

WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1865.

PUBLIC MEETING!

The citizens of Fairfield District are respectfully invited to attend a

PUBLIC MEETING,

to be held at Winnsboro, on *Wednesday, 22nd inst.*, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of adopting measures for the restoration of the Civil Government of the State of South Carolina.

To the Hon. W. W. BOYCE are we indebted for a copy of the *Richmond Times* of the 12th inst.

Mr. A. LAUGHLIN will please accept our acknowledgements for a late Columbia paper.

We are also indebted to our kind friend, Dr. J. R. COOK, for a similar favor.

We are again placed under obligations to that obliging gentleman, Mr. DAVID JONES, of the Southern Express Company for late favors. The Express Company is an "institution," and but for it, and the obliging kindness of its Messengers, we would be almost totally in the dark in point of news.

Jefferson Davis.

We have been informed by an officer recently released from Fort Delaware, who passed through Washington and stopped at Fortress Monroe, that JEFFERSON DAVIS is still in confinement at the latter place, and never was carried to Washington, as stated by Northern correspondents. It is true that DAVIS had been manacled, but only for a short time; and then not by order of the Government. He is now simply incarcerated with a guard or two.

The Daily Record.

A new paper has made its appearance in Raleigh, N. C., under the style and title of *The Daily Record*. We wish the proprietors much success in their new enterprise. The copy before us is well filled with choice and interesting matter.

We have entered the *Record* on our exchange list, and hope to receive its "record of passing events" regularly.

By-the-by, our Raleigh exchanges we never see. Cannot our brother editors in Raleigh send us their publications through that surprising "institution," the Southern Express Company? Kowing that the Express Company have members of the now press in Raleigh, we think it will not desert them. There are no mails by which the papers receive the exchanges. Favorable these are highly appreciated by the present condition of affairs.

A Resume of the News.

By the *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel* we learn that it is rumored that Hon. JOSHUA HILL, of Madison, has been appointed Governor of Georgia, by President JOHNSON.

The men who captured the money of the Richmond Banks, when on its way from Washington, Ga., are reported to have been captured.

The *Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel* says that eight hundred thousand dollars, in greenbacks, have been received in Macon for the purpose of paying off the garrison, and for other current expenses.

A Washington despatch dated June 5, says that Secretary STANFORD has certainly resigned. Bad health is said to be the cause.

A despatch dated New York, June 1st, says that Governor BROWN has been released, and will go home under pledge to work earnestly for the restoration of Georgia to the Government of the United States.

It is stated that President JOHNSON has instructed the American Minister in London to require of the English Gov-

ernment a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for the losses caused to the Federal citizens by Confederate cruisers, such as the *Alabama* and others, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war.

Maj. Gen. HALLECK has issued an order that from and after May 20, all persons found in arms against the authority of the United States in the States of Virginia and North Carolina will be treated as robbers and outlaws.

An exchange says that the new three cent piece, which is a great improvement on the old one, is enough smaller than the cent to be easily distinguished from it, and is of the color of silver. On the face is the head of Liberty surrounded with the legend "United States of America, 1865;" on the reverse the numeral III, with a wreath of what we take to be the heads of wheat. It is composed of equal parts of copper and nickel, and, it is said, will not tarnish. It will be welcomed as the first promise of a substitute for the paper currency.

Chief Justice BULLIT of Kentucky, it is said, is to be tried on the charge of conspiracy against the Government of the United States.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided in favor of the power of Congress to make Treasury notes a legal tender.

The losses occasioned by the late inundations in Lower Canada, amount to one hundred thousand dollars. The loss of life was probably not less than fifty persons, of all ages.

Government detectives sent to the Pennsylvania oil regions find no evidence that BOOTH ever owned any oil lands, or other oil property there.

Dr. BLACKBURN, the man who tried to introduce the yellow fever into New York by means of old rags, has been held to bail at Toronto, Canada, in the sum of \$4,000.

The Internal Revenue Department has decided that a manufacturer is entitled to deduct all taxes paid by him as a manufacturer, either as taxes, or under the head of expense of business, in his estimation of income.

BARNUM offers five hundred dollars for the dress in which JEFF. DAVIS was captured, and two Chicago gentlemen are pleading to be allowed to add the same garment to the attractiveness of the great North-Western Fair.

The Montreal papers give another letter from GEORGE N. SANDERS, addressed to the people of Europe, in which he denounces the President's proclamation offering a reward for the arrest of conspirators as "mendacious and false," and adds that new evidence has been produced to prove this assertion.

At a meeting held at Shreveport, La., Colonel FLOURNEY, of Texas, pronounced a glowing panegyric on BOOTH the assassin, whom he compared to BRUTUS, the slayer of CAESAR and predicted for him a high and enduring fame.

The Louisville *Democrat* learns that the Secretary of War will, in the course of ten or twelve days, appoint commissioners to fix the value of slaves who have enlisted or been drafted into the United States armies from the State of Kentucky.

Germantown, near Memphis, has been troubled for the past year by guerrillas. The residents have determined to clear out these robbers. A few days since they caught three of them, and after a hasty trial, hung them to limb of a tree. They were young men from Mississippi.

Col. L. C. BAKER has had photographs of DAVIS, TUCKER, CLAY, SANDERS, CLEARY and THOMPSON, with full descriptions of their statue, hair, eyes, &c., prepared on large hand-bills, stating the price set upon the head of each one, and their crime of being accessories to the assassination.

A delegation of Congressmen, with the Hon. JAMES H. ASHLEY at their head, called on the President on the 16th ult., for the purpose of protesting against

any action on the part of the Government which shall extend the rights of prisoners of war, to those officers and privates in the late rebel service who have consented to the murder and starvation of our men when prisoners of war. It is understood that President JOHNSON agreed with the delegation, and will proceed to act upon their representations by directing that testimony be immediately taken upon the subject.

[From the Columbia Phoenix.]

Return to the Union—Public Meeting.

In pursuance of a call of Council for a public meeting of the citizens of Columbia and of Richland District, with the view to restoration of the State of South Carolina to the United States, a large and respectable assemblage took place at the City Hall, yesterday morning. On motion of Mr. M. C. Mordecai, Mayor Gibbs was called to the Chair, Mr. Andrew G. Baskin was appointed Secretary, and the meeting was duly organized. The objects of the meeting being then fully stated by the Chairman, Mr. C. R. Bryce moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to report upon the object in view. The committee consisted of Messrs. C. R. Bryce, John Caldwell, A. R. Taylor, Edward J. Arthur, and W. H. Scarborough, who reported, through their Chairman, the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Columbia and Richland District, respectfully request his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, to take such measures as will lead to an early restoration of the State of South Carolina to her former relations with her sister States of the Federal Republic, and will restore her people to the enjoyment of their civil and political rights in the Union and under the Constitution and laws thereof, and remit them, at an early day, to the prosecution of their wonted industrial pursuits.

Resolved, That a committee of twenty-one be appointed to communicate the foregoing application in such manner as they may find most proper and convenient.

Resolved, That our fellow-citizens of the other Districts in the State, are earnestly invited to take an early action for the attainment of the above objects, and that the committee appointed under the second resolution are authorized to act as a committee of correspondence with them whenever it may be desirable.

The following gentlemen constitute the committee appointed on the second resolution: C. R. Bryce, John Caldwell, Dr. John Fisher, M. C. Mordecai, A. M. Hunt, Jacob Lyons, E. J. Arthur, Capt. W. B. Stanley, Wm. Gilmore Simms, John Townsend, Wm. F. DeSaussure, E. J. Scott, J. A. Crawford, E. L. Kerrison, J. McKenzie, A. R. Taylor, W. H. Scarborough, H. Leiding, C. H. Baldwin, C. A. Bedell, J. M. Blakeley.

The War Department has decided that officers of Volunteers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who have been or may be honorably discharged, under the provisions of General Orders Nos. 70 and 82, of May 1 and 6, 1865, issued from the War Department, and have continued in the military service until the close of the war, and are therefore entitled to three months pay proper, authorized by section four of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865. The benefits of the same act will be extended to volunteer officers below the rank of Brigadier-General, who may hereafter be discharged by honorable muster out with their regiments or otherwise, in consequence of the Government no longer requiring their services.

WENDELL PHILLIPS EXPLAINING.—Mr. Wendell Phillips has revised his speech recently delivered in Boston, in the published report of which, at the time, he was reported to have advocated the repudiation of our national war debt. It was a repudiation of all rebel debts which Phillips favored. The following is a relative to this matter are from a recommended report of his speech:

"I look upon the construction, based on white slavery, but another name for the assumption by the nation of the Confederate debt. The two things are part of the same whole. I shall hold myself at liberty to co-operate with any party which puts on its banner, 'Repudiation of all rebel debts,' no matter how sacredly such a bastard Congress may have assumed them."

The Richmond correspondent of the *New York World* states that, since the 3d of April last, 14,557 citizens, soldiers and ladies have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States in the city of Richmond.

Confiscation Under the Amnesty Proclamation—Its Very Limited Extent.

The law of July, 1862, and President Lincoln's proclamation consequent thereupon, imposed the penalty of forfeiture of the entire property, real and personal, upon every man who should continue, after sixty days, to participate in, or in any manner abet, the rebellion. It was a trenchant measure, of much the same character as the enactment of the Confederate Congress, ten months previous, which smote all sorts and descriptions of property belonging to "alien enemies;" that is to say, to friends of the Union. Were this law now to be carried out, it would make nearly every Southern man and woman houseless, landless, penniless; for nearly every Southern man and woman has in some way participated in the rebellion since that time.

The Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson relieves all from this forfeiture, excepting those embraced within the fourteen categories specified. Its practical effect is to lift the liability to confiscation from nearly every Southern farm and plantation. Comparatively few of the owners of farms and plantations come within the range of the designated exceptions. The men who served in the Confederate Congress, and who filled the Confederate offices, were mostly lawyers, or professional politicians, who had nothing to do with agriculture. The military officers above the rank of Colonel were mostly officers of the old national army, who had lived in garrison, and owned little or no real estate. The planters and farmers of the South almost universally remained at home without any official connection with the Confederate Government. This was in accordance not only with their own habits and dispositions, but with the policy of that government;—one of its chief solidities being to secure for its great armies adequate subsistence. The only one of the exceptions specified, which, to any extent, touches the planting and farming classes of the South, is that which excludes from the benefit of the amnesty all abettors of the rebellion who have taxable property valued at more than twenty thousand dollars. But the ravages of the war, the loss of slave property, the disorganization of the whole labor system, and the uncertainties of the future, have so greatly reduced all of the old agricultural values, that it is safe to say that not one in one hundred of the present landholders of the South has taxable property to the amount named in this proclamation.

There will be then, at most, but comparatively little confiscation of Southern lands. This fact, we doubt not, will give general satisfaction. The object of the original law was not retributive but restorative. It was hoped that the property-holders of the South would be influenced by the fear of ruin to take advantage of the sixty days grace presented by the President's proclamation, and return to their allegiance. Perhaps some such effect might have followed, had McClellan taken Richmond within the two months, as was then expected. But the Southern people could find nothing in his disasters to assure them of the ability of the government to reestablish its power. No Southern man, at that time, however personally attached to the old flag, could conclude from our method of conducting the war, that the rebellion would be overcome; and it is not at all strange that Southern property-holders did not withdraw from the rebellion at the time, in pursuance of President Lincoln's call and warning.

[New York Times.]

MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—We give below, says the *Charleston Courier*, the memorial of the citizens of the State of South Carolina to his Excellency the President of the United States, for the appointment of a provisional governor for the State of South Carolina:

To his Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, who have taken the oath of allegiance, long residents of Charleston and other sections of the State of South Carolina, and citizens of the United States of America, most respectfully memorialize your Excellency, to obtain the restoration of the civil government in this State. The great civil war which moistened our land with blood, ruined our people, and desolated our homes, is at an end. In good faith, we have renewed our fidelity to the Constitution of the United States. There is no reserved intention to embarrass the authorities, or sullen disposition to oppose the Government.

The determination is universal to be in spirit and in truth loyal, and to do all that becomes citizens whose interests is in the United States, to promote the prosperity of their country. The deprivation of civil government opposes the energies of the people, creates distrust,

diminishes, if it does not wholly destroy, commercial transactions and inflicts on the community lawless speculations in the place of an invigorating, legitimate commerce. Your memorialists can effect nothing without the aid of your Excellency's authority.

The State has ever continued a part of the great integral—the Union. The people are disorganized. The appointment of a provisional governor, with power to reorganize the State Government, would lead to an early restoration of civil government, and confer on the people of this State the blessings of peace.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that some citizen of this State be appointed provisional governor of the State of South Carolina.

And your memorialists will ever pray.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, June 9, 1865.—A letter in the *Star*, from its correspondent on board the United States steamer *Penguin*, off Sabine Pass, dated May 27, says:

The forts at Sabine Pass surrendered to the United States steamer *Grasco*. The American flag was hoisted over the works at four o'clock, P. M.

We expect Galveston to surrender to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—Brownsville, Texas, was entered by the forces of Brigadier-General Brown on May 31st. The rebels, before leaving, sold their artillery to the Imperialists. Cortena was harboring about Matamoras confronted by General Mejia.

The report of Kirby Smith having gone to Mexico is confirmed. It is said he took a large amount of money with him.

General Canby has turned over part of his cavalry force to General Sheridan.

A dangerous crevasse broke through below and threatened to overflow the city and cause great destruction of property, but it has been stopped.

We have had a sight of the *Charleston Courier*, of the 13th inst., from which we gather the items which follow and which we condense to our limits:

The South Carolina Railroad has been turned over to the President, W. J. Magrath, who will at once proceed to the reorganization of the several departments.

Gov. A. G. Magrath, who has been confined at Fort Pulaski, returned to that fortress, by special orders of the President, after he had been conveyed by ship to Fortress Monroe.

The military authorities of South Carolina have re-transferred the North-eastern Railroad, with all of its rolling stock and other material, to the President, Alfred Ravenel, and, under his management and the superintendence of Mr. Solomon, it is expected that, in a few weeks, communication will be re-established between Charleston and Wilmington. The *Courier* expects that, in a few days, railway communication will also be renewed between Charleston and Savannah and other portions of Georgia. It will be a matter of great interest to both States to re-connect between Charleston and Augusta by the old and well known route.—*Columbia Phoenix*.

THE PRESIDENT DEMANDS INDEMNITY FROM ENGLAND.—The Memorial *Diplomatique* [Paris] of the 4th ult., makes the important announcement that President Johnson has instructed our Minister at London to "require of the English Government a prompt decision as to the indemnities due the United States for losses caused to Federal citizens by Confederate cruisers, such as the *Alabama*, and others, constructed and equipped in English ports since the beginning of the war."

The *Memorial* adds that this demand has been several times made by the United States, but that its justice has never been conceded by the British Government, which has rested its refusal upon the opinions given by the law officers of the crown; that "Mr. Lincoln had nevertheless persisted in the demand, renewing it a short time before his death; and that Mr. Johnson, far from abandoning this demand, has revived it, accentuating it with more vigor and energy than ever." It is the opinion that the demands will be conceded to by the English Government.

The *Madrid Epoca*, of two days later adds:

We believe, finally, that England will end by satisfying the United States, and recognizing the justice of the reclamations which we believe cannot, in the main, be contested, even if they do not in amount fully reach the sums mentioned in this connection.

The *London Standard* says that "so long as the Confederate States were able to hold their own and give employment to all the forces of the United States they were not able to push matters in making demands of England.