

WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, August 18, 1866.

T. P. SLIDER, Esq., is the sole agent for this paper in Charleston S. C.

Mr. JAS. H. SMITH, formerly of this place, but now residing in Charlotte, N. C. is our authorized agent for the News.

Mr. SMITH can be found at the Times office.

Auction Sale.

The attention of the Ladies is asked to the notice of the Auction Sale at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

We republish this morning the spirited and graphic poem of "WANDERER." In the previous publication the interest of the narrative was much impaired by several typographical errors.

Philadelphia Convention.

This Convention terminated a harmonious session and adjourned sine die on Thursday. The two first days seem to have been consumed in organization and Thursday devoted to the main business before the Convention. Our readers will read with the greatest interest the meagre extracts, which we publish to-day of the address presented before this body—embracing a declaration of the principles upon which this great party is organized and with which they will enter upon the struggle for Southern rights. Among these "principles" so briefly stated there is only one that has not been iterated and reiterated by the South since she first acknowledged subjugation to be an accomplished fact—and that one is the specific declaration of an obligation upon the County, to the soldiers of the Union, and their widows and orphans. It would certainly have grated less harshly upon Southern sensibilities, if this matter had been left for future legislative action; but for all practical purposes it is immaterial as a moon beam. It is a well recognized duty of all Government to provide for its defenders, and in making submission to the power of the Union and in the struggle we are now making for the enjoyment of our legitimate functions under the Union, it may be claimed that we ipso facto concede our joint liability and obligation in this particular. It may be a trying necessity, but it comes in the train of defeat and disaster and the situation we have long since professed to accept in good faith. The address was unanimously adopted.

Davis in Prison.

The editor of the Abbeville Banner says the Carolinian, has been permitted by a kind friend to make the following extracts from a letter lately received, which gives some true and interesting information concerning the President of the late Confederate States.

The letter which was written without any idea of publication, is in the familiar style of a friend deeply impressed with the truth of the subject of which she writes, imparting in almost every sentence a sense of that deep and fervid attachment which all the women, and most of the men, of the late Confederate States feel for the illustrious captive:

But to the extracts: "My friend, Mrs. B. (Mr. Davis' niece) wrote me she was going to Fortress Monroe, and invited me to join her. Not receiving her letter in time to meet her, we followed her to Fortress Monroe, and after some little diplomacy got permission to enter, and spend the day (the 4th July.) We had the happiness of seeing, listening to and dining with our illustrious President—illustrious by his misfortunes, his talents, his high position and his many virtues, which shine more resplendent in this his day of gloom. Dr. Cooper (like Dr. Craven) is enthusiastic in his praise of him, says that it is impossible to entrap him into one word of bitterness or impatience towards his enemies, and shows himself greater in his magnanimity, his self-control and lofty spirits and in his control of his own feelings, than in the days of his power in the Confederacy. We saw him

first walking feebly across the parade from his lock-up to the casemate where his wife lives, the nurse and baby by his side, his emaciated figure and tottering step telling the tale of hardships and ill treatment. Presently we followed him, and not one of us but kissed the emaciated hands which he held out to welcome us, wetting them with our tears. He talks cheerfully, but with difficulty, his voice is so weak, and every hour they give him a teaspoonful of brandy, and he lies down often to rest his back.

"I could understand the temptation to Dr. Craven to set down his conversation, so wonderful is it, so pointed, so strong and so forcible, every sentence so concentrated as to seem the very essence of wisdom. I found out through Mrs. B. and Dr. Cooper, his opinion of Dr. Craven's book; it is not reliable.

"He says he is often misrepresented and often misunderstood, not that he thinks Dr. Craven would falsify wilfully, but Col. Halpin who wrote the book for Craven, has garbled the conversation to suit his own views and wishes. Col. Halpin was on General Hunter's staff, hence he makes Mr. Davis guilty of the inconsistency of saying, 'Hunter was his model of a soldier.' Whereas, Mr. Davis said in our presence, 'Hunter is simply a brute.' In our early days we were much associated, and I thought him conscientious, though a fanatic, but he is entirely changed since then.

"While Mr. Davis rested we were taken to see his apartment in Carroll Hall, which is precisely like the apartments occupied by lions and tigers in a menagerie. The back is closed and three sides of iron bars, and great padlocks. Before the bars three guards walk, gazing at him, walking, sleeping, washing, dressing; not even a curtain to protect him. At 9 o'clock A. M. he is let out, and at sunset the trumpet sounds, his guard appears, and he is locked in his cage. A bright light, from two lamps, blazes in his face, which, with the challenging of the passers by, the challenging of the sentinels every two hours, effectually keep him awake. He walks out on the ramparts from 5 to 6 P. M., Mrs. Davis and Mrs. B. supporting him. When the signal sounds for the lock-up and the guard appears, he says never a word, but turns from his companions with a look of so much agony, mingled with fortitude, as is heart rending to witness.

"The most touching sight I ever saw was to see him lift his emaciated hands and say grace—thanking God for all his mercies."

Western Emigration.

Surprise is often expressed that the thousands of emigrants landed in New York are so soon absorbed and lost to sight in the great mass of population. They seem scarcely to touch the soil before most of them are converted into American citizens, losing their identity. But observers on the chief routes of travel see more distinctly what becomes of them. The Milwaukee News says:

Hardly a week passes without seeing hundreds of these European peasantry landed in our streets, or passing through the city on the way to the land of promise—the great West. Almost every nation of northern Europe is represented. Large numbers of hardy Norwegians have arrived during the season, seeking a more hospitable land, and one in which nature repays with a more liberal hand the toils of the laborer.

Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the northwestern and western portion of our State, receive most of the emigrants at present. They seek out the government lands, build log-houses upon them and soon have homes of their own. For some time the settlements of Germans, Irish, Norwegians, present the characteristics of hamlets and villas transported from the old world and planted on the prairies and woods of the new. After a while, however, they become acquainted with the language, manners and customs of the country, and so become naturalized and Americanized. They form at the present time, perhaps the most important class of American citizens. They fell forests, build railways and turnpikes, plow, plant and reap, and send over the railways and canals a great portion of the vast produce of the fertile soil. Each year an army of the descendants of the ancient Goths, as great as that which laid Rome in ashes, visits our shores, and the individuals who compose it become peaceable, quiet and well-ordered citizens. Every Frank and furious Hun, who, in times past, in fierce battle, have fought each other and shouted under sulphurous canopies, here plant side by side and live in peace, having beaten their swords into plow shares.

Mr. Bonner paid \$35,000 for Pook horses, it is stated, the largest price ever paid for a horse in this country.

REFORM ON BOTH SIDES OF THE WATER.—It is an old and true saying, that "extremes meet," and the force of this adage strikingly illustrated at the present time alike in Great Britain and in the United States. In the former country there exists an aristocracy, the most wealthy and influential in Europe, which strives to control the people irrespective of any popular interests, heedless of any arguments save those which affect its own prosperity or existence. But the people have at last grown weary of this state of things, and the great question of reform, which for many years has been the political shuttlecock with which public men have amused themselves, has now become the test issue of the day, the issue on which Governments will stand or fall, the measure on which the people are determined.

In our country, also, we have in this year of our Lord, 1866, an aristocracy, not of birth like that of England, not of talent and worth, as should be the case in a republic, but of mere political chance. This aristocracy is nominally the enemy of oppression and the friend of the people; but it is in reality despotism itself—and, what renders it all the more dangerous—despotism in disguise; and its pride is that most pernicious to mankind and revolting to Heaven, 'the pride which apes humility.'

The only difference between the old aristocracy of England and the new regime of America, is that the former is feudal, and the latter radical—one dates from William the Conqueror and the other from John Brown—but however unlike in name or date, they assimilate closely in their nature. Both desire power at all hazards, and neither cares a rush-light for the people.—New York News.

EX-PRESIDENT DAVIS.—There seems to be some foundation for the rumor that Jefferson Davis is either to be speedily tried or to be unconditionally released. President Johnson is in a very natural indignation at the gross manner in which he has been deceived by those who assured him that there was positive evidence connecting Mr. Davis with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. How signally all attempts to establish such a connection have failed is well known to the public.

A Hamburg correspondent mentions the suggestive fact that more than seven eights of the slain in the Prussian armies were married men. Young men country; but those who had families were compelled to remain, and as the conscription laws are sweeping, and no substitutes allowed, these were forced into the army.

Prentice says that Colonel Forney and all his numerous relatives have been living upon the public bread and butter until the smell of bread and butter is exhaled so strongly from every pore of their bodies as to be perceptible ten yards off, yet the Colonel has the impudence to talk tauntingly about the "bread and butter party." The power of impudence is indeed amazing.

THE HEART IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—Two brothers, soldiers from this district and married men, fell at their post of duty in the late war. Their wives and little children saw before them a very gloomy prospect. Since the war, however, two old bachelor brothers of the heroic deceased have sacrificed the charms of "single blessedness," to a sense of duty and married the widows. In the place of suffering and despondency there is now food, and protection and contentment. These true-hearted old fellows say, it was our duty to take care of the families of our poor brothers, and we knew no better way of so doing. The English Parliament could scarcely refuse to make an exception of such a case and declare these marriages valid. The example is worthy of all commendation and imitation.—Darlington South-erner.

NO STAMPS ON RECEIPTS OF MONEY FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—The following note explains itself; OFFICE INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, August 3, 1866. SIR: I reply to your letter of the 30th ultimo, that a receipt rendered for money received for charitable objects does not require a stamp if there is no payment. Very respectfully,

THOMAS HARLAND, Deputy Commissioner.

THE DOUGLAS MONUMENT.—CHICAGO, ILL., August 10.—The committee of arrangements for the corner stone of the Douglas Monument announces that the ceremonies will take place on the sixth of September. Secretary Seward has telegraphed that the President and Cabinet will be present. Many other distinguished persons are expected.

The station will be delivered by Gen. Dix.



Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.—Convention met at 10 o'clock. Wigwam crowded to utmost capacity. Half of the audience are ladies.

Senator Cowan, from Committee on Resolutions and Address, presented the declaration of principles, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. It states that the war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, and has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of all the States perfect and unimpaired; that representation in Congress and in the Electoral Colleges is a right abiding in, and a duty imposed upon every State, and that neither Congress nor the General Government have any authority or power to deny the right to any State; that Congress has no right over the elective franchise, but that right belongs exclusively to each State; that no State has the right to withdraw from the Union; that on all Constitutional amendments all States have a right to vote; that slavery is abolished, and forever prohibited; that the national debt is sacred and inviolable, and the Confederate debt invalid; recognizes payment for services of Federal soldiers and sailors, and the debt due by the nation to them and their widows and orphans, and endorses President Johnson for his steadfast devotion to the Constitution, laws and interests of the country.

The Address was prepared by Raymond, of New York, and was read by that gentleman, and unanimously adopted by the Convention.

The national Committees, Executive and Financial were announced.

Senator Doolittle said in his opening address, that the Convention was one of the greatest events of the day. It was the first National Convention in six years, and in the interim there had been blood, agony and tears; our brothers had fallen and our resources been wasted on a thousand battle fields, but, thank God, the assurance here tell us peace has come at last. If the people of the whole country could see the fraternal feelings here manifested, there would be no struggle at the polls this Fall, (great applause,) but as the whole people cannot be here to witness what is transpiring, the greater work rests on us. From this time until the election for members of the next Congress, we must exert our own exertions to see that the next Congress—if this one shall continue to refuse this sacred right of representation to equal States—shall recognize them. (Applause) When that is done Zion is restored, and when the Union is restored we shall be prepared to enter upon a higher and nobler career among the nations of the earth than has ever yet been occupied by any Government upon which the sun of heaven ever shone. (Applause.)

ORGANIZATION.

J. R. Doolittle, President. Among the Vice Presidents are J. W. Brockenbrough, Va.; John A. Gilmer, N. C.; Judge Wadlaw, S. C.; R. S. Lyons, Ga.; Judge Randall, Fla.; Cuthbert, La.; J. W. Tibbets, Ar.; D. J. Burnett, Texas; Geo. S. Houston, Ark.; Thos. A. R. Nelson, Tenn. Edgar Cowan of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. In this Committee a General Couch, of Maine; Senator Dixon, Conn; Rev. J. Johnson, Maryland; W. A. Latham, N. C.; Governor Perry, S. C.; C. C. Landon, Ala.; Wm. Yerger, Miss; John Ray, La; McDougal, Cal; and others.

European News by the Cable.

LONDON, August 14.—Bank rate will be reduced to eight per cent. this week.

Arrived at Southampton ship John Patton, from Savannah; struck by lightning; lost main mizzen mast.

BRASIL, August 14.—Gen. Peoght Rhetz has been appointed Governor General of Hanover.

The Queen of Hanover has been informed that her stay in that Territory may be attended with inconvenience, as it may be renewed with Bavaria after the armistice has expired.

Later from the Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 2 P. M.—Convention adopted the Declaration of Principles and adjourned sine die. There was an address issued to the people of the United States.

Settlement of the Steamboat Question the Chesapeake Bay Line.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—The great steamboat opposition on the Chesapeake which has been carried on for the past fifteen months by the Old Bay Line and New O'Leary Line was to-day terminated by a settlement, which involves the payment to Arthur Leary and C. K. Garrison, of New

York, of a quarter of a million of dollars, and the purchase of the Old Bay Line of the steamer Geo. W. The Old Bay Line is now in position of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

Interesting in Mexico.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The Herald's City of Mexico correspondence says fifteen citizens have been arrested, charged with a conspiracy to abduct Maximilian and hold him until he consented abdicate.

The Santa Anna Ocho conspiracy is said to be formidable, embracing the Irish Bishop of Mexico and other prominent persons.

The new ministry is said to be very unpopular with the native Mexicans.

An insurrection recently took place in Vera Cruz, and five hundred Austrians who were sent to quell it, with imperial officers, were captured.

From Canada.

TORONTO, August 16.—Special despatch says one thousand volunteers sent to Fort Erie to watch the Fenians, apart became insubordinate, and refused to obey orders. Inadequate pay and bad treatment was the ostensible cause.

Three Gunboats had arrived at Toronto, and others were expected.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Havana dates of the 12th has been received per seamer Columbia. All vessels arriving there from American ports are quarantined 20 days owing to cholera. The Captain General has ordered all criminals or notoriously bad characters who have been twice or more in prison to be transported to the Island of Fernando Po. It is reported he is so disgusted with Cuban affairs as to tender his resignation. Business very dull in Havana. U. S. Exchange 23@24 discount.

Fire in New York.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Fire occurred this morning consuming Hegeman's drug store, on Broadway. Loss \$90,000. Rogers & Beo, silver platers, and P. Corbett & Co., far and near dealers, also suffered to the amount of \$35,000.

Cholera Reports.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Eleven cases and six deaths from cholera reported to-day. Eleven cases and seven deaths in Brooklyn. In Cincinnati, the Dispatch says there were 78 deaths from cholera yesterday in that city.

There were 20 new cases of cholera in Philadelphia and six deaths to-day.

The Richmond Board of Health announces seven cases of cholera. There have also been ten cases among the troops at Camp

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Gold \$1.50 1/2. Cotton active, full prices: 4,500 bales at 31 @ 36. Flour firmer for Southern; sales of 480 barrels at \$9.90 @ 15.25. Wheat 3 @ 5 better. Corn lower. Pork heavy; 6,250 barrels, Meas \$32.62. Lard unchanged. Whiskies dull. Groceries dull.

AN EXCITING SCENE.—A few days since, as a train on a railroad leading to this city was running at full speed, the engineer saw on the track a small child. He immediately whistled down the brakes and reversed the engine; at that moment the mother of the child emerged from a house at the side of the track, expecting to see her darling crushed beneath the wheels of the approaching engine. The speed of the train was gradually slackened, but the distance was only a few yards, and it seemed impossible to check it in time to save the child, who seemed fastened to the track and made no attempt to move from the approaching danger. The engine went on and on; the cow-catcher struck the child and knocked it across the track, but the momentum of the train was counteracted just as the wheels of the engine touched the clothing of the little one. A few inches further and it would have been crushed and mangled. The mother caught the child in her arms and when she found it was still alive, and comparatively unharmed, her mother's feelings of joy were too great and she swooned entirely away. The conductor says that in many years' experience on railroads he has never experienced so exciting a scene.—Wheeling Register.

CONFEDERATE DEAD AT APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE.—We learn from the Petersburg Index that the ladies of the village of Appomattox Court House, and the adjoining country, have formed a Memorial Association with the object of having the remains of the Confederate soldiers at that place properly buried in a neat enclosure.

Dutch Gap Canal is to be deepened for the accommodation of river boats.

France is preparing to receive the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt.—Nation II.

Why is a toothache like an unanswerable argument? Because it makes you hold their jaw.