

WINNSBORO.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1865.

Maj. JAMES R. AIKEN will please accept our warmest thanks for a fine roast of veal, sent us yesterday. We enjoyed the treat very much, and thus return thanks to the Major for his kindness.

Capt. JNO. CORDERO, will please accept our thanks for a late Columbia paper.

We learn from Superintendent WILEY, of the Southern Express Company, that, commencing with Thursday next, there will be a semi-weekly mail, via Orangeburg, from Charleston to Columbia, and that it is probable that a semi-weekly line will also be run from White Oak, connecting with the other line at Columbia. We hope the latter may be so. This is done by the energeticness of the managers of the Express Company.

The cars on the Charlotte and South Carolina railroad now make daily trips to White Oak, a point eight miles north of our town, arriving there at about 2 p. m. and leaving half an hour the same day. Passengers going north lie over at Chester one night.

The Hon. W. W. Boyce.

In another column will be found an article taken from the *Columbia Phoenix*, suggesting the name of the Hon. W. W. Boyce for Governor of the State of South Carolina.

We endorse the suggestion of the *Phoenix* correspondent, and hope that this gentleman may be elevated to the position of Governor of our State. He is well qualified, as a statesman, to carry the ship of State safely through her present trying ordeal, and, in our opinion, could do more good in restoring civil law and political right, with the re-establishment of our State Government, than any other man within her borders.

Our Northern and Richmond exchanges give the opinion, editorially, that Mr. Boyce will be appointed Provisional Governor of our State—the Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* intimates the same thing—and we can see no good reason why President JOHNSON could not give the appointment to one so well qualified to fill the position as the Hon. gentleman referred to.

It will be months hence before it will be necessary to speak of the election of a Governor for our State—in the mean time, with the meetings that have been, and will be held, in our State, for the purpose of having the re-establishment of the Government of the State go on, we would like to see Mr. Boyce made the Governor of the State, at least, until one shall be chosen by our Legislature, at its regular session.

If he is chosen for that position by President JOHNSON, we will lend him our warmest support in the administration of the affairs of State.

Proclamations.

President JOHNSON has issued two important proclamations. In one of these the President appoints the Hon. WILLIAM L. SHARKEY, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, and directs that he proceed, at the earliest practicable period, to take measures for calling a convention of the people, the delegates to which shall be elected by the unqualifiedly loyal only, for the purpose of altering or amending the State constitution and taking such other action as shall be necessary to restore the Commonwealth to its constitutional relations to the national government. This proclamation is similar in its instructions and provisions to that appointing Mr. HOLDEN Governor of North Carolina. The qualifications of electors, after the re-institution of State government, is left to be fixed by the convention or by the Legislature, and the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Navy and Interior and the Postmaster General and District Judge are directed to take the proper steps for putting in force the various

laws which fall within the province of their departments.

The other proclamation of the President is supplementary to those heretofore issued regarding the removal of the restrictions on trade in the lately insurrectionary States. It declares the removal, with certain specified exceptions, of all restrictions on trade—internal, coastwise, domestic and foreign—in and with ports in the State heretofore pronounced in rebellion, east of Mississippi river, after the 1st day of July next. The President also proclaims that the authority of the United States being undisputed within the limits of Tennessee, all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and its inhabitants are removed. This proclamation we publish in this morning's News.

The Blackamoor.

The above is the title of one of Aesop's fables, written more than two thousand years ago. It is No. CLXIII in Dr. Croxall's collection; and reads as follows:

A certain man having bought a blackamoor, was so simple as to think that the color of his skin was only dirt and filth which he had contracted for want of care, under his former master. This fault he imagined might be easily removed. So he ordered the poor black to be put into a tub, and was at considerable charge in providing ashes, soap, and scrubbing brushes, for the operation. To work they went, rubbing and scouring his skin all over, but to no manner of purpose: for when they had repeated their washing several times, and were grown quite weary, all they got by it was, the wretched blackamoor caught cold and died.

Resume.

Bishop Paine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has delivered an address at Aberdeen, Miss., in which he said that the war for independence has been a failure, and the triumph of the Government is complete. The Southern people, he said, should recognize this fact, and adapt themselves to their changed condition. The country has already suffered enough in the loss of blood and treasure, and every attempt to maintain the contest, by guerrilla operations or otherwise, will only recoil with fearful and fatal effect upon those who make it. The Bishop earnestly urged the ministers of his denomination to abstain from the discussion in the pulpit of such topics as are calculated to inflame the public mind.

George Bancroft, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, shows that in 1787, the vote of New Jersey only was wanting to sustain the proposition of Jefferson, by which Slavery would have been excluded, not only from territory in possession of the United States, but from all they might subsequently gain. The present politicians of that State who oppose the Constitutional amendment, are therefore only true to her history.

The *Chicago Tribune* says that the first negro who ever testified in any of the courts of record in that city was examined as a witness for the people in the Recorder's Court on the morning of the 15th ult. in a case of horse stealing, his evidence bearing strongly against the prisoner. The same negro was formerly a coachman in Mr. Lincoln's family.

It appears from a statement of Secretary McCOLLOCH, of the Treasury Department, the national debt on the 1st June was over two thousand six hundred and thirty-five millions, which before the end of the fiscal year, in 1866, will no doubt be swelled to three thousand and millions, with an interest of one hundred and fifty millions in gold and currency to pay annually.

The canal at Dutch Gap, cut by order of Gen. Butler, allows passage for vessels drawing seven feet of water, and is now regularly used by such steamboats and other craft as do not draw over that depth. It has proved everything but a useless enterprise, and in time will doubtless be made to form part of the general water highway to Richmond for the largest size of vessels which go there.

The *Boston Journal* says there is in that city a relic brought from Richmond—a plaster bust of Jeff. Davis, bearing

on the front of the base the name "J. Davis," and on the back is the inscription, "Carved from memory by a Mexican soldier captured by Col. Davis, Buena Vista." The relic was found on a mantlepiece in the mansion lately occupied by Jeff. Davis, and at the present time occupies a conspicuous position, wrapped up in a small Confederate flag, and suspended by the neck.

A Richmond letter says, a member of the English Parliament has offered General Lee a splendid residence in London and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life.

The Alabama delegation who have been in Washington for several days, returned home last week. President Johnson repeatedly and emphatically refused to allow them to have permission for the Rebel Legislature of their State to reassemble.

General Grant is making a general cleaning-out of the military prison about Washington. He has already released all the Rebel wounded in the Capitol Prison who are willing to take the oath of allegiance. Some 6,000, who have already "taken the oath," will soon be set free.

Large quantities of cotton and tobacco have been brought to light at Montgomery, and a brisk trade is being opened. The steamers are running again between there and Mobile.

Society in Texas is in a fearful state of anarchy and demoralization. In the principal cities scenes of violence are of constant occurrence, and the better class of citizens are anxious to secure the protection of the United States.

Persons attending the assassination trial at Washington assert that they recognize Payne, the man who attempted Secretary Seward's life, as Richard Lee, son of the rebel Admiral Lee, and nephew of General Lee.

It stated that many of the large Virginia plantations, formerly worth \$150 per acre, but now commanding only \$2 to 2.50, are to be purchased by Northern capital, and cut up in small farms.

It is stated by a Montreal paper that ten Southern rebels have ten millions of dollars deposited in bank in that city.

LATE WASHINGTON NEWS.—Washington despatches, of June 8, contain the annexed news.

It is not the intention of our Government to abandon or abate the demand upon England for damages done to our commerce by Anglo rebel pirates. The disbanding of a portion of our army is no evidence of a cowardly or vacillating policy. Enough will be retained to enforce the demand on foreign Governments. If necessary, the veterans that have been mustered out will be speedily summoned to retake the field. It is understood that preliminary measures have already been taken in reference to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. Notification has been served on Napoleon. We have settled our family affairs, and will not submit to European interference with our neighbors of Mexico.

Intimation has been given to Napoleon that he must not only not send more troops to Mexico, but must withdraw the French and American troops now there, and leave the people to decide for themselves between the Empire and Republic; otherwise, it will be our duty to see that the Republicans have fair play.

COMMITTEE FOR WASHINGTON.—Below will be found the names of the gentlemen appointed by the citizens of Charleston to visit the President of the United States and present their petition for a Provisional Governor for our State, also praying for the release from parole of Ex-Gov. Aiken. Judge Edward Frost is Chairman of this Committee, a name endeared to every Carolinian for his eminent legal ability and goodness of heart. We hope the high respectability of the gentlemen composing this Committee will have its weight, and his Excellency will grant the earnest prayer of our people for civil government. The following are the names of the Committee: Edward Frost, Chairman; I. E. Holmes, D. L. McKay, F. Richards, W. Whaley, A. F. Ravenel, J. H. Steinmyer, W. H. Gilliland, J. J. McCarter, A. J. White, G. W. Williams, Rev. J. B. Seabrook, Joseph A. Yates, W. J. Gayer, L. T. Potter. A number of the Committee leave to day on the steamer *Ambra*, and the remainder will leave on the steamship *Arago*.

Charleston Courier, 17th.

[Communicated to the Columbia Phoenix.]

Hon. W. W. Boyce.

Editor of the *Phoenix*.—Sir: It is the opinion of many that the Hon. Mr. Boyce is more likely than any other citizen of South Carolina to receive the appointment of the President of the United States as Provisional Governor of the State. It is, we believe, the desire of the greater portion of our citizens that he should receive the appointment. He is, in brief, their preference. He is ours. We regard him as one of our most sensible, considerate and prudent statesmen, moderate in opinion and politic in action. It is well known that, while asserting all the rights of the State—while, in fact, a State Rights man—he yet weighed the question of policy, in the late secession movement, in connection with that of abstract right, and decided against our action on the first election of Lincoln. It is now to be regretted that his prudence did not prevail, even against and over the instincts of an eager patriotism. But all that is over now, and regrets are idle. It is enough to know that Mr. Boyce possesses all the requisite of statesmanship, and is adequate to meet the demands which the business before us is likely to make upon the wisdom of a Provisional Governor of the State. Whether he shall receive this appointment or not, we are yet for putting forward the name of Mr. Boyce as that of the person who should fitly receive the honors of the Executive, whenever we shall again enjoy the privilege of voting for a Governor. We beg to nominate him accordingly, and trust that all friends of good order and a wise discipline, all who seek to begin a march of steady internal improvement, regulated by good sense and good conduct, and enlarged and wholesome views of State policy, will keep his name before the country as that of the favorite nominee for this high position. We must not now suffer ourselves to be deprived of the ability and worth of such a citizen, and it will be our imperative duty to seek out such citizens for all the offices of the country. Our people owe it to themselves to be especially heedful in the future how they throw away their votes on the unworthy. They peril their liberties and prosperities in every case where they trust power to the hands of the underserving and incompetent. We repeat, Mr. Editor, that all friends of order and of the future good and happiness of the State will keep the name of Mr. Boyce before the people as that of next Executive. B. G. A.

WHO IS PAYNE?—Payne, the would be assassin of Seward, is the subject of many sensation articles in the Northern journals. The following from the *Washington Star* is a fair specimen:

It will be seen that on Saturday Mr. Doster, the counsel for Payne, alias Wood, alias Hall, alias Powell, asked that the Commission would give the defense an opportunity to procure the attendance of George Powell, father of the accused, as a witness; and, in answer to a question by the Court, gave it to be understood that the real name of the prisoner is Powell. Payne has given no intimation as to who he is, and what he is, outside of what he may have communicated to his counsel. Since his counsel set up the plea of insanity, he is even more reticent than before. It is a matter of report that Payne says, in answer to questions concerning his antecedents, "I don't know my name, I was stolen from my parents when quite young."

Some days ago a colored woman who stated that she was formerly a slave of the Lee family was in the Court room, and on seeing Payne she burst into tears. She stated that she had been Payne's nurse; that he was born and raised in Virginia; and was a son of the brother of Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was an officer of the navy, and who, a few years previous to the rebellion, resided in this city. She stated that the full name of the prisoner was Daniel Murray Lee. One officer who visited the room for the purpose, declared that the prisoner was really Daniel Murray Lee, but subsequently another officer who is familiar with the record of the Lee family and knows the members personally, visited the Court room and averred positively that Payne was not a Lee.

If his father is a Florida Powell it is possible that he may be a distant connection of Gen. Lee's—a cousin of Mrs. Custis, (Mrs. Lee's mother), Miss Turner having married into the Powell family of London Va., some years ago, and some of the London Powells have since settled further South. These conflicting stories concerning the prisoner have tended rather to deepen the mystery regarding him than to solve it.

"Sealed proposals" as the chap said when he kissed his sweetheart.

Proclamation of the President Removing Restrictions on Trade in the Southern States.

Whereas, by my proclamation of the 20th of April 1865, all restrictions upon internal, domestic and commercial intercourse, with certain exceptions therein specified and set forth, were removed in such parts of the State of Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and so much of Louisiana as lies east of the Mississippi river as shall be embraced within the lines of national military occupation; and whereas, by my proclamation of the 22d of May, 1865, for reasons therein given, it was declared that certain ports of the United States which had been previously closed against foreign commerce should, with certain specified exceptions, be reopened to such commerce on and after the first day of July next, subject to the laws of the United States, and in pursuance of such regulations as might be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and whereas, I am satisfactorily informed that dangerous combinations against the laws of the United States no longer exist within the State of Tennessee; that the insurrection heretofore existing within said State has been suppressed; that within the boundaries thereof the authority of the United States is undisputed, and that such officers of the United States as have been duly commissioned are in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby declare that all restrictions upon internal, domestic and coastwise intercourse and trade, and upon the removal of products of States heretofore declared in insurrection—reserving and excepting only those relating to contraband of war, as hereinafter recited, and also those which relate to the reservation of rights of the United States to property purchased in the territory of an enemy, heretofore imposed in the territory of the United States east of the Mississippi river—are annulled; and I do hereby direct that they be forthwith removed, and that on and after the first day of July next all restrictions upon foreign commerce with said ports, with the exception and reservation aforesaid, be removed, and that the commerce of said States shall be conducted under the supervision of the regularly appointed officers of the customs provided by law; and such officers of the customs shall receive any captured and abandoned property that may be turned over to them under the law by the military or naval forces of the United States, and dispose of such property as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following articles, contraband of war, are excepted from the effect of this proclamation:—Arms, ammunition, all articles from which ammunition is made, and gray uniforms and cloth.

And I hereby also proclaim and declare that the insurrection, so far as it relates to and within the State of Tennessee and the inhabitants of the said State of Tennessee, as reorganized and constituted under their recently adopted constitution and reorganization, and accepted by them, is suppressed; and therefore, also, that all disabilities and disqualifications attaching to said State and the inhabitants thereof, consequent upon any proclamations issued by virtue of the fifth action of the act entitled, "An act further to provide for collection of duties on imports and for other purposes," approved the thirteenth day of July, 1861, are removed. But nothing herein contained shall be considered or construed as in anywise changing or impairing any of the penalties and forfeitures for treason heretofore incurred under the laws of the United States, or any of the provisions, restrictions or disabilities set forth in my proclamation bearing date the 29th day of May, 1865, or as impairing existing regulation for the suspension of the habeas corpus and the exercise of military laws in cases where it shall be necessary for the general public safety and welfare during the existing insurrection; nor shall this proclamation affect or in any way impair any laws heretofore passed by Congress and duly approved by the President, or any proclamation or orders issued by him during the aforesaid insurrection abolishing slavery, whether of persons or property; but, on the contrary, all such laws and proclamations heretofore made or issued are expressly saved and declared to be in full force and virtue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.