Herald.]

Welcome to Albert G. Mackey.

GRAND SPECTACLE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A MASONIC GOOD SAMARITAN, &c.—On Saturday evening a public welcome was given, under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, to Albert G. Mackey, of Charleston, S. C., Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, and Grand Secretary of South Carolina. The Academy of Music, in which the ceremony took place, presented a most brilliant spectacle. Every portion of the magnificent building was filled. The stage, set out with the emblems of the craft, was occupied by the members of the Grand Lodge, in their imposing regalia, and all the prominent Masons of the State. At the back were the words in gas jets, "Welcome to Mackey." The M. W. Clinton F. Paige, Grand Master of the State of New York, presided, and General Ward acted as Grand Marshal. Enthusiasm of the most ardent character marked the whole proceedings, which were one great tribute to the principles

of brotherly love, relief and truth, nobly exemplified in the career of Brother Albert G. Mackey.

Griffith's Seventh regiment full occupied the orchestra, and the following artists gave their voluntary service: Mr. Northrup, Mrs. Salvetti, Mr. Thomas, Mr. C. J. Hopkins, Mr. A. H. Duganne, Mr. F. Eben, Mr. E. Kastour, Mr. G. F. Bristow, Mr. J. Magrath.

After an overture from the band curtain rose at eight o'clock, and was offered by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. F. W. Blanchard. A new Mass ballad, composed and sung by Bro. G. Geary, and the song, "Beautiful I," by Brother J. R. Thomas, followed.

The Right Worshipful R. D. Horn, Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York, stepped forward and said:

RIGHT WORSHIPFUL SIR—One of most pleasing duties of my Masonic brethren, by direction of my brethren, devoted upon me this evening. It is that of inducing to you the Right Worshipful Brother Albert G. Mackey, Grand Secretary of the State of South Carolina. (Cheers.) We have long known him as a Mason and his researches into theology, if I may so call it, and his prudence of our craft that we welcome him here to night. We welcome him as a patriot, a Mason and a humanitarian. (Cheers.) It is small merit to be a Mason in times of profound peace, but when the country was shaken by rebellion to its centre, when he could know how it would end, or what the government might not have been overthrown, our Right Worshipful Brother in South Carolina, with only a handful of others, stood true to the old flag (Loud and long continued cheering.) Mackey was with none but Masonic motives he entered the prisons where Union soldiers were confined, and begged for their relief. Renewed applause. I now introduce him to you, right worshipful sir, that you may give him right hand of fellowship and brotherly love, to let him know that the Masons of New York appreciate Masonic virtues wherever found. (Great applause.)

As Brother Mackey stepped forward to receive the greeting of the Grand Master, all the Masons in the immense assemblage rose and welcomed him with grand honors, thrice repeated.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master read an address of welcome of considerable power, reminding the assembly that Brother Mackey had never ceased his noble exertions on behalf of his suffering brethren imprisoned in the South until he had expended his all, and nothing left but his prayers and sympathy to give them. Therefore, said, I welcome you as one of those whom Masonry has saved from a great crime of treason. (Cheers.) Therefore, in the name of the fifty thousand Masons of the Empire State, I extend to you the right hand of fellowship, bid you once more welcome to our grand East. (Prolonged cheering.)

Brother Mackey was received with deafening applause. He replied at so length and with deep feeling. He drew a painful contrast between the condition of his native State four years ago, when he last visited New York; touched lightly upon his own sufferings and sacrifices, and forcibly enunciated the principles of Masonry.

Then followed the presentation of testimonial to Brother Mackey by the Right Worshipful Master. The history of this gift rendered the ceremony the most interesting of the evening. It was a simple gold box, which some years ago was presented to Brother Mackey in New Orleans. He was the comparatively a wealthy man, but manly through his liberality to the Union soldiers after the outbreak of the rebellion he fell into such poverty that he was compelled to part with this cherished heirloom for four hundred dollars, rebel money. A Jew bought it and some time since took it to a jeweller in Philadelphia to have the inscription erased. There a Mason caught sight of the box. He at once purchased it, placed a hundred dollars inside it, and it was now publicly returned to Brother Mackey. It need hardly be said that the emotion with which this gift, so peculiarly made, was received was only equalled by the enthusiastic applause with which the audience greeted the ceremony of presentation.

An original poem of welcome, by M. E. Benjamin B. French, Grand Master of Templars, was read, and the remainder of the evening was filled up with admirable music from the artists named above. The benediction was pronounced by the Right Worshipful Sullivan H. Weston, W. W. Grand Chaplain.

General Banks has been removed from the government of Louisiana, and Mr. Walls, the civil governor, has taken the reins.