

New Advertisements.

See notice "McMaster's Hotel"  
Also "Fashionable Dress Making."

Hon. W. W. Boyce.

About ten days ago, this distinguished citizen took his departure from Winnsboro for Washington, where he designs locating himself in the practice of his profession of law. This event, terminating as it does, his citizenship of the State, and his relations with her politics, affords the occasion for the address which we lay before our readers this morning.

It is an able and instructive and philosophical review of his whole public career and an exposition of what Mr. Boyce considers the blunders and errors of each section in the political contest that preceded and culminated in the disruption of the Government and the late calamitous war.

Emanating as this letter does from a profound thinker and statesman, and an active participant in all the great questions and issues that have agitated the country for many years, it will be read with interest by all, however, disposed many may be, to dissent from particular views.

It is the law of high position to engender opposition and enmity, and misrepresentation, and Mr. Boyce's career furnishes no exception to this principle in respect at least to one or two passages to which he touchingly alludes. But whatever asperities may have been created by the antagonism of politics and ideas, we are sure, our whole State like him will remember only his eminent services, and will recognize in his public life a large and comprehensive ability, great forecast, unblemished patriotism and devotion to her interests.

Government Stock.

The annexed letter was handed to us by a gentleman of our town and we cheerfully give it publicity for the benefit of such of our citizens as may be affected by it. The views of Gen. GILMORE as stated by Gov. PERRY are exactly what common fairness and equity demand. It has all along struck us that the seizure or compulsory delivery, and sale, of stock abandoned by the United States army as sick, broken down and useless, and in many cases resurrected almost from the dead and rendered valuable and efficient by the care and attention and at the expense of citizens without compensation, or pecuniary acknowledgement of any kind is an extraordinary procedure and palpably unjust. The importance of the subject is recognized when it is recollected that the stock embraced in this description constitutes an important proportion of the number employed in the agriculture of the District.

COLUMBIA, S. C., 3d, Dec. 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have seen your letter to my son and in reply have to say, that Gen. GILMORE wrote me enclosing military orders, expressly stating that horses and mules broken down (by the army,) and recruited by the planters, were not to be taken by the Treasury Agents.

Whenever losses of this character occur, make the issue and appeal to the high military authorities.

I have written to the President in regard to the conduct of these agents.

Yours, &c.

B. F. PERRY.

The London papers publish a long account of the funeral of Tom Sayers, the pugilist. The affair wound up with a grand set-to between the police and the roughs, in which the former, after a desperate struggle, were successful. After the skirmish, the cemetery grounds presented the appearance of quite an extensive battle-ground—wounded men lying around in every direction. It was a disgraceful affair throughout.

Maximilian, in a speech made last year, said, "I may die, but I will not let our glorious banner, for which I have fought, be abandoned to the hands of your confederate call-me."

[FOR THE NEWS.]

To the Citizens of York, Chester, Fairfield, Richland, Sumter and Kershaw Districts.

In taking leave of political life, I trust it may not be considered inappropriate for me to address a few parting words to you, having been for so many years associated with you in the intimate relation of representative. In 1851 I took an active part in opposition to secession. When I first took my seat in Washington we had a friend in the presidency, a majority in the House of Representatives, and in the Senate there were only four members of the free-soil party. The first great error we committed was in repealing the Missouri compromise. I shared in that error and may the more freely refer to it. This unfortunate step opened anew the slavery agitation. I became satisfied before the Kansas controversy had come to an end, that we of the South had made a mistake in going into the struggle for Kansas. I saw that Kansas was obliged to be a free State. When therefore Kansas applied, or appeared to apply for admission under the Lecompton constitution, I sought an interview with Senator Hunter of Virginia, for whose judgement I had the highest respect, and proposed to him, that we should reject Kansas, and thus take the wind out of the sails of the Republican party. I took ground against the annexation of Cuba, mainly because I did not wish to add any more fuel to the anti-slavery agitation. I agitated the subject of free trade, in order to organize parties upon a less dangerous issue than slavery, and to cement an alliance between the South and great North West. I took ground against the proposition to revive the African slave trade, because I thought it impossible, inexpedient and calculated only to act as a firebrand. 1855, being deeply impressed with the danger of the Federal Government passing into the hands of the Republican party, and anxious to avert this calamity, I wrote a letter and published a speech delivered near Rock Hill, in York District, to a portion of my constituents. In those publications I undertook to inaugurate a new line of policy for our State. I said our great object then, was to do everything possible to prevent the election of a Republican President, that to accomplish this, our policy was, "moderation, moderation, moderation." I said "our policy consists in the greatest possible degree of moderation in the political movements of the South." I then advanced a doctrine on the subject of slavery in the Territories, which no public man in this State had before ventured to put forth. On this point I said, "As regards the Territorial question, I think it at this time a speculative question, because the Territories of the United States open to settlement are impossible to slavery." It is unnecessary for me to say that I deeply deplored the disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston and Baltimore. I thought that the South in pushing the Territorial question as far as they did, in these conventions committed the greatest possible blunder. If they succeeded on the Territorial question, they gained nothing, because there were no Territories possible to slavery. If they broke down the Democratic party, they ran the risk of a convulsion from which they might lose everything. In the summer of 1866 in reply to a call for my opinion, I advocated secession in case of Mr Lincoln's election. Those who can refer to that letter will see that I stated secession would lead to one of three results, a satisfactory adjustment, a peaceful separation, or war. I was perfectly certain it would lead to a satisfactory adjustment. I believed there was sufficient conservatism and prudence outside of the State, both North and South to settle the question at issue. I was confident that Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana would exhaust all efforts for a peaceful settlement, before breaking up the Union. Some persons have asked me, why opposing secession so warmly in 1852, I yet favored it in 1860. My answer is, that I thought the time had come to get a definite settlement of the slavery question, and I thought such settlement certainly attainable in 1860. Besides, a public man is obliged, in order to preserve any influence to consult the temper of his people. It was impossible in 1860 to oppose secession in this State and preserve any hold on public opinion. My purpose was to use secession, like nullification had been used in 1832, to obtain a good settlement. In December 1860 I went out to Washington. While there I took every step I thought available for me, in my situation to facilitate a settlement. I communicated my ideas in this regard to such leading men there as were disposed to act on that line. Among others to President Johnson, then Senator from Tennessee.

I had a confidential intercourse with Senator Douglas, to accomplish a settlement. He was sanguine of such a result if the South were prudent, gave time and avoided war. The result of my consultation with him was, that at his instance I called on Senator Davis of Mississippi, to invite him into a confidential conference with Senator Douglas. Mr. Douglas said he was satisfied if Mr. Davis could agree upon a programme of settlement, everything could be harmoniously arranged. I wrote from Washington to Mr. William S. Lyles, a member of our State Convention from Fairfield, urging upon him in the strongest terms, the avoidance of every step tending to a collision with the United States authorities. I wrote in the same strain to a high official in our State, and to Mr. Keitt. When our commissioners, Messrs. Barnwell, Orr and Adams, arrived in Washington I called upon them and urged the same line of policy. I wrote to a gentleman in New York, Mr. Pell, at the same time, and stated my ideas of a compromise. I proposed in this letter to Mr. Pell, an extract from which was published at the time, in the New York Evening Post, that the South should give up slavery in the Territories, and the North should, by an amendment to the Constitution leave slavery in the States to the action of each State. In this letter I also asked for the South a balance of power, principle to be inserted in the Constitution to protect the Southern section. I would not, however, have made this an ultimatum. It was with most profound sadness that I heard of the attack on Fort Sumter. I thought it was a great mistake, and opened a future of indefinite horrors to my view. I did not think the authorities at Washington or Richmond either, had sufficiently exerted themselves to avoid a collision. Mr. Seward was evidently impressed with the great policy of conciliation, which was obliged to be successful, but he was overborne by the pressure in his own party. After the first battle of Manassas, I threw out the suggestion in secret session of Congress, that we should send the prisoners back. At the same time I urged that propositions for peace should be made. After Gen. McClellan was driven from Richmond, I wrote to Mr. Benjamin, then Secretary of State, and urged upon him the policy of opening negotiations when Congress assembled. I made this policy the subject of a resolution and an urgent address in secret session. As soon as I saw how earnest the Northern States were in prosecuting the war, I saw it was impossible for the South even to have a permanent peace, while the Mississippi flowed in its present channel. I was satisfied the only satisfactory solution was peace through the agency of the conservative portion of the North in possession of the Government. I moved a resolution on the subject of peace again in secret session in the winter of 1864. I need not refer to my letter in September 1864, to President Davis, with which you are familiar, for it created great opposition to me, an opposition which does not die out even now. When Mr. Blair came to Richmond on his peace embassy, I did everything I could to make his efforts successful. I should also add that during the war I always urged the most humane treatment possible to the prisoners, as tending to benefit the condition of our own soldiers in the hands of the United States, and leaving the door to conciliation as open as possible. A few words as to our present policy, and I will have finished. Your rehabilitation is objected to by a party at the North, on the ground that you are not loyal to the Union. To avoid the objection you should do everything in your power to manifest the sincerity of your devotion to the Union. And this is not difficult in your position, for nothing else is possible but the Union. The only possible way to preserve free institutions is by clinging to the Union. A wise people never seek the impossible, they make the best they can out of the attainable.

Another objection is you will not do justice to the emancipated blacks. You must get over this obstacle as well as you can by doing everything that is possible, consistent with your own safety, to give them perfect equality and justice before the law. Upon this point I would say, you cannot do better than conform to the opinion of President Johnson; for it will be impossible for you to mention any other line of policy in this regard, than what may be laid down by the President. While I think the experiment of free labor should be fairly tried, and under every circumstance of humanity and kindness on your part to the blacks, yet I am not by any means hopeful of the result. I think the salvation of the South depends on the colonization of the blacks, and white immigration. Looking to the great

future I should say, the first thing for the South is white immigration, the second thing is white immigration, the third thing is white immigration. You should do everything in your power to invite a white population, both by your legislation, and favorable public sentiment. Receive immigrants from Europe and the United States with open arms. The danger in the future is in a collision of races, your safety, is in the closest sympathy with your own race in the United States. You need the friendship of the American people, take every step to obtain it.

Another objection to re-construction is that the national debt will be in danger of repudiation from your votes. This would be a fatal policy on your part—sustain the national debt as a fundamental article of your policy.

And now fellow citizens permit me to take a kind farewell of you, and to return you my sincere thanks for your generous support for so many years. Had the State needed my services I should have shared her fortunes to the end. But I now feel at liberty to seek elsewhere to restore my fortune, shattered as it has been by the war. I shall remember nothing but your kindness, and will lose no opportunity that may be in my power, to advance your interests.

With great respect, &c.,  
WILLIAM W. BOYCE.  
[Communicated.]

A Plea for the English Language.

"Companies are already being organized," &c. Such are the words which form a part of a sentence from Gov. Orr's Inaugural. The three words italicized for this occasion form a deflection of the verb not only unpleasant to the student of grammar, but wholly unwarrantable. It violates the taste formed from the study of the best writers in the English language. It owes its birth to newspaper literature, and its use more to our carelessness than its legitimacy. Our language will not suffer by throttling the founding at once.

If it be asked what form of expression can be substituted, it may be answered that there are two methods of avoiding so clumsy a phrase. If it is not desirable, nor convenient, or even impossible to use the active voice, why there is no fault in using a present active participle in a passive sense, for the custom of literary men sanctions, "companies are organizing"—has propriety, euphony, conciseness and clearness, which "companies are being organized" never can claim. Is it asking too much for the welfare of our language to insist upon the immediate rejection of this objectionable phrase?

Spot.

Important Circular.

We publish the following circular, as it contains information of considerable interest at the present time:

HEADQUARTERS,  
ACT. ASS'T COM. BUREAU REFUGEES,  
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,  
DISTRICT WESTERN S. C.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 22, 1865.

Circular:  
In order to avoid the evils that must necessarily follow a failure on the part of employers and freedmen to enter into contracts for the ensuing year, it has been determined to require that contracts be made immediately. The accompanying form has been adopted and will be observed.

It is hoped that the stipulation in this form providing for the continuance of these contracts after the restoration of civil authority, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Legislature of this State will prove satisfactory to all parties. It is recommended that, as far as practicable, in order not to break up their homes for the present, freedmen be employed by and make contracts with their former masters, and that care be taken to provide for the maintenance of the helpless and infirm. This end will be most easily secured by paying the freedmen for their labor in clothing, food and shelter, medical attendance, and such additional wages in money as may be agreed upon Commanding officer at each court house in the Sub-District to act as agent for the Freedmen's Bureau, and to take charge of the making of contracts. This officer associated with two citizens of the Military District Magistrates, if they can be obtained, will constitute a board under the provisions of Circular No. 3, from headquarters of the Bureau. In cases where the employer and freedmen cannot agree upon the terms of the contract, the board, after a careful exami-

nation of all the facts, will fix the terms.—The two citizens, (members of the board) shall be paid three dollars per day for the time actually engaged in the discharge of their duty—the account to be certified to by the officer associated with them and approved by the Sub-District Commanding.

To defray the necessary expenses of these proceedings, a fee of fifty cents shall be charged and collected for each freedmen so employed in cases where ten or a less number are employed; if more than ten, twenty-five cents, will be collected for each additional freedman, so employed. These fees will be collected by the officer in charge, and accounted for to the Sub-Assistant Commissioner. No disbursements by him will be allowed, except the per diem of the associate members of the board, upon approved accounts. A weekly report will be made by him to the Sub-Assistant Commissioner, which will be accompanied by a correct copy of all contracts entered into.

Sub-Assistant Commissioners will report weekly to these headquarters the number of freedmen contracted with, and every other matter of importance or interest connected with this business.

They will also, to the full extent of their power, enforce the faithful performance of the conditions of these contracts. The interests of freedmen will be carefully guarded, and their rights in every respect protected, but, at the same time, they must be compelled to fulfill their agreement, and, if idle or vicious, must be punished.

No effort should be spared to correct the erroneous impression that prevails among the freedmen in regard to a division of land; that it is not necessary for them to make contracts, or that they will be permitted to leave their present homes, and go in great numbers to any other part of the country.

RALPH ELY,  
Brevet Brig. Gen. Acting Ass't Com'r.

COLUMBIA, Nov. 22, 1865.  
To Brevet Brigadier General Ralph Ely, Acting Ass't Com'r B. R., F. and A. L.

SIR: By authority of the Assistant Commissioner, you are hereby directed to assume charge of the affairs of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the District of Western South Carolina, with Headquarters at Columbia, South Carolina.

Subordinate Assistant Commissioners within this District will be subject to such general regulations as you may publish in accordance with orders from the Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina and Georgia. I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. HOWARD,  
Brevet Brig. Gen., Insp'r Gen.  
And Chief of Staff.

McMASTER'S HOTEL,  
WINNSBORO, S. C.

THIS old and favorably known HOUSE is still kept by the widow of John McMaster, Esq., deceased.

The patronage of old friends and of the public are solicited.

dec 9/65—law 4  
The Columbia Phoenix and Charlotte Times will copy once a week for four weeks and send bill to this office.

Fashionable Dress Making.

MRS. J. M. ELLIOTT is expecting a first class dress maker, and will carry on fashionable dress making in the basement of her residence. She has also just opened a neat and fashionable selection of all Wool, Delaines, French Merinos, Silk, Poplins, Black and Brown Debbages and Black Alpacaes. Also, white Kid Gloves, Collars, and Dress Trimmings, which she will take pleasure in showing to her patrons.  
dec 9/65—276

ESTATE SALE.

BY authority from the Court of Ordinary, there will be offered at public outcry at the late residence of John G. Mobley, deceased, on Tuesday, the 19th instant, a lot of

CORN,

PEAS and COTTON SEED,

belonging to the estate of John G. Mobley, deceased. At the same time will be rented to the highest bidder, the plantation belonging to the said estate, known as

LAGRANGE,  
ZEB MOBLEY, Executor.  
dec 5/65—1d

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John McMaster, deceased, will render them in properly attested without delay. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement with the undersigned.

G. H. McMASTER, Executor.  
nov 25/65—9

Notice.

ALL persons having demands against the Estate of Franklin Gaillard deceased, will present them for payment, and those who are indebted to said estate will make payment to EDWARD G. PALMER, Adm'r.  
dec 5/65—2w