

# WINNSBORO.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1865.

A fine mess of Irish potatoes and cucumbers came to hand Tuesday from our highly esteemed lady friend, Mrs. Dr. J. N. R. COOK, for which she will please accept our hearty thanks.

See auction advertisement of Messrs. ELLIOTT & Co. in to-days paper, of sales to-day.

Also, a notice of the arrival of fresh goods by the same firm.

We will publish, on Tuesday morning next, the remarks of the Hon. W. W. BOYCE, delivered in the Court House in Winnsboro on Wednesday, June 21st, before the public meeting held on that day. Those wishing extra copies of the paper containing the speech, had best order them before publication. All orders left at our office for the paper promptly attended to.

## The Governorship.

In our last issue we published a paragraph taken from the Raleigh Progress which said that the Hon. LEWIS E. PARSONS had been appointed Provisional Governor for South Carolina, and in an editorial on the subject we expressed the opinion that the Progress had made a mis-print in giving our State a Governor. In order to be more thoroughly satisfied about the matter we telegraphed to the editor of the Progress, asking if it was not a mistake that Mr. PARSONS was appointed to the position, when we received an answer that "there has been no Provisional Governor appointed for South Carolina."

We said in the editorial referred to that Mr. PARSONS had likely been appointed as the Governor of Alabama, — and taking the matter in connection with the dispatch received by us from the editor of the Progress, — it places the matter beyond a doubt, that Mr. PARSONS is the Governor of Alabama.

This then settles the question. Mr. PARSONS is the appointed Governor of Alabama and not of South Carolina. We hope to see the Hon. W. W. BOYCE placed in that position over our State.

## Dreaming.

"I had a dream which was not all a dream."

It is difficult to realize the rapid transition our country is at this time experiencing from the stern exactions of war, to the quiet repose of peaceful life; from the smoke and noise of villainous gun powder, to the scenes and sounds of domestic quietude.

Already has the armed array of opposing legions subsided into their wonted pursuits and usual avocations; already has the sword, still stained with the blood of the gallant dead, been turned into the plough-share and pruning-hook, and the verdant fields give promise of fruitful harvests. The temple of Janus is closed once more, and grim-visaged Mars smoothes his wrinkled front, and the majestic and graceful Ceres walks forth upon the earth, crowned with her wreath of golden ears of ripened grain.

The great drama of civil war has closed,—let the curtain drop upon the past; the future, with all its hopes and promises, is before us. History will enshrine our heroes in her pantheon of the brave and good: they have proved our people great in war, we must prove them great in peace. We have a stern task before us; to meet the emergency, demands equal courage and energy; we must labor, endure, suffer; but success awaits us, if we use our talents aright. Soon we hope a Provisional Governor—one of our own citizens we trust—will be appointed; in a week more, our ports will be open to the world; commerce will revive; labor will accommodate itself to its new condition; prosperity and peace will return to our desolated homes; and we, let us hope, will be permitted to enjoy, unmolested, long continued happiness under our own vine and fig tree.

There are at present four distinct delegations from Georgia at Washington.

The quotations for the Charlotte markets are, as we learn by the Democrat, Flour \$4.00 per 100 lbs., Bacon 10 to 11 cents per lb., Cotton 20 cents per lb., Corn \$1.00 per bushel, Molasses 40 to 50 cents per gallon.

Will the Winnsboro News be so good as to report the progress of the repairs on the Charlotte Railroad, and say to what point, in the direction of Winnsboro, the cars now arrive? We have so many fluctuating reports, and nothing authoritative, that the minds of travelers are in a state of bewilderment. It may be well to report, from time to time, the progress in reconstruction of our railways, and the existing state of travelling facilities. We are asked about this very road a dozen times a day.—Columbia Phoenix.

A hard question to answer, Bro. Phoenix. The cars run to White Oak, a point eight miles north of our town. We hear that the road will soon be completed to Adgers, five miles from Winnsboro,—and from all that is reported to us, there it is likely to stick for some time.

As soon as we can get any reliable information in regard to the road, we will be enabled to give our cotem. the progress of work on it. At present we are just as much in the dark as to the status of the road as our worthy cotem.

No action whatever seems to have been made to push rapidly to completion the road,—why, it is said, on account of the President and chief employes of the road being unable to procure labor and iron. We'll have to "wait and watch," and hope for the best.

The Richmond Whig says that Rev. Erdy Johnson, who appears in the conspiracy trial at Washington as counsel for Mrs. Surratt, it is said will confine his argument to a denial of the jurisdiction of the court taking the broad ground that persons charged with crime, who are not in the army or navy, are only amenable to civil courts, where the latter are in operation. It is said to be replete with historical and legal precedents.

Henry Winter Davis has lately employed the following language with reference to the court:

"It is not a court at all, but an unlawful combination of trespassers, usurping the functions of a court, guilty of a crime, and not exercising any authority. \* \* \* A military commission of officers too worthless for field service, ordered to try, and organized to convict."

## Resume of the News.

The probabilities are that the Southern States will all be provided with regular or provisional State governments before the national holiday month. On the 17th instant, President JOHNSON appointed Provisional Governors for the States of Texas and Georgia, and others for Florida and South Carolina are to be appointed immediately.

The following Southern States have elected regular Governors as follows: Kentucky, Thomas E. Bramlette. Maryland, Thomas Swan. Tennessee, William G. Brownlow. Virginia, Francis H. Pierpoint. Missouri, Thomas C. Fletcher. Arkansas, John Murphy. Louisiana, James Madison.

The President has appointed the following Provisional Governors for the States:

North Carolina,	William W. Holden.
Alabama,	Lewis E. Parsons.
Georgia,	James Johnson.
Mississippi,	William L. Sharkey.
Texas,	Andrew J. Hamilton.

Provisional Governors are yet to be appointed for South Carolina and Florida.

An extensive fire, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary has occurred at Saratoga Springs. It broke out about half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, in the United States Hotel.—one account says in two places—and spread rapidly, soon entirely destroying that extensive edifice, ten cottages in the vicinity, the Marion House, Marvin Row, three club houses, a telegraph office and an express office. Two lives were lost.

Governor BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation ordering the election on the first Thursday of August (the 30th) next of a full delegation to

Congress and members of the Legislature in certain districts in which there are vacancies.

Orders have been issued for the dismantling of all the defensive works around Washington excepting twenty two forts and three or four batteries so located as to form a complete defence to the capital on all sides. These, it is said, will be strengthened and improved and permanently garrisoned.

It is stated that amongst the recent petitions for pardon to President JOHNSON are ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, late rebel Vice President, and Robt. E. LEE, late commander of the rebel Army of Northern Virginia. It is said that Mr. STEPHENS confesses himself very penitent for his rebellious course, but pleads in extenuation that he was led into it by the New York Tribune, advocating the right of the Southern people to withdraw from the Union if a majority of them decided in favor of such proceeding.

The Richmond Whig doubts the statement that Gen. LEE has petitioned for pardon under the amnesty proclamation. It says that it can, however, "imagine a reason highly honorable to himself and entirely consistent with all he has done for the step, if it has been taken.

A lady's dressing case has been shipped from England for the great Soldiers' Fair at Chicago. It is to be presented to the prettiest girl in that city, who is to be designated by ballot, the voters paying one dollar for each vote deposited. The article is valued at \$1,000 in gold.

It is proposed to commemorate the next 4th of July by laying the cornerstone of the monument over the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa. There is now on hand for this object \$90,000.

Attorney General SPEED is said to be still ignorant of the place of trial of Mr. Davis, but inclines to the opinion that it will be at Baltimore before Judge CHASE.

There is said to be a combination among Richmond real estate owners, to prevent, by increasing their prices, any Northern men from purchasing.

The total amount of National Bank currency now in circulation is \$140,797,755. The amount issued last week was \$3,025,050.

In his plea for pardon, Ex-President STEPHENS is said to still insist on the righteousness and necessity of Slavery.

Judge UNDERWOOD is still in Washington, but it is not known what disposal will be made of the fifty indictments found in his court.

The various Southern delegations in Washington, and the Provisional Governors thus far appointed, are opposed to negro suffrage.

There are 3,500 rebel prisoners at New Port News Va., 500 hundred of whom are in the hospitals.

Confederate prisoners are passing through Fortress Monroe en route to their homes at the rate of 300 per day.

The Massachusetts Legislature adjourned sine die, May 17.

## EUROPEAN NEWS.

England has unconditionally withdrawn belligerent rights from the rebels. France had previously taken a similar course. Earl Russell, in his official notification, acknowledges that "peace has been restored within the whole territory of which the United States of North America, before the commencement of the civil war, were in undisturbed possession," and states that as a necessary consequence "her Majesty's several authorities in all ports, harbors and waters must henceforth refuse permission to any vessel of war carrying a Confederate flag to enter such ports, harbors and waters," and must require any such vessels forthwith to depart therefrom within twenty-four hours. There is, however, an added proviso that the commander of any rebel vessel may divest his vessel of her warlike character and remain within British waters at his own risk.

France continued to be violently agitated on the Mexican question. M. THURS, the leader of the opposition in

the French Chambers, in a speech on the budget, strongly deprecated the continuance of the French intervention in Mexico, urging that by its cessation an annual saving of at least fifty million francs might be effected. La France console its readers by arguing that the Monroe doctrine does not apply to Mexico, and that America is too exhausted by previous efforts to engage in a foreign war.

On authority of the London Times it is stated that France has notified the Washington government that Mexico is under French protection, and that filibustering will be dealt with without mercy.

Details of the war among the South American republics confirm the successes of the Paraguayan forces. The Paraguayan army is estimated at sixty thousand; the allied forces opposed to them at seventy-five thousand men.

Consols closed in London on the 9th at 90 1/4 a 90 1/2. United States five-twenties were at 67, with brisk business doing.

We gather from the Columbia Phoenix the annexed items:

**RESTORATION OF GOVERNMENT.**—We learn that Mr. Boyce has returned from his mission at Washington; that he saw and was well received by the President, who declared himself in a friendly and indulgent manner as regards the State, and expressed the desire to receive the early avowal of the people in favor of the restoration of the civil authority in the country. He only wants the general showing of the people to this effect to make the appointment of Provisional Governor, when the civil authority would take the place of the military. We have not seen or heard from Mr. Boyce in person, but these statements come to us from trustworthy sources. In respect to the popular movement in South Carolina, we need but add that, so far as we have any direct sources of information, we are led to the belief that the people are moving in every precinct to the same end. The Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Mayor of Columbia, will represent the Columbia committee of citizens in the presentation of their application for reconstruction.

**SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.**—It was our pleasure, a day ago, to meet on the street Mr. President Magrath, of the South Carolina Railroad, and to hear from him that he is pressing forward with all possible energy and agency, in the work of restoring the railroad and facilitating the transportation of persons and freight. Mr. Peake, the able Superintendent, has once more taken the reins in hand, and his well known ability leaves us in little doubt that, by autumn, the road, in its longest extent, will be in perfect operation. The Congaree Bridge is said to be the most embarrassing obstacle at present; but we trust that the cars will soon run up from Charleston to this point, at least, which will greatly lessen the present embarrassment of the traveller to and fro. It will be seen by the advertisement in our paper that the cars leave Orangeburg at 8 a. m. and reach Charleston at 1 p. m. daily.

**MEETING OF ST. GEORGE.**—A meeting of the people of St. George's (Dorchester) was held on the 15th, at Ross Station; R. J. Limehouse, Chairman, and J. M. Cantwell, Secretary. Resolutions were passed expressing the desire of the citizens to return to the United States; to request of the President the appointment of a Provisional Governor of the State, and humbly recommending the Hon. W. W. Boyce for this position. R. J. Limehouse and D. W. Shuler were nominated as delegates to a convention of the people of the State.

A meeting of citizens of Orangeburg, with the view to reconstruction of the Union, passed the usual resolutions to this effect, and appointed a committee of twenty-five to draft, report and make petition to the President to restore the civil government. The people of Newberry and of other districts are preparing for the adoption of like measures.

An opportunity will be afforded our friends in the country, in a few days, of disposing of their beef cattle to advantage. Beef can be sold to the Commissary of the 1st Provisional Brigade, at Orangeburg or Columbia, on vouchers given by the Quartermaster, payable in cash at Orangeburg. From eight to ten cents per pound will be paid.

L. W. Spratt, Esq., Dr. J. S. Buist and Dr. S. Chalbone Brown, are announced in Charleston as recent arrivals, to the great satisfaction of their professional and personal friends.

The dwelling house of Gov. Magrath, at Aiken, with all its contents, has been destroyed by fire—supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

**THE NORFOLK INDICTMENTS.**—The following is the official statement of the names of the thirty-seven persons indicted for treason in the United States District Court sitting at Norfolk, Va.

Montgomery D. Corse, late Major General in the rebel army; Richard Snowden Andrews, Henry B. Taylor, Charles James Faulkner, late U. S. Minister to France; William N. McVeigh, of Alexandria; Richard S. Ewell, and Jubal A. Early, late Lieut. Generals in the rebel army; Wm. S. Winder, son of the late Gen. Winder; Robert Ould, Commissioner of Exchange of Prisoners; Geo. Booker, Cornelius Boyle, a Washington secessionist; W. H. Payne and Thomas P. Turner, James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of war; William Burton Richards, jr., Wade Hampton, late Lieut. General rebel cavalry forces; Richard H. Dulaney, of Alexandria; Wm. E. Taylor, John De Bree, James Longstreet, late Lieut. General rebel army; Robert E. Lee, late General-in-Chief rebel army; Oscar F. Baxter, William Mahone, late Major General rebel army; William Smith, late rebel Governor of Virginia; Eppa Hunton, late member of rebel Congress from Virginia; Roger A. Pryor, late high private in the rebel army; Daniel R. Bridgeford, Chas. K. Mallory, George W. C. Lee, son of Gen. Lee, Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the rebel army and formerly Lieutenant Colonel United States Army; William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, son of Gen. Lee; Henry A. Wise, ex-Governor of Virginia and late Brigadier General rebel army; Benjamin Huger, George W. Alexander, Richard H. Booker, Fitzhugh Lee, nephew of Gen. Lee and late Major General in the rebel army; Thomas S. Block, late Speaker of the rebel House of Representatives and formerly member of the United States Congress.

**STEPHENS EXPLANATORY.**—Alexander H. Stephens, in his lengthy argument on the reasons and causes which induced him to join the rebel Confederacy, says that he, always believed in the right of secession, but never in the policy. He was educated to believe in the right of secession, from whence sprang his convictions, and he was strengthened in those convictions by the last annual message of President Buchanan, and the opinion of Attorney General Black. He was also confirmed in his views by the "able and honest efforts of the New York Tribune." He claims that he exerted all his faculties to their utmost to prevent secession, and that he accepted the Vice Presidency of the Confederacy only because it was tendered unanimously, and for the purpose of preserving, as far as lay in his power, those great principles of freedom which lie at the foundation of American constitutional liberty. He desired to make the Constitution of the Confederacy as near as possible like that of the United States; and in this he claims he succeeded. All the points in regard to freedom and the safeguards of liberty were his work.

On the 3d inst., the Government steamer Tristram Shandy, from Fortress Monroe, having on board James A. Seddon, late rebel Secretary of War; Judge Campbell, former rebel Assistant Secretary of War and one of the Hampton Roads Peace Commissioners; and R. M. T. Hunter, late one of the rebel Senators from Virginia, arrived at Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, to which stronghold these men were committed to await their trial for treason. [New York Herald, 12th.]

A detachment of the 9th Ohio troops arrived here on Sunday afternoon, and no little stir was exhibited by the colored population, who swarmed these visitors like bees around a gum. Their reception was cool and threw a damp on their feelings, water being squirted on them by the 9th Ohio, and other indignities. Satisfied with this the crowd dispersed. The detachment consisted of fifteen men, under command of a lieutenant, and were sent here as a guard to conduct specie deposited in the bank of Newberry to Chester. They left on Monday morning. [Newberry Herald, 21st.]

The defects of the present system of national taxation are being discussed with much earnestness throughout the country. The Albany Argus thinks the whole scheme of taxation and of exemptions devised hastily and crudely, and in a moment of national turmoil and danger, and when artful men could take advantage of the straits of Government and of the condition of the country. It should be revised, the Argus insists, and equitably readjusted, so that all should bear an equal share, and none be exempted or favored.