

# WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, July 19, 1866.

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

## The American Patriot and Our Position.

We continue the objections we have to sending delegates to the Convention. And we now urge some of a more serious and weighty character. Our first article in this connection showed rather the negative effect upon the South of the action that Convention is likely to take upon a matter of great moment to us, and our argument was drawn from the propositions and principles already set forth by the official papers emanating from the originators of the Convention.

We now submit an argument to show the positive evil effect a representation in that Convention will exert upon the South.

We wish it distinctly understood that we want that Convention to meet, and if it project a policy that gives any hope to the South, then let the South render all the assistance she can to the furtherance of the grounds of that hope.

Our first proposition in the way of objection is, that a representation by delegates in the Convention would commit the South to measures that would be extremely humiliating.

Say what they may, but our contemporaries which maintain that we of the South can be no wise worsted, err egregiously.

We have shown that the invitation is not extended to all the South, not even to the majority of the South. And we have shown too that those who count so highly on effecting the success of the President's plan of reconstruction, are counting without their host. Their is a catch in the prominence which the movers of this Convention give to that plan or policy. The delegates of the South will find it out, we fear, before they are long in Philadelphia. It is useless to say that upon the North will rest the blame for the rejection of the Southern delegates, or any of them, if such should be the case, and we fear it will. The blame will not rest upon the North, but upon the South which seeks representation where it is not invited. We know this position will be hooted at, and we will be gratified if it should prove incorrect; but we will fear the result until the issue comes.

Now we ask the Patriot what will be the position of a Southern delegate to the Convention, even supposing his admission? We will refer to the official papers for the reply. And it is in that same unfortunately inserted resolution in the platform of the National Union Club, whose President Executive Committee issued the call for a Convention. Here is the first clause of that resolution:

**"TREASON IS A CRIME THAT SHOULD BE PUNISHED."**

Now our delegates are not invited to go to Philadelphia to consider the justice of pronouncing such condemnation upon traitors, that is, what is meant by "traitors" therein; but they are expected to go there committed to that proposition, and therefore the acceptance of the invitation, and especially when admitted upon their credentials, implies that they sanction the proposition, that treason is a crime that should be punished.

Well now who is the traitor? for this is no meaningless phrase, or the simple ebullition of over-excited patriotism. But it applies somewhere. Well it cannot be to the mass of the Southern people, for they have been pardoned by the President, and you know that Club "cordially endorse the policy of Mr. Johnson." Then it can not be all of the fourteen excepted classes, for thousands of these have pardons. But we can tell you who it

is. There has been but one against whom charges have been preferred. And that one is JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Then the broadsword of the prosecutors (and they are the prosecutors who adopted that platform) narrows itself down to a very small point.

Here it is: **Treason is a crime that ought to be punished. JEFFERSON DAVIS is guilty of treason, and therefore he ought to be punished.**

Observe now that delegates do not go to that Convention to promulgate new principles. Oh no. The principles are published in advance, and all they do when they get there is to adopt the plan of campaign. The rules of war are fixed upon already. And one of the prominent objects of that warfare is the poor old captive in Fortress Monroe.

Will the Patriot say all this is delusion? Will it say it is prejudice? Can it charge us with extremism? We solemnly aver that when we first read the announcement that a National Union Club had been organized at Washington, and our distinguished Governor was made Vice-President of it, our heart beat with joy and hope that at last we were to have light and peace. But when the sequel showed that we were only invited to endorse and sanction the dreadful charge against our late President, that he is a traitor and ought to be punished, we could not yield our assent, and never shall.

What boots it to say "never mind that, let us go into the Convention, for good will come out of it." To demand of the South to do so great an evil that good may possibly grow out of it, is to ask her to commit herself to a step that may one day wring her very heart with remorse.

With the deepest sincerity to do all we can for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union thereunder, according to the demands of our oath, we still reserve the right none but tyrants extort not to condemn ourselves by our own testimony.

While therefore JEFFERSON DAVIS lies in a fortress, let us of the South not commit ourselves to any policy which even remotely is condemnatory of him. Let us await the issue of his trial, and in the meantime, if the North, or any portion of the North, or if the Convention which is to meet in Philadelphia, adopt any line of policy which, or any part of which, will forward our interests, let us by all means extend every assistance we can to that degree. We can do this without committing ourselves. We have not lost every thing. We have some self-respect left.

The Editor of the Patriot knows well our conservative views, and that no one would sooner rally to a call for the complete restoration upon the basis of the Constitution including all its ratified amendments.

Are these not arguments against our going into the Convention?—and they are drawn from the record.

## Something Rotten in Denmark.

Already three official documents have been issued from Washington relative to the National Convention, and now we have a fourth. That the call for the Convention is not an ingenuous one is established beyond all doubt by these oracular papers. And that, like oracle of the Delphi, their deliverances are susceptible of a double construction, we cannot doubt. Why did they not issue at first a full, free broad and National Call? The whole interval of time from the call to the meeting will be consumed in declaring who are and who are not to go to the Convention. The South will do best to stay out of that Convention. But see who is invited in that Circular.

How nicely slurred over is that portion of the circular addressed after the style of a side-wipe to the States "late in rebellion," that they may choose delegates generally that is, if they ac-

cept the principles stated in the Call! Cool, we declare. You may go there if you wish where the supporters of JOHNSON and LINCOLN did in 1864. We wanted McClellan elected, but as the same privilege is not extended to his sympathizers in the South as in the North, we don't see our way clear, with these "specs," to go up to the City of Brotherly Love. M.C.

**"Timco Danaos et dona Ferentes."**

"I fear the Greeks though bearing gifts," may well be applied to those who have sounded the call for the South to come to the help of the North against the mighty.

Democratic Congressmen say—**"come on, all ye of the South."**

The Executive Committee say—**"come on, ye supporters of JOHNSON in 1864."**

Leading papers in its favor say—**"come on, provided you can pronounce our 'Slubboleth.'"**

The Platform says—**"come on, if you heartily and cordially agree that JEFF. DAVIS ought to be hung."**

Who can answer? M.P.C.

## Strange Indeed.

Secretary DENNISON resigns his position in the Cabinet because (one reason) he is opposed to the Philadelphia Convention. On the other hand MONTGOMERY BLAIR and CAMPBELL issue a circular that the delegates to that Convention will be expected to be chosen from those who supported JOHNSON and LINCOLN in 1864! Now where is the consistency—on whose side? DENNISON resigns because he opposes the Convention,—RANDALL will probably succeed him because he favors the Convention. And yet both voted for JOHNSON, in 1864, and now split because the Convention meets to endorse the principles upon which JOHNSON was elected in 1864.

## The Horry Sentinel.

We have received the first number of a very neatly gotten up paper with the above title, published at Conwayboro, by S. E. McMILLAN. The first number is certainly a credit to all concerned, and we hope the enterprise will be well sustained.

## Report the Strength.

It will be well for the papers in the State to report how many attend the public meetings in the Districts to send delegates to Columbia.

[Communicated.]

## To Physicians.

There will be a meeting of the Physicians of Fairfield District on the 2nd Monday in August at the Court House in Winnsboro.

Physicians of the adjoining Districts are invited to attend.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.—The following are, we have reason to believe, the arrangements for the new or next Government so far as yet made:

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl of Derby.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. D'Israeli.

Foreign Secretary—Lord Stanley.

Home Secretary—Mr. Gathorne Hardy.

Colonial Secretary—Lord Cranborne.

Secretary for India—Mr. Adderly.

Minister of War—Gen. Peel.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir John Pakington.

Lord High Chancellor—Lord Chelmsford.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Mallesbury.

Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Mr. White-side.

Under Secretary of War—Earl of Longford.

Attorney-General—Sir H. Cairns.

Solicitor-General—Mr. Bovill.

Board of Works—Lord John Manners.

Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester.

The Duke of Richmond, it is understood, was offered and declined the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. Sir E. L. Bulwer Lytton is to be made a peer. Mr. Walpole is not to be in office. Chief Baron Pollock will resign, and make way for Sir Fitzroy Kelly. In Scotland it is expected that Mr. George Patton will be Lord Advocate, and Mr. E. S. Gordon, Solicitor-General.

[From the Scotsman.]

REPRESENTATION OF THE SOUTH.—Should the Constitutional amendment of the Committee of Fifteen be accepted by the people, the representation of the South in Congress will be diminished about one-third. Instead of six, South Carolina will be entitled to only two members. The actual number of Southern members under the census of 1860, was seventy-five. Under the proposed Constitutional amendment, they would number only fifty.

## OBITUARY.

DEPARTED this life on the night of Thursday, the 12th of July, 1866, at his residence in this District, Dr. THOMAS FULLER FURMAN.

For thirty years Dr. FURMAN has been known to the citizens of Fairfield as a gentleman of superior intellectual powers and of rare intelligence, professional and general, of indomitable energy and the highest integrity.

Having completed his course of studies in the S. C. College, the honors of which were not awarded, only because of an unhappy disturbance which had scattered the class, he devoted himself with characteristic assiduity to an unusually thorough preparation for the responsible profession which he had selected as the sphere of his future activity. In the spring of 1835 he commenced a practice which from the first was large, lucrative and eminently successful. Great constitutional vigor and an iron will bore him through an amount of labor which few could have sustained. Having acquired a handsome estate and proving as successful in husbandry as he had been in the treatment of disease, he sought to relieve himself of the pressure of professional labor, but not with complete success, for it was impossible to resist the importunity which sprang from past experience of the value of his services, and here and in other Districts he was found exercising his keen discrimination and turning to account his ample experience. These labors which for the last ten years were bestowed without charge, became during the years of the war heavy and costly to himself. But no call was ever unanswered. The humblest and the poorest gained the prompt attention which their cases called for. The personal discomfort of the practitioner was never considered. Cold, heat, rain, storm, were perhaps too little regarded by him, more especially of late, when he had almost completed his three score years.

Dr. FURMAN was a sincere Christian. Long before he made an open profession of his faith in Christ, every one who knew him intimately was impressed with the fullness and the accuracy of his Biblical knowledge, and with his profound conviction of the truth and reality of religion. Some years ago he became a member of the Little River Baptist Church, but he might well have taken this step early in life. Such was the careful judgment of his venerable father, the late Rev. Dr. Furman of Charleston.

The disease of which he died (Typhoid Fever) disqualified him for exercising in his own case his accustomed accuracy in the diagnosis of disease. He expected to recover. At the same time he declared his entire readiness to die, were it the will of God to take him. He engaged in conversation with the same pleasing and earnestness for which he was always remarkable, but it was intermingled with devout ejaculations. Notwithstanding his professional judgment respecting his recovery, his spirit, as if unconsciously was pluming itself for its upward flight. In the last day of his illness he expressed his perfect resignation to the will of God and his assured trust in his Redeemer.

One common sentiment pervades the community in his more immediate vicinity—"Our best friend is gone," was heard again and again from the various classes who witnessed his death and stood around his grave. The highest and the lowest, the rich and poor, white and black, all concurred in feeling that they could have spared any one else better than Dr. FURMAN. The freedmen who had belonged to him and who would not quit his service whenever free, mourned with undiminished grief. It was remarkable how one who had always held a check upon the expression of his own emotions, had by the mere force of his moral worth, touched the springs of emotion in so many hearts! "The memory of the just is blessed."

## JUST RECEIVED,

BY

**THOMPSON, WITHERS & CO.,**

CALICOES,

BROWN DRILLS,

BROWN and

BLEACHED HOMESPUN,

HOOP SKIRTS,

SUSPENDERS,

TOOTH BRUSHES,

&c., &c., &c.

ALSO,

LADIES'

and

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.

Low for cash. July 19-1f

## ESTATE SALE.

On the first Monday in August will be sold at public auction at the residence of the late John Walker, a credit of ninety days, note with two approved securities to be given before the goods are removed.

JNO. H. CATHCART, Exp.

July 17-22+9

## CHEWING TOBACCO.

A SUPERIOR article—PEACH and BLOSSOM brand—put up by Pilkinton, Richmond, Va., for sale by LADD BROS., July 17-1f

## Local Items.

### Death of Dr. Furman.

Our District has lost a valuable citizen in the death of this gentleman. Dr. FURMAN, though an old citizen, had always been very retired in his habits. It may be known how highly he was appreciated by the fact that repeated efforts were made to bring him into public life by nominating him for positions of honor, but he always declined. Dr. FURMAN was a brother of the Rev. Dr. FURMAN.

### The Weather.

The temperature for the week past arranged 82-2-3 degrees. No rain of consequence.

### New Advertisements.

Thompson, Withers & Co.—"Just Received" Baccers & Co.—"Just Received."

To Advertisers.—Orders for advertising should be handed in by noon of Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, to secure insertion in the next day's issue

## COMMERCIAL.

WINNSBORO, July 19.—Cotton—23 a 26 in currency. Flour, \$14. a 15. per barrel. Lard, 27 to 30c per pound. Corn, \$1.85 a \$2.00 per bushel. Peas, \$1.75 per bushel. Bacon, 23 to 26c per pound. Meal, \$2.00 per bushel. Sorghum, 80c per gallon. Salt, \$5.00 per sack. Butter, 25c per pound. Eggs, 12½ a 15 per dozen. Tobacco, 45 to \$1.10 per pound. Gold, 40.

CHARLOTTE, July 17, 1866.—Cotton—A few bales changed hands to-day at 26c currency.

Flour, \$14.00 a 15.00 per barrel. Bacon, 20 a 22c per pound. Corn, \$1.50 a 1.60 per bushel, in demand. Peas, \$1.45 a 1.50 per bushel. Meal, \$1.60 a \$1.70 per bushel. Wheat, none offering. Oats, 75 a 80 per bushel. Sorghum, 50c per gallon. Gold, \$1.42½ a 1.45. Silver, \$1.85 a 1.87½.

COLUMBIA, July 14.—Cotton, 16 to 20, gold; 22 to 31, currency. Corn, \$1.80 to 1.90 per bushel. Flour, \$11 to 16 per barrel. Oats, \$1.10 to 1.20 per bushel. Peas, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bushel. Hay, \$2.25 to 2.70. Rice, Rangoon, prime, 11½ to 12½c; Carolina 13 to 15c. Tobacco, 45c. to 1.60 per pound. Coin, gold 47 to 50.

## JUST RECEIVED,

A fine lot BACON SIDES, direct from Baltimore. For sale low for cash by BACOT, RIVERS & CO., July 17-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

## JUST RECEIVED,

BARRELS of Extra Family Baltimore Flour. BACOT, RIVERS & CO., July 17-1f No. 2, Hotel Range.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Fairfield will be held at the Court House, in Winnsboro, on Monday next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to a Convention to be held in Columbia on the 1st day of August next, responsive to a call of distinguished Democrats in Congress for a Convention to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th day of August next, the purpose of which is to maintain and carry out the reconstruction policy of President Johnson. July 17-3

## Professional.

**H. A. GAILLARD,** Attorney at Law, WINNSBORO, S. C. Office at present in the office of the Winnsboro News. may 22.

**A. S. DOUGLASS,** ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY. WINNSBORO, S. C. Office, No. 2, Law Range—in rear of the Court House. feb 18'66—Geo.