

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, December 19, 1865.

## New Advertisements.

Sea notice from Miss S. A. Finney.

Mr G. A. Woodward notifies of resumption of the exercises of the Mount Zion Institution, on the first of February next.

T. W. Woodward offers Steam Mill for sale.

Jas. D. Milnor has received a tempting assortment of confits and delicacies of all kinds, expressly adapted to a Christmas palate, also toys, &c. Read his notice.

Bacot & Rivers offer a choice assortment of groceries required for the festivities of the season.

## Re-action.

Our advices from Washington indicate a palpable reaction from the intemperate spirit, and animosity so freely exhibited by the radicals on the first two or three days of the session. They display a caution and considerateness in their manoeuvres perfectly at variance with the recklessness that characterized their initiatory proceedings.

In the Senatorial caucus, as will be seen by our Washington dispatches, a long discussion terminated in a material and very significant modification of the resolution of STEVENS that contained the carefully prepared platform upon which the campaign has to be conducted. In the caucus Senator DOOLITTLE appeared in an "able speech" as an open advocate of Southern restoration and a supporter of the re-construction policy of President JOHNSON. RAYMOND the editor of the N. Y. Times, the ancient oracle of Black Republicanism, has given in his adhesion to conservatism. And even HORACE GREELEY in the letter which we publish to-day counsels harmony and moderation, in a style that can scarcely be recognized as the utterance of the formidable old propagandist of Abolitionism, and the life long enemy of the South.

Meanwhile the President remains firm and unmoved, and in all his communications, as in his dispatch to Governor PERRY, expresses the language of the bouyancy and confidence that spring from a consciousness of strength and rectitude.

Whether these manifestations eventuate in the admission of Southern members or not, it is clear at least that the Radicals have unmasked their strength and discovered more weakness than we had hoped. Even though their numerical superiority may enable them to exclude the South from participation in the Government, 'tis apparent after balancing the strength of the opposing parties, that with the powerful aid of the veto power of the President, we are for the present secure against oppressive and tyrannical legislation.

**GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.**—Provisional Gov. Perry has furnished us with the following highly gratifying despatch received yesterday from President Johnson:

WASHINGTON, December 11. — I thank you for your despatch. It is gratifying to know that the message was favorably received. In a few days, you will receive full instructions as to being relieved as Provisional Governor. I hope that all will move off right, in a few days, with Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON,  
President United States.

**REVIVAL OF THE CREDIT SYSTEM.**—The N. Y. Independent says on this point in reference to the goods trade in that city:

The feature of the trade now most noticeable is the great increase of sales on credit. The currency is not yet on such a stable basis as to justify credits as before the notes given fall due, it is very likely a change in the state of the money market may take place, to render payment of notes very uncertain. A change of the currency will be made sooner or later, and when it does come the shock will be great. The only safe plan is to sell and buy for cash, until we get specie payment again.

[Communicated.]

COLUMBIA, Dec. 14, 1865.

Dear Notes:—Since my last letter a slow, dismal rain has been falling, dreary enough at all times, but with the blank, crumbling walls and lack of all animation on the streets, the prospect is cheerless enough. They are fortunate who have a supply of wood such a night as this, and fit subjects of congratulation if that supply is to be continued throughout the winter. How many who in times gone by sat by their bright coal fires, have a chilly prospect ahead through the long winter evenings. But, enough of this, circumstances sometimes will induce such reflections—but your correspondent is not one of those who look on the dark side of life. Rain does not stop the legislation, and it has gone on briskly. A matter of general interest is the bill to repeal the usury laws, which has passed the House, and is now under animated discussion in the Senate. The House has passed it on former occasions, but it has always been killed in the Senate, where it is likely to meet with the same fate again, though it has strong supporters. The stay law a subject of no less interest to every one has also passed the House, but is not yet under consideration in the Senate. Though you may be interested at any time in the House, where there is continual debating, and that body is acknowledged to be of more than average ability, and the Senate is not altogether free of a disposition to talk, with the exceptions of the two bills I have mentioned, the other subjects are principally of incorporations and petitions of Railroad Companies, &c., which, though of exceeding interest to the parties immediately concerned, only afford interest to others on account of the debates. The appropriation bill is to be read for the first time to-day. As it is apt to come in collision with the report of the Retrenchment Committee, a lively time is expected over it. Many bills and other matters of importance are yet to be considered and owing to press for time the House has made several night sessions. A proposition of the same kind was submitted to the Senate, but that body rejected it. It is not as convenient now as formerly, when the State House was so convenient to the hotels and boarding houses. Credit is given to a report that Gov. Perry has received a communication from President Johnson, to the effect that he would in a short time be relieved from his duties as Provisional Governor, and he expressed the hope that in a short time, the duties would be opened to the Southern members. Nothing that we have seen of their proceeding, so far, in the papers, gives us reason to believe such will be the case, though there seems to be a disposition to make an exception in the case of the members from Tennessee. Your correspondent acknowledges that though bracing himself up for the occasion, he tried to feel as indifferent as possible, he felt considerable relief at hearing this piece of news. This is the day fixed upon for the election for Judges and Chancellors, and it has been resolved to continue the voting until all the vacancies are filled. It will no doubt be very tiresome, and in all probability will continue to another day. The Joint Committee appointed to report on the proposition of Col. Childs, to purchase the Columbia Canal, has reported favorably and a commission will be appointed to arrange terms. There is a perfect dearth of local items of interest. The points of attraction, principally the campus and hotels are widely separated, so that any one to visit them in such weather would have to be provided with better boots than your correspondent can boast of owning. The campus presents quite a lively appearance now; besides the legislators, numbers are drawn by the post office with the legislature. The crowd around the window every morning reminds one of old times. The entire premises will have to undergo complete renovation should the State need them soon. While the houses approp-

riated to the use of the professors and occupied by them and refugees now, give an air of respectability to the place, the others are used as headquarters, offices, hospital and negro quarters. Hope in my next to give some interesting items concerning the elections and congratulate ourselves on the return of fair weather.

Both houses have agreed to adjourn on Tuesday 19th inst.

"N'IMPORTE."

## Mr. Seward's Account of the Attack upon Him—An Interesting Story.

The American correspondent of the London Spectator writes that he recently heard Mr. Frederick Seward give the following account of their own sensation at the time of the attempted assassination:

"Mr. Frederick Seward said that on stepping from his bed-room into the passage and seeing the assassin, he merely wondered what he was doing there, and called him to account. On his resisting the fellow's endeavor to press into Mr. Seward's room, the assassin drew a revolver, which he presented at Mr. Frederick Seward's head. What followed, it must be remembered, took place in a few seconds. Mr. Frederick Seward's first thought was, 'That's a navy revolver.'"

"The man pulled the trigger, but it only snapped, and his intended victim thought, 'That the cap missed fire.'"

"His next sensation was that of confusion, and being upon the floor, resting upon his right arm, which, like his father's jaw, was barely recovered from a fracture—the assassin had felled him to the floor with the butt of the pistol—he put his hand to his head, and finding a hole there, he thought, 'That cap did not miss fire after all.'"

"Then he became insensible, and remained so for two days and more. His first indication of returning consciousness was the question, 'Have you got the ball out?' after which he fell off again into a comatose condition, which was of long continuance.

"On the very afternoon of the day when Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Frederick Seward, who was Assistant Secretary of State, had asked his father what preparation should be made for the presentation of Sir Frederick Bruce, which was to take place the next day. Mr. Seward gave him the points of a reply to be made to Sir Frederick, and he laid the outline of the speech upon the President's table, and, as I have previously informed my readers, Mr. Lincoln that afternoon wrote out the reply, adopting Mr. Seward's suggestions, and thus preparing that reception of the British Minister by President Johnson, which was regarded at the time by the people to whose representative it was addressed as so friendly and fair, and dignified.

"Mr. Frederick Seward's first inquiry after he came fully to his senses, which was a long time after the assassination, was: 'Has Sir Frederick Bruce been presented?' He thought that only one night had passed since he knew not what had happened to him, and his mind took up matters just where it had left them.

"Mr. Seward's mental experience during his supposed assassination was in its nature so like that of his son, that it raised the question whether this absence of consternation and observation of minute particulars is not common in circumstances of unexpected and not fully apprehended peril. Mr. Seward was laying upon his side, close to the edge of his bed, with his head resting in a frame, which had been made to give him ease and to protect his broken jaw from pressure.

"He was trying to keep awake, having been seized upon by a sick man's fancy. It was that if he slept he would wake up with lock-jaw. He was brought to full consciousness by the scuffle in the passage way, followed by the entrance of the assassin, and the cry of Miss Seward, 'O! he will kill my father.'"

But he saw nothing of his assailant until a hand appeared above his face, and then his thought was, 'What handsome cloth that overcoat is made of.' The assassin's face then appeared, and the helpless statesman only thought, 'What a handsome man!' (Payne was a fine looking fellow.)

"Then came a sensation as of rain striking him smartly upon one side of his face and neck, then quickly the same upon the other side, but he felt no severe pain. This was the assassin's knife. The blood spouted, he thought 'My time has come,' and falling from the bed to the floor, fainted. His first sensation of returning consciousness was that he was drinking tea, and that it tasted good. Mrs. Seward was giving

him tea with a spoon. He heard low voices around him, asking and replying as to whether it would be possible for him to recover. He could not speak, but his eyes showed his consciousness, and that he desired to speak. They brought him a porcelain tablet, on which he managed to write, 'Give me some more tea. I shall get well.' And from that moment he has slowly but steadily recovered health and strength."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### The Anti-Slavery Constitutional Amendment Ratified by Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1865.

Secretary Seward to-day received the following telegram, addressed to him by Samuel E. May, Secretary of State of Oregon:

SALEM, Oregon, Dec. 12, 1865.

Oregon ratified the anti-slavery amendment to the constitution of the United States yesterday. Glory to God!

SERENADE TO DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Daniel S. Dickinson was serenaded at Willard's Hotel to-night, and responded in a characteristic speech. He said "Andrew Johnson is not a hot house plant, but a mountain oak, which defies the fury of the thunder-gust; intrepid, yet patient; firm, but forgiving. With the Union and the Constitution as his pillar and his cloud he seeks to reconcile and bring together again the estranged children of a common father. Let us aid him in the good work and secure its accomplishment."

THE SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES.

One of the fragments of Thad. Stevens resolution, which was lopped off by the Senate pruning knife, came up to-day as a separate resolution, and was agreed to by the House. It is a closing paragraph of the resolution as at first offered, and provides for the reference of all papers and credentials from the late Confederacy to the select committee without debate. Several conservative republicans voted against it.

TREASON AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

The democratic side of the House was compelled to-day to define its position on the question of treason and its punishment, by Henderson, of Oregon, who introduced a terse resolution saying "treason is a crime and ought to be punished." Long John Wentworth insisted on the ayes and nays for the purpose of mailing the opposition to the record. The democracy gave the resolution a hearty support, every one of them voting. No nays were recorded.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 11. — A Senatorial caucus, held to-day occupied three hours of its session in deliberating upon the House joint resolution of Mr. Stevens; it was lively. The radicals severely attacked the President's policy, and Senator Doolittle defended it in an able speech. Upon a vote, it was decided by 15 to 14 to strike out the important portion of the resolution, as follows: "And until the committee's report shall have been made and finally acted on by Congress, no member shall be received into either House from any of the so called Confederate States, and all papers relating to the representatives of said States, shall be referred to said committee without debate."

The resolution, thus modified, was adopted by the caucus, and reads as follows:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled, That a committee of fifteen members shall be appointed, nine of whom shall be members of the House and six of the Senate, who shall enquire into the condition of the States which formed the so-called Confederate States of America, and report whether they or any of them are entitled to be represented in either House of Congress, with leave to report at any time, by bill or otherwise."

The result is a complete triumph for the conservatives, as it leaves the question of the early admission of the Tennessee delegation, and perhaps other Southern Congressmen, for the decision of each House, with debate. Senator Anthony was selected to present the modified resolution to the Senate to-morrow.

Commercial.

CHARLOTTE, December 13.—Cotton market still quite dull, and but few seem disposed to operate in it for the present, under apprehension of legislation by Congress, which may greatly affect the price. Sales, to-day, light, at from 20 a 24c. Gold still on the decline; buying rates 42½.

NEW YORK, December 13.—Liverpool dates the 2d of December received. Sales for the week 96,000 bales, closing firm at 1½ advance. Sales on Saturday 20,000 bales. Prices firm and partly advanced another quarter of a penny. Middling Orleans was quoted on Friday, 21½, 21½d.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Cotton advancing with sales of four thousand bales at 49 to 50 cents per pound. Naval stores firm. Gold 45½.

From the Darlington New Era.

## Meeting of Planters.

In response to an invitation from Gen. Richardson, a meeting of Planters was held in the Court House on Friday the 8th instant, for consultation with regard to contracts with freedmen and other matters.

Dr. H. Williamson was, on motion of Gen. Richardson, called to the Chair, and Jas. H. Norwood appointed Secretary.

Gen. Richardson, at the request of the Chairman, explained the object of the meeting in some well-timed and pertinent observations, remarking particularly upon the importance of negro labor to the South, and the improbability, if not impossibility, of obtaining a supply of any other kind of labor for many years to come. He stated that if the whole tide of foreign emigration were turned upon South Carolina, it would not for some time supply the demand for labor here.

Several forms of contracts were submitted to the meeting, and discussed by different gentlemen in attendance upon the meeting, among whom were Gen. Richardson, Messrs. R. Rogers, T. P. Lide, E. A. Law, A. F. Edwards, J. Dupre, J. H. Norwood, B. F. Whittemore and Dr. John O. Bronson. Gen. Saxton who was expected at the meeting did not attend.

Several propositions were submitted, but the meeting finally adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the whole subject of the form of contract between freedmen and employers for labor during the ensuing year, be referred to a committee of seven, consisting of the following gentlemen: Hon. T. P. Lide, R. Rogers, B. F. Williamson, S. H. Wilds, W. H. Evans, Jas. McCowan and Dr. R. L. Hart, and that they be requested to report to an adjourned meeting to be held on such day as the said committee may appoint, and Gen. Saxton be invited to attend said meeting.

On consultation the committee appointed the third Monday in December as the day for the adjourned meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.  
H. WILLIAMSON,  
Chairman.  
J. H. Norwood, Secretary.

Married on the evening of the 12th instant, by the Rev. Wm. E. Boggs, at the residence of the bride's father—R. E. ELLISON, Esq., Mr. JUDE ROBINSON of Orangeburg and Miss MARY Y. ELLISON of Fairfield.

## For Sale.

A TWENTY HORSE ENGINE, with Crisp Mill and Bolting apparatus. Engine warranted as good as new.  
T. W. WOODWARD.  
Dec 19/65-5

## Notice.

MISS S. A. FINNEY expects to resume the duties of her School on Tuesday, January 2d, 1866, at the residence of Miss Porcher, Main St. Terms, \$15 00 in currency, per session of five months.  
Dec 19/65-8w

## MT. ZION INSTITUTE, WINNSBORO, S. C.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed the 1st Monday in February, 1866.

## OFFICERS.

G. A. WOODWARD, Principal.  
Rev. W. P. DeBOSE, A. M., Assistants,  
W. M. DWIGHT,  
Terms per session, payable half in advance, the balance at the close of the session.  
Board, with Tuition in all the branches except Philosophy, Chemistry and French, \$100 00  
Tuition of day scholars in the classical or higher English and Mathematical Departments, 25 00  
Tuition in other branches, from \$10 to 20 00  
Course of Chemistry and Philosophy, 10 00  
French, 15 00  
Contingent charge for each pupil, 2 00  
Dec 19/65-4