

WINNSBORO.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1865.

To our Friends at Youngsville, 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 are indebted to Mr. Jno. H. CATHCART for a late copy of the *Charlotte Bulletin*; also to Dr. J. R. COOK for our Columbia contemporary.

We have also received from our father at Charlotte, late copies of Northern papers, through the favor of Mr. L. W. DUVAL.

A Theft.

Some person or persons entered the office of THE NEWS on Saturday last and took therefrom *Seventy cents*, in silver. Though the amount is small, yet the principle is the same. "He who steals my purse, steals trash!" says SHAKESPEARE, but the fellow who cabaged our money, took that with which we intended to butter ourself. Surely he who would steal from an editor, would do anything mean. He has no soul.

We copy the following from the *Washington Chronicle* of the 28th May:

"VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT BY SOUTHERN DELEGATIONS.—The President was waited upon yesterday by delegations from several of the Southern States, among them Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama. The object of these interviews appears to be to learn upon what terms the States represented can return to the Union. The result of them has not yet been announced."

By the *Charleston Courier* of the 26th May we learn that the trains are now running regular to that point. Telegraphic communication with Orangeburg has also been opened.

Important Proclamation.

President JOHNSON has issued a very important proclamation. It declares all ports of the United States, with the exception of Galveston, La Salle, Brazos de Santiago, Point Isabel and Brownsville, open to foreign trade and commerce after July 1 next ensuing. All restrictions upon trade east of the Mississippi, with the exception of articles contraband of war, are removed after

The President having, in a former proclamation, declared that the United States found in the Mississippi will be better off, possessing none of the rights of war, now declares that all so-called Confederate privateers will be treated as pirates, and that date of July 1, pirates.

The *Charleston Courier* thus speaks of the reply of Gov. MAGNATH to the order of Gen. GILLMORE, in reference to the Governor's subsistence proclamation, &c.:

"In his reply to Gen. Gillmore's order, he gives his reasons for the action taken with regard to the subsistence stores left after the surrender of Gen. Johnston's army. The destitute condition of the people in the upper districts, many of them perishing for want of food, and the lawless action of roving bands and irresponsible parties in appropriating these stores, called, he says, for prompt and decisive measures. He closes by gracefully yielding to the powers that be, and expresses a willingness to answer whenever called upon to appear."

A Resume of the News.

Northern journals we make the following resume of the news contained in their columns:

Trade is improving in Mobile, goods arriving in large quantities by every steamer.

Trains from Meridian, Miss., are arriving every day at Mobile with paroled soldiers and officers of Gen. DICK TAY-

lor's command. They are fast filling up the city.

The Fifth army corps had a grand torch light procession on Thursday night at their camp ground in the vicinity of Washington, in honor of the termination of the war, and as a demonstration of the joy of the men over the prospect of their speedy return to their peaceful homes. The scene presented is reported to be a stirring one.

The contribution to the national debt still goes on in New York. The number of shares taken, at \$10,000 per share, amounted to the sum of \$2,375,000.

A bill of indictment has been found against Jno. C. BRECKINRIDGE, by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia. The District Attorney of Washington made the announcement in court, and asked for the issuance of a bench warrant for BRECKINRIDGE's arrest, and for the proper steps to be taken to bring DAVIS up for trial. The overt act upon which these indictments are founded is the rebel raid into the District of Columbia in July, 1864.

Reports from New Orleans state that Colonel SPRAGUE, of General Pope's staff, who has recently returned from a conference with General KIRBY SMITH, was unsuccessful in his negotiations. The LEE and JOHNSTON terms were offered SMITH, for the surrender of his Trans-Mississippi army; but, though it is said he was disposed to accept them and give up further contest, nothing decisive could be accomplished, owing to the rebel Gens. PARSONS and SHELBY demanding amnesty for themselves. If they are not granted this they propose to join MAXWELL. The rebel troops are reported to be deserting rapidly. A number of cotton laden boats are up Red river, waiting permission to come out into the Mississippi.

A fight took place on the 12th ult., in Texas—one account locating it near the old Polo Alto battle field, and another Boco del Chico Pass—between a detachment of national troops under Colonel BARRETT and the rebels under General SLAUGHTER, in which the latter were at first driven twenty miles towards Brownsville, Texas. The rebels, however, received reinforcements, and Colonel BARRETT was compelled to retreat to Brazos, losing seventy-two men killed, wounded and missing. The rebels fired into a French steamer which was moving by the Rio Grande, during the contest, and drove her back down the river.

Later news from the Trans-Mississippi Department will be found in another column, over the signature of the Secretary of War, which gives the news of the surrender of the Confederate forces in that Department.

Governor PIERPONT left Washington Thursday for Richmond, to assume control of affairs there as Executive of the State of Virginia.

From Washington we are informed that the action of the Captain General of Cuba in accepting the surrender of the rebel ram *Stonewall* is considered to be in conformity with amity towards the United States, and that it meets the approval of the government.

Lieutenant Commander THORNTON, of the navy, with three vessels, recently made a very successful expedition up the Roanoke river to Halifax, N. C., lately the location of an embryo rebel navy yard, where he captured several vessels with valuable cargoes. The Roanoke river has been cleared of obstructions, and a number of pieces of artillery sunk in it by the rebels, but which have been raised. A large quantity of rebel government cotton is stored along the Roanoke river, and will be captured by the national forces.

The trial of the conspirators engaged in the assassination of LINCOLN still is being pushed forward in Washington. DAVIS' trial will likely come off some time this week.

In New York, on the 26th May, the cotton market was dull, and prices were 10 to 20 lower, with sales of 600 bales. We quote for Upland:

Ordinary 37; Good ordinary 42; Mid-

dling 49; Good middling 51; Middling fair 54.

It is anticipated that a revolution will occur in Spain. The political, financial, and sectarian troubles are accumulating, and people seem to have outgrown their rulers.

News from New Orleans and Mexico.

New Orleans, May 21, via Cairo, May 26, 1865.—Cotton is quoted at New Orleans at 40c. for strictly low middling. Good grades are scarce. White sugar, 18c. Cuba molasses, 50c.

The New Orleans and Jackson Railroad will soon be in running order.

Parties from Northern Mexico represent that the liberal party is growing strong and popular, and believe they will soon possess the northern part of the country.

EXCITEMENT IN STAUNTON, VA.—ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—The *Alexandria (Virginia) State Journal* publishes the following telegram:

"HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, STAUNTON, VA., May 18, 1865.

"To Governor Pierpont:

"Sir: An attempt was made last evening to assassinate Brigadier-General J. H. Duval, commanding United States forces at this place.

"The General was not hurt. All possible measures are being made to lead to the arrest of the would-be assassin. Details will be sent you by courier.

"Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. RIDER, "Capt. and A. A. G."

GENERAL FORREST ADVISING CON- CILIATION.—General Forrest issued an address to his troops on the 9th instant, announcing the surrender of Dick Taylor, and earnestly advising them to lay aside all feelings, submit to the powers that be, go home, be good citizens, and use their best exertions to restore peace and order. The *Memphis Bulletin* denies the story of Forrest's death.

JEFF. DAVIS IN IRONS.—There is a sensation story published in one of the Philadelphia papers that Jeff. Davis has been put in irons; that he resisted terribly when the manacles were put on; that he first raved and then wept, and wanted the guards to shoot him. There is probably not a word of truth in the statement. If true, the act is certainly without the sanction of the President, and will not be tolerated by him. There is no need of any such mode of securing the rebel chief. All accounts show that he cannot escape from the casemate which has been prepared for his confinement. No good and strong government does an unnecessary act. This, if true, bad as Jeff. Davis is, would come under this head. It is, therefore, fair to believe that the whole story was made up to sell, regardless of all other consideration.—*N. Y. Herald.*

[From the New York Herald.]
The Domestic Policy of President Johnson.

The sudden collapse of the rebellion forced upon the administration of President Johnson, at its very outset, the consideration of questions of greater importance than have fallen to the lot of any Executive since the foundation of our government, except that of President Lincoln. The latter entered upon his duties just as the hydra of secession was commencing to bid defiance to the government, and preparing to strike its ponderous blows for its overthrow. Following the drift of events, and guided step by step by public opinion, he conducted us through his four years term, filled with dramatic events of fearful and startling import. Mr. Lincoln entered upon the second term, which was brought to a tragical conclusion, just as the monster rebellion was passing away like the mist before the morning sun. His sudden death placed Mr. Johnson at the helm of the government, who had hardly time to take a survey of his new position before he was called upon to consider questions of peace instead of war. His advent to the Chief Magistrate's chair marked a new epoch in our history, and brought to the responsibilities of the great office a man whose sternness and courage had proved the stoutest hearts in the country divided into two camps, which had been wrestling with each other in deadly combat for four years. A portion enraged and embittered by the sudden murder of its leader, and the other chafing under defeat. There was an enraged people on one side to appease, and a conquered one on the other to conciliate, that harmony, law and order might be restored and one harmonious whole result. To accomplish this he had to meet the question of punishment and pardon of offenders, as well as adopt some plan to place the machinery of the local government in Southern States into operation, and adjust them in their appropriate sphere in the nation-

al government. To this task have the efforts of President Johnson's administration been directed, and a general line of policy on reconstruction, punishment and amnesty marked out, although not fully completed in all its minor details.

The President and his Cabinet have had many long sessions over these problems, and debated by the hour numerous hearings of this proposed domestic policy. Compelled to grapple at the very threshold of his administration with questions which were to determine the future of the country, it is but natural there should be a great anxiety in the mind of the public for the decision. To consider the question of reconstruction it was necessary to analyze the Southern mind and examine into the real condition of the people. Was their submission of a character to necessitate holding them under military rule, or would the discipline of the civil law be sufficient to meet all requirements, were questions to be decided. They were questions to be determined, not for to-day, but for all time to come. These by necessity brought the President face to face with the policy of punishment and pardon of the principal offenders. To decide the nice point where the line should be drawn between the requirements of justice on the one hand, and conciliation on the other, was no easy task. In following the constitution as the chart, these problems are, however, solved. Thus in the question of negro suffrage, while the politicians were taking sides and Chief Justice Chase preparing to commence a stumping tour on the subject, it is said the President pushed it from his table, declaring it too early to consider that question. The constitution has placed the control of the elective franchise in the respective States; it does not, therefore, come under the jurisdiction of the general government. This view leads us to the conclusion that the President will adhere to his democratic idea in his reconstruction policy; and that the influence of the radical concentration party of Sumner, Chandler and associates is on the wane.

The adoption of a policy to encourage and aid the people in the Southern States to resume their proper relations with the national government, would appear to be the natural sequel to this. Reconstruction would more easily come through the temporary appointment of provisional governors, who, like Governor Pierpont of Virginia, should be required to call elections as early as possible, and allow the people to select officials of their own choice to manage civil affairs. In thus placing in the hands of the people themselves, the management of their own local affairs, justice as well as precautionary measures demands the punishment of some of those who were instrumental and responsible in plunging the South into the maelstrom of secession. In performing this duty it is not necessary to execute upon the scaffold those convicted of treason. The ends of justice can be served by confining hanging to those convicted of participation in the assassination conspiracy, and to those alone. Those who are brought before the bar of justice for treason should not be allowed any such opportunity to become martyrs, but should be banished from the country, and like Arnold, wander about the world as exiles, with the finger of scorn pointed at them and universally despised. Many of these offenders can with perfect safety be left to the tender mercies of the people whom they have deceived and ruined, and be allowed to make their peace the best way they can. There need be no fear that they will be permitted to practice treason again. Pardons and amnesty should be full and complete when given, that no class may be left with a portion and not all the rights and privileges of citizens, but entitled to all its benefits, if any. Those who are not accorded all these privileges should be refused a home and protection here. Nor do we consider it possible to settle upon any class to be punished for treason, nor to draw a line and declare that all on one side should be pardoned and those on the other punished. It must be apparent to all that there is a marked difference between the guilt of those holding positions of the same rank. Each case of punishment could be more properly determined upon its own merits.

These, in short, would seem to us the general outline of the domestic policy of President Johnson, which he would adopt as a natural consequence of the course which he has been pursuing. The arrangement of minor details in the future might render it necessary to vary it in some unimportant particulars, but with that as the general landmark, success would seem to us certain and sure. The country, under that policy, would sooner recover from the effects of the rebellion than any other and the nation, in unity in all its parts, would rise up in its majesty and push onward with rapid strides towards unthought-of greatness.

LATEST NEWS

The Amnesty Proclamation.

Who are to Receive its Benefits and Who are to be Disfranchised.

Appointment of a Provisional Governor for North Carolina.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

Surrender of that Department

AN OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

THE AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

The following contains the most important features of the amnesty proclamation, which has been issued by President JOHNSON. Its length, and the lateness of the hour in which it was received, prevents us publishing it in this issue of our paper. It will appear in our next.

The proclamation grants pardon, with a restoration of all their rights of property, excepting in slaves, to certain classes of persons who have been engaged in the rebellion, on condition of their subscribing to the oath of allegiance to the government.

The proclamation also defines who, among the insurgents, will not be allowed to avail themselves of the benefits of this amnesty. These are divided into fourteen distinct classes, including those who have been domestic or foreign agents of the rebel government; those who resigned judicial, congressional, military or naval positions to aid the rebellion; officers in the rebel army above the rank of colonel, and in the rebel navy above the rank of lieutenant, and those below these ranks who were educated in the national academies; all who have been guilty of cruel treatment to prisoners of war; all the rebel Governors of States; persons who have left the national lines, either to enter those of the insurgents or to go to foreign countries, to aid the rebellion; all persons engaged in rebel piracy on the ocean, the lakes and rivers and the Northern border raiders; persons voluntarily participating in the rebellion whose taxable property is estimated at over twenty thousand dollars, and all those who have heretofore taken the oath of allegiance to the government and violated it.

Any persons of these excepted classes who desire the benefits of amnesty, must make special application to the President for pardon, when their cases will be examined, and such clemency extended as the facts may warrant.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR FOR NORTH CAROLINA, &c., &c.

Another important proclamation has been issued by the President, appointing William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and directing that he proceed immediately, in his official capacity, to make arrangements for calling a convention to alter or amend the State constitution and restore civil government. Only persons who are thoroughly loyal to the national government, and have subscribed to the oath of allegiance, will be permitted to vote for delegates to this convention. The convention is to provide for putting the civil machinery in motion, and is given the power to decide upon the question of negro suffrage in the State, or it may pass this question for decision over to the Legislature meeting under the new arrangement. The military commanders in the State are directed to give Governor Holden every assistance necessary for the efficient performance of his duties.

The President also directs that the Secretaries of State, Treasury, Navy and Interior and the Postmaster General, the Attorney General and the District Judge pro-ected to put in force within the limits of North Carolina all laws within the province of their several departments, and to restore the operations of national authority therein.

AN OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

WASHINGTON, May 27, 8.30 p.m.

Major General Dix, New York.—A despatch from General Canby, dated at New Orleans yesterday, the 26th inst., states that arrangements for the surrender of the Confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been concluded. They include the men and material of both the army and navy.

HOWARD M. STANTON, Secretary of War.