

WINNSBORO.

Thursday Morning, August 2, 1866.

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

Periodicals.

De Bow's Review for August. Contents consisting of XVII. Articles, as usual filled with an interesting variety of matter.

American Phrenological Journal, for August. Portraits of Lewis Cass and other distinguished personages, besides the usual amount of varied original matter.

A Fire but little Damage.

About half past three on Tuesday afternoon the alarm of fire was raised in our streets, and on repairing to the spot we found the fire already extinguished. It occurred on the premises of Mr. CHARLES CATHCART, and originated from the careless handling of matches by some colored children. Some bedding and a little corn in the shuck were damaged.

The Atlantic Cable.

This great enterprise has been once more declared successfully accomplished. As this is the fifth effort to lay the cable, we will not go into ecstasy over it yet, but will coolly wait for something confirmatory to turn up.

We will say however that if it continues to work well for one month, then we will consider the Atlantic cable a great success.

Significant.

We said some time ago that only a certain element of Southern sentiment was invited to the Philadelphia Convention. We also divided the political elements of the country into three classifications. That we were correct in saying which one of those was invited to the Convention, read the article below. We are still surprised that so much enthusiasm has been exhibited by our ablest men to enter that Convention. We shall soon see who has the right view of the subject.

Some of the secession papers are congratulating themselves on the fact that Hamilton Fish, John A. Dix, and other loyal men of New York, are taking steps to be represented in the Philadelphia Convention. To show the basis on which these gentlemen are acting we quote as follows from their call for a meeting to appoint delegates:

"By the language and spirit of the call, it will be perceived that those who refused their support to the Government in putting down the rebellion, and those who approve of the action of Congress in keeping loyal Representatives out of their seats, and loyal States out of the Union, are excluded from the invitation, and are not expected to participate in the preliminary meetings, or to take seats in the Convention."

The meaning of which is, that no radical, so-called, will be admitted, and no man from the South will be admitted who refused his support to the government in putting down the rebellion.

The President and the Test Oath.

We have anxiously watched for some evidence that the President opposed the Test Oath. We have found what comes below, and hope it is true. If such really be the sentiments of President Johnson, he ought to let it be known in some manner more explicit than the uncertain tenor of this article taken from the *National Republican*:

In a speech made some months since the President remarked emphatically that it is not to support the Constitution of the United States implied all that any officer ought to be required to swear to. Consistently with this remark, and in anticipation of the action of the Philadelphia Convention, his organ (the *National Republican*) contained, on Wednesday morning, a leading editorial arguing against the necessity and propriety of test oaths. Coming from such a source, and under existing circumstances, we regard the article, as both significant and important, and accordingly reproduce it in this issue. Among the numerous which resulted

from the supposed or real necessities of our recent war was what is commonly called the test oath, by which in addition to the usual obligation to support the Constitution and perform official duties, public officers were required to swear that they had neither directly or indirectly participated in, or in any manner aided the rebellion. This, for aught we have to say to the contrary, was a judicious provision at the time it was enacted, and subsequently to the end of the war.

But we have a doubt of its propriety now that the necessity which called for it is passed, and our doubts are greatly strengthened by evidences that it is being used in some instances to the prejudice of the public service. Second, third and even fourth rate men in the Southern States are frequently entrusted with important public duties merely because first-rate men in the same localities, although equally loyal to the Government, cannot take this oath. The anti-reconciliationists roll it as a sweet morsel of vengeance under their tongues upon the late insurrectionists, merely, as one of their number recently said in a public speech, to let them know that "there is a punishment after death." It suits precisely that class of bigots whom we find in most of our churches now-a-days, who are as busily employed in expelling members from the church as the clergyman is in getting them in—Christians of the Deacon Sniffles speeches, who devoutly prayed for the salvation of "me and my wife, my son John and his wife—we four and no more." But it smacks too much of hide bound proscription of our fellow-men merely because they have, at a former period, been guilty of wrong doing, to suit the spirit of the age in time of peace.

Badly as any of our Southern brethren have acted, they are, nevertheless, members of our great political family, and must sooner or later be awarded their seats at the family table. What public good can be attained by excluding them from it any longer?

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The first idea of a railroad to the Pacific originated more than thirty years ago, and the first demonstration in favor of the project was in a public meeting at Dubuque, Iowa, about 1838. A man by the name of Eli Whitney petitioned Congress to make a grant of one hundred millions of acres of land to him to enable him to construct a railroad to the Pacific, and offered as security for the faithful application of the lands to that object, the pledge of his honor, he being a broken down merchant at the time. His application was renewed every session, until finally it became a party measure, endorsed both by Republicans and Democrats. Finally, passing both Houses of Congress, the bill became a law, the requisite Government aid was bestowed, for its commencement and the work is now steadily progressing to completion. Such is the skeleton history of an enterprise which may be well considered as the twin brother of the great Atlantic cable.

HOW MR. DAVIS PASSES HIS TIME.—The latest news from Jefferson Davis is given in the correspondence of the *New York Times*:

"By day Mr. Davis is at entire liberty, under parole, within the limits of the fortress, and generally spends the most of his time in the apartment of his wife, who has one of the casements assigned to her. He is at liberty to receive any books or papers that anybody chooses to send him, and in perusing these and in conversations with his wife, and with the numerous visitors who are constantly calling upon him, he prevents time from hanging heavily upon his hands."

John F. Lane, the oldest brother of the late Senator Lane, of Kansas also committed suicide, and under peculiar circumstances. He graduated at West Point in 1828, and in 1836, during the Florida war, in which he was actively engaged, he was promoted to the command of a regiment of Indians. Shortly after his promotion, directly after going into camp one evening, after a day's march, he placed the hilt of his sword on the ground and the point in his eye and threw himself on it.

A FATAL DUEL.—A dispatch from Mobile, of the 1st inst., says: "T. J. Chandler, this morning at daylight, fought a duel with L. Holcombe. At the second fire Chandler received a ball through the chest, being about twenty-five minutes. Holcombe was formerly a soldier in the Federal army, and Chandler in the Confederate army. The duel was fought in the presence of the United States Marshal, and was terminated by orders of Confederate Generals."

REMOVAL OF THE ANDERSON PRISONERS.—CHARLESTON, July 29.—The four prisoners lately sentenced by a military commission, but respited by the President, and whose attempted liberation on a writ of habeas corpus, occasioned the recent conflict of authority between General Sickles and the United States District Court, were quietly removed last night, by a steamer, under guard, from their place of confinement, Castle Pinckney.

Military authorities refuse to give any information concerning their present whereabouts.

The impression prevails that they were sent North beyond the jurisdiction of the court.

RETROCESSION OF VENICE.—Venice was an independent Republic up to 1796, no longer with its former power and extent of territory, but still independent. After the victories of Napoleon in Italy, he conquered Venice, and at the peace of Campo Formio he, though merely a General of the Republic of France, ceded Venice to Austria. This was the first time that Austria had obtained possession of Venice, and although, in 1800, she lost it again by the fortunes of war, her title dates back to the first Napoleon and to the title of France as conqueror. She now cedes it back to the first conqueror.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—The correspondent of the *New York Commercial* writes from Philadelphia:

"The Convention to be held here, in August, under the direction of Messrs. Dowdell & Co., is regarded with great disfavor here. The returning soldiers and fire companies freely and openly declare that they intend to break up the gathering, and a movement looking to that end is now said to be on foot. There are a large number of invalid and convalescent soldiers still about the hospitals here who affiliate to a considerable extent with the firemen, and assert that they can prevent the holding of any such meeting, especially as public sentiment is against it. Any violence, however, will of course be summarily punished. Extensive preparations are being made to tender a warm greeting and welcome to those attending the Southern Union Convention which meets in September."

FROM THE SUBLIME TO THE RIDICULOUS.—A writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, commenting on the latter day habit of posting patent medicines, &c., on the beautiful rocks of the country, says:

Last year, weary of shop, and feeling the necessity of restoring tone to the mind, by a course of sublime, Thomson and I paid many dollars, travelled many miles, ran many risks and suffered much from impertinence and frag dust, in order that we might see the wonders of the Lord, his mountain and his waterfalls. We stood at the foot of the mountain, and gazing upward at a precipice, the sublime we were in search of began to swell within our hearts when our eyes were struck by huge Roman letters painted on the face of the rock, and held fast, as if by a spell, until we had read them all. They asked the question, "Are you troubled with worms?"

The *Abbeville Press* says there was a full attendance at the meeting of the Bible Society of that District on the 55th. The address was delivered by Prof. James H. Carlisle, of Wofford College, and was eminently original, practical and suggestive. Prof. C. is one of the ablest men in South Carolina. An excellent sermon was also delivered by Rev. C. M. McCartha.

The *Petersburg (Va.) Express* says: "It is said that Howell Cobb has recently come out in favor of granting suffrage to the negroes and then electing them to Congress to occupy seats with the Northern radicals. He will commence early this month to stump the State in favor of this theory and President Johnson."

Governor Crawford of Kansas, has appointed Major E. G. Ross, late of the 11th Kansas Cavalry, and associate editor of the *Louisville Tribune* United States Senator for all term. Lanes an expired term.

Wm. B. Ains of New York, this year returns an income of \$1,154,959. Cornelius Vanderbilt returns \$657,950, and Edward S. J. Bray \$32,691.

A NEW AND GOOD WORD.—The *New York News* has invented or manufactured a word which has very expressive sound. It calls to Yankee twaddle about Massachusetts, New England, &c., and about our proudest free government, "Podsnappery."

SAVANNAH, July 28.—Six baths and nineteen new cases of cholera, Tybee to-day. The number of cases in the hospital 89. Total number of baths to date 146.

George Peabody has announced his intention to bestow \$50,000 on the Howard, Amherst and William McKim Regas, in Massachusetts, and other institutions of dollars upon Boston for the poor.

THE LARGEST CITY IN THE WORLD.—If the following account is true, London is no longer the metropolis of our planet. That distinction belongs to the Japanese city of Jeddo, which a correspondent of the *Boston Traveler* thus describes:

"But what shall I say of this greatest and most singular of all cities? I cannot give you an idea of it, it is so unique, so unlike anything except itself, and so impossible, as you will think."

"It is situated on the western shore of this charming gulf, twenty miles wide by twenty-four long. It stretches for twenty miles or more along a bench of semi-circular form, with its horns turned outward, and along which a street, extends, crowded with blocks of stores and houses, and teeming with moving crowds while shopkeepers, artisans, women and children seem equally numerous within doors and at doors. Indeed a dozen or fifteen miles might be added to the city in direction, since there is nothing but an unbroken succession of towns and villages for this distance, which are as populous and as well built as the city itself."

"In crossing the city from the shore to the western outskirts I have walked two miles and a half, while in other places it may be wider. According to the lowest estimate, the city covers an area equal to seven of the New England farming towns, which are usually six miles square. And all is traversed by streets, usually wide, well constructed, perfectly neat, and crossing each other at right angles: streets are lined with houses and stores as compactly as they can be built, and crowded with moving and stationary masses, as thick as in Washington street, or New York Broadway, for considerable distances. The population is estimated generally at three millions, which Mr. Harris, our minister, thinks is no exaggeration."

THE NEEDLE GUN IN THE FRENCH ARMY.—It is wrong to believe that the French Government had not for a long time had its attention directed to the needle gun. The substitution of this gun for the common ordnance musket was actually decided upon immediately after the war in Denmark. But as this would entail an expense of fifty millions, it was resolved, as a commendable measure of economy, to proceed with the change only gradually. The experiments at the camp of Chalons have shown, in fact, that three or four days are enough to familiarize our soldiers completely with the handling of this new gun.

The War Department has already manufactured 50,000 needle guns on an improved model, and it has found that with very little expense and in a very short time the rifled guns in our arsenals can be adapted to the new system.

EUROPEAN CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the *London Post*, writing from Paris says:

"We may look for a Congress to be assembled in Paris to arrange the terms of peace. I have no doubt at this Congress, while France will gladly see Prussia obtain advantage which are due her, the French Emperor will do his utmost to preserve and strengthen that great Austrian Empire which is one of the safeguards of Europe."

After going into speculations as to the terms of peace, he remarks:

"The dreams of the Rhine (as the boundary of France) only exist in the imagination of the politicians of English smoking-rooms. I know on the best authority that, speaking of such ramors, Count von Bismark himself said that the whole of Germany would rise to a man to defend the Rhine against France."

A TRIBUTE TO THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—The *New York News*, replying to one of Forney's editorial attacks upon our ladies, makes the following remark:

"It has never been the habit of the women of the South to attend political meetings, and we never heard that they did so during the war. But the other charges brought against them are true—to their immortal honor be it said. The fervent love of country, the devotion to principle, the unaffected piety, the generous self-sacrifice, the calm courage, the womanly tenderness, the unflinching fortitude they exhibited whenever circumstances provoked their exercise, which this man Forney imputes as crimes to the women of the South, will form their crown of glory in the ages to come. And, long after Forney shall have long since been forgotten, the women of the South will still stand prominently in the memory of our people."

Local Items.

More Concerts and Fairs.

We understand that, as the Hay will be wanting very soon for the approach in Concerts and Fairs, G. D. LADD has removed his Confectionery to the store formerly occupied by TOWNLEY & SONER.

New Advertisements.

Corn and Flour by Cathcart & Matthews.

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

COMMERCIAL.

WINNSBORO, Aug. 1.—Cotton—23 a 26 in currency.
Country Flour, \$9 a 9½.
Baltimore Flour \$15 a 16 per barrel.
Lard, 27 to 30c per pound.
Corn, \$2.00 per bushel.
Peas, \$1.75 per bushel.
Bacon Sides, 26c per pound.
Shoulders, 22c 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 31, 1866.—Cotton None sold. Would command 28c, for middling.

New Flour, \$15.00. Northern \$13.50 a 14.00 per barrel.
Bacon, 18 a 21c per pound.
Corn, \$4.60 a 1.70 per bushel, in demand.

Peas, \$1.45 a 1.50 per bushel.
Meal, \$1.60 per bushel.
Wheat, \$2.00 a 2.50.
Oats, 60 a 65 per bushel.
Sorghum, 50c per gallon.
Gold, \$1.45.
Silver, \$1.35.

COLUMBIA, July 31.—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.

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.
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BY WEIGHT.
4000 lbs. Extra fine COUNTRY FLOUR,
Concord Mills.
CATHCART & MATTHEWS.
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SULPH. STRYCHNIA,
MERCURIAL OINTMENT,
DAVIS' PAIN KILLER,

Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
NICHOLS' COD LIVER OIL,
WARRANTED PURE.

QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ARSENIC,
EMP. GANTH,
HEBREW PLASTER,
BEST CASTOR OIL,
BROWN'S JAM. GINGER,

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, &c., &c.
Also
GOSTARS RAT EXTERMINATOR.
July 30-11
LADD BROS.