

# WINNSBORO.

Saturday Morning, July 28, 1866.

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

## The Reading Club.

Will meet in the Thespian Hall next Monday night at 8 o'clock.

The query for the occasion—"Is the world indebted more to genius or to industry?"

A full attendance of the Club is desired.

## A Sad Record.

Three times this week have we been called upon in this town to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of the departed, which have all been deposited in the Presbyterian Church yard.

The first death was that of Miss CHARLOTTE W. GILBERT, a young lady who died of this violent type of fever now prevailing to some extent in the District.

The second was that of a daughter of our fellow-citizen, Mr. JOHN WELDON, another victim to the dreaded fever. She was about twelve years of age.

The third was that of Mrs. SALLY McCREIGHT, widow of Col. Wm. McCREIGHT, deceased, who also died of the same fever, and contracted it while nursing her niece, the daughter of Mr. WELDON above mentioned.

It is a melancholy fact that after the coffin containing the remains of the little girl were placed in the wagon, and while they were preparing to leave the house in the country for the place of interment here, Mrs. McCREIGHT breathed her last. This was on Wednesday morning. So that on the next day, Thursday, a procession left the same house with another corpse.

And the most melancholy of all, the friends who came with the body reported this (Thursday) morning that another little daughter of Mr. WELDON was at the point of death when they left the house, and the other two remaining children both sick. Mr. WELDON himself is slowly recovering from an attack of the fever.

We extend to our friend our deepest sympathies in his bereavements.

P. S. Since writing the above the child so ill on Thursday has died. This on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week three graves have been opened to receive as many members of the same family.

## The National Convention.

We have earnestly warned our readers against the Philadelphia Convention. We have told them—they were not invited there. We have admonished them that such men as we must send will be "snubbed." We called their attention repeatedly to the platform upon which the Official Call was based. See what the "Johnson Union" Convention of Indiana has adopted as its principles. It adopts the greater part of the Platform of the National Union Club. Mark the 8th resolution especially—"only with loyal Union men."

1. Resolved, That we are now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States under the Constitution of the United States; that we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void; that all the States are now States of this Union, as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the general government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union, or to govern it as a Territory.

2. That our confidence in the ability, integrity, patriotism and statesmanship of President Johnson is undiminished, and we cordially approve the general policy of his administration.

3. That we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purposes of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with

the platform upon which he was elected, and with the declared policy of the late President.

4. That under the Constitution of the United States, is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein; and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

5. That all the States in the Union are entitled by the Constitution of the United States to representation in the councils of the nation, and that all loyal members duly elected and returned, having the requisite qualifications as prescribed by law, should be admitted to their seats in Congress, without unnecessary delay by their respective Houses, each house being the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its members.

6. That the payment of the national debt is a sacred obligation never to be repudiated, and that no debt or obligation incurred in any manner whatever, in aid of treason or rebellion, should ever be paid.

7. That the nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and that the families of the fallen heroes, who died that the country might live, are the wards of the people and should be cared for by the Government; and we endorse the President of the United States in his determination to give the offices of the country to soldiers, who, during the war, defended the country.

8. That our delegates to the Philadelphia National Union Convention are expected to co-operate only with loyal Union men.

## Reply to "S" on the Wagon Wheel.

We propose to continue our reply to "S" not immediately answering the several remaining points made in his communication, but by going into a philosophical explanation of what a wagon is. And we will be glad if "S" will take our reply in the light we give it, that is, with a view to elicit solid discussion that truth may be reached. We enter upon the discussion for useful practical results. We are more of a theoretical machine. Our friend "S" is an intelligent practical one. And we are anxious to know now if theory and fact in this case agree.

What, then, is a wagon? We reply, it is an instrument used for the purpose of reducing the friction caused by moving a weight along the ground, and to remove the friction entirely from the ground.

This friction is caused by the resistance between that weight moving horizontally, and the attraction of gravity acting vertically.

The amount of friction is in proportion to the amount of weight's surface touching the ground. A bale of cotton *e. g.* when lying upon the ground on its side requires more power to overcome its friction, or in other words, to move it, than when the same bale is on its side. And it would require a still less when on its edge.

Now take eight bales of cotton, and pile them up on the ground just as you would load a wagon body with them. Bind them firmly together with cords. Select your best teams of four, and attach them to the pile. They can't move it, because the friction is greater than the power applied to overcome it.

But a distinction must be noted between gravity and friction.

In the example above the team cannot in the first place overcome the gravity; and if they could barely do that, the friction would be so great as to render such an application of horse power impracticable.

But place the pile now on runners, as in case of a sledge. This will reduce the amount of friction.

This reduction will be in proportion to the decreased surface brought in contact with the ground; that is, from an area of about *forty* square feet down to one perhaps about *two and a half* square feet. Observe there is the same weight, about *three thousand* pounds. In the first case the team could not move the load, not because it could not overcome that amount of resistance, but because there was ad-

ed an insuperable resistance in the matter of friction. But now the friction has been reduced to such a degree that its surplus resistance is not an obstacle to the mere moving of the mass. But the amount of friction is still too much to make this method of hauling cotton to market either profitable or practicable. How shall the friction still be further reduced?

By tracing now in detail all the principles and operations involved in the design, contraction and uses of the wagon, we shall answer this inquiry.

Instead of the two runners substitute four upright supports made of scantling about 3 by 3, and about two feet high. Now take all the frame of a wagon except the wheels. Pile the eight bales of cotton upon it and elevate wagon and all upon the four supports, letting the ends of the axle trees rest upon the top of them. The friction, it will be observed, is now reduced to the points of contact which are the bottoms of the four scantling posts; and is in proportion to the whole surface touching the ground, and this surface is equal to four times nine (the number of square inches each support presents to the ground,) which is thirty-six inches, or just one-quarter of a square foot. And this is perhaps reduced now to about what is the real amount of friction to be overcome in every four-horse wagon.

Supposing these four posts fastened to the axles permanently, and we now have a frame just like a bedstead, to be moved forward. But this plan, though it does reduce the friction, and would render the loaded wagon more manageable, would still be impracticable from the very nature of the ground.

We have now brought the principle up to which the wagon is constructed upon the point where we will have it, if we suppose it to be standing with the hub and only one spoke of each wheel, and that four spokes supporting the whole weight.

The subject grows so, however, that we will be obliged to leave it off here. We will start the wagon forward in the next article.

## War in Europe.

### THE BATTLE OF SADOWA, IN BOHEMIA.

General Benedek, commanding the Austrian armies in Bohemia, concentrated his forces on the morning of July 31, on the right bank of the river Elbe, between Koeniggratz and Josephstadt, named fortresses. He was determined to make a last stand for the territory of Bohemia, the greater part of which has already passed into the possession of the victorious Prussians.

Prince Frederick Charles, who commanded the Prussian army that debouched from the plains of Silesia, countermanded the attack at an early hour. Up to 10 o'clock the battle was in progress, the army of Austria. At this critical period, the Prussian army under the Crown Prince, which had entered Bohemia from Silesia, though at the beginning of the engagement many miles distant, moved up with celerity to the scene of action, and established itself unperceived, on account of the misty rain that was falling, and the drifting smoke of the battle field, in the rear of the right wing of the Austrian army. This wing was immediately attacked, doubled up and rolled back in confusion upon the centre of Benedek's astonished army. A panic set in, and although the officers and Princes of Austria endeavored to rally their fleeing troops, it was in vain. The Prussians captured 14,000 prisoners and 116 cannon. The overthrow was complete.

Benedek has been superseded by Archduke Albrecht. The Crown Prince of Prussia was decorated on the field of battle with the order of military merit. The number of killed and wounded on both sides was very heavy.

The Emperor of Austria, upon receiving the tidings of the defeat, proposed a truce, ceding Venice to France and proposing Napoleon mediator. Prussia and Italy refused the armistice. Napoleon it is stated has accepted the proposition of Austria, and is about to occupy Venice as French Territory. The Austrians have evacuated Lombardy.

At latest accounts the Prussians were still pressing after the retreating Austrians. They propose to dictate terms of peace from the palace in Vienna.

### NAPOLEON'S ARMBITIOUS REFUSAL BY ITALY AND PRUSSIA

Our despatches, says the New York Herald, from Paris and Brest, report the following very important events: The Courts of Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice asked by Austria.

NAPOLEON PREPARING TO TAKE POSSESSION AS OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

La Presse [Semi Official] of Paris, of July 7, says King Victor Emanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as a reason

that he has to consult with his ally the King of Prussia.

In consequence the Italian Government has been advised that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venice it being French territory.

A French Commissioner is going at once to Venice to assume his Government in the name of the Emperor.

Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to repair to Venice and to hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all fortified posts on the Venetian coast.

The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw the guns, arms and all munitions of war found in fortified places. Within forty-eight hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, it will depend upon the good will of France either to keep or to part with it.

La Liberte of Paris, of July 6, says: Venice delivered by the victory of Sadowa; The work left unaccomplished by General Canrolier is completed by Bismarck.

### THE BATTLE OF SADOWA—MARSHAL BENEDEK'S FULL REPORT.

Marshal Benedek addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor published in Vienna July 5:

HOFBERG, July 4—3 a. m. After a brilliant struggle, lasting over five hours, in which the whole army, as well as the Saxon forces, were engaged in a partly unbroken position, before Koeniggratz with the centre at Lippa, the enemy succeeded in establishing themselves and served in Chlum.

The rain prevented the stroke of the powder from dispersing, and a distant view of the position was therefore impossible.

The enemy was thereby enabled to advance into our position near Lippa, where they suddenly and unexpectedly poured a heavy fire into our flank and rear. The latter waves of our flank and rear troops, notwithstanding every effort, could not succeed in arresting the retreat, which at first continued slowly but increased in haste as the enemy pressed on, and, at length, the whole army had withdrawn across the Elbe to Pardubitz.

The losses have not yet been estimated, but are doubtless very considerable.

In the Prussian army all the young men in the army try to cut their hair so as to imitate the Crown Prince. A correspondent says that inasmuch as the Prince has a sort of average Prussian face—what may be called a representative face—the vast number of heads and men one meets with features, complexion, moustache and whiskers like his, is somewhat striking. It is also the fashion for the boys of the army to assume a fine military coat, as if they were very anxious that some one should "stand on their coat."

As an instance of the forethought displayed in the Prussian preparations for war it may be mentioned that not only had the War Office in Berlin obtained the exact measurement of the Saxon railway bridges, but had actually had the timber required for their reconstruction already prepared and fitted. As soon, therefore, as the Saxons had destroyed them, three hundred carpenters were sent from Berlin with the necessary materials and had nothing to do than to put them together.

JEFF. DAVIS AND GREELY.—The following correspondence is published in Waukegan, Illinois:

WAUKEGAN, ILL., June 24.  
To Hon. Horace Greeley, New York:

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully ask if it be true that you have offered to go Jeff. Davis' bail for his release? Also, if the above be true, why you did not try to obtain bail for Wm. Keizer, keeper of Jeff. Davis' slaughter pen? I ask these questions, not from impertinence or idleness, but for the purpose of obtaining your views on so important a point. In the meantime I remain Very respectfully yours,

[Signed] J. WILSON, JR.

ANSWER.  
Yes, sir; I would bail Davis, or you, or any other culprit that the Government would shamefully keep in jail more than a year, resisting and denying his just and legal demand that he be arraigned and tried or let go.

Yours truly,  
HORACE GREELY.  
To Mr. J. Wilson, Jr., Waukegan.

The Portland Press says: "Our estimate of yesterday, that the number of buildings destroyed was 1500 we are satisfied is too low. We think it will come nearer 1800; and 3000 families, embracing 10,000 to 12,000 persons, rendered homeless. The amount of losses will aggregate to upwards of \$10,000,000. Some persons set it as high as \$15,000,000. We learn of insurance to the amount of upward of \$5,000,000." The Portland Argus says: "It is estimated that about 2000 buildings were burned, and property destroyed to the amount of \$2,000,000, which is probably insured for about one-half. The State valuation of the city was \$28,000,000, and the real valuation must be over \$30,000,000. Fully one-third must have been destroyed."

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Senate has confirmed Henry Stansbury to be Attorney-General of the United States, and John A. Cline to be Collector of Customs at Vicksburg, Miss.; Andrew McDowell to be Assistant Treasurer of United States at Charleston.

## Local Items.

### Religious Services

May be expected to-morrow as follows:

M. E. Church, Rev. A. G. Stacy, 11 A. M.

Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. M. Brackett, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Episcopal Church, Rev. O'Bear, 11 A. M.

### The Johnny Rebs.

These Minstrels have again visited our town, and gave one of their laughable concerts last night. There are some of this party who have a rich vein of humor in all their performance, and as they expect to go hence to Chester and other towns in the up country, we commend them to all lovers of fun in that region.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement that they will give another performance to-night.

### New Advertisements.

Ketchum, McMaster & Co.—Bacon and Lard.

J. M. Matthews.—Gin, repaired.

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

## MEMORIALS.

WINNSBORO, July 27.—Cotton—23 a 26 in currency.

Flour, \$14. a 15; per barrel.

Lard, 27 to 30; per pound.

Corn, \$1.85 a \$2.00 per bushel.

Pears, \$1.75 per bushel.

Bacon, 23 to 26; per pound.

Meal, \$2.00 per bushel.

Sorghum, 80c per gallon.

Salt, 25.00 per sack.

Butter, 25c per pound.

Eggs, 12 1/2 a 15 per dozen.

Tobacco, 45 to \$1.10 per pound.

Gold, 40.

CHARLOTTE, July 24, 1866.—Cotton market active. A few bales changed hands to-day at 23 a 27 1/2 c. currency.

New Flour, \$16.00. Northern \$13.00 a 14.00 per barrel.

Bacon, 18 a 21c. per pound.

Corn, \$1.60 a 1.70 per bushel, in demand.

Pears \$1.45 a 1.50 per bushel.

Meal, \$1.60 a \$1.70 per bushel.

Wheat, \$2.00 a 2.50.

Oats, 75 a 80 per bushel.

Sorghum, 50c. per gallon.

Gold, \$1.45.

Silver, \$1.35.

COLUMBIA, July 26.—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.

Pears, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bushel.

Hay, \$2.25 to 2.70.

Rice, Bangum, prime, 11 1/2 to 12 1/2 c.

Carolina 13 to 15c.

Tobacco, 15c. to 1.60 per pound.

Coin, gold 47 to 50.

## THE

# "JOHNNY REB"

WILL give another of its interesting entertainments THIS EVENING, (Saturday) July 28th, at the

THE SPIAN HALL.

Early notice of programing July 28th

HAVE YOUR GINS

REPAIRED

AT HOME!

FARMERS of Fairfield and adjoining Districts, wanting

REPAIRERS.

can have it done at home, by addressing me at Winnsboro, giving their locality.

A. L. O.

Any one wanting to buy a Gin would do well to hear from me before buying elsewhere. All letters received will have prompt attention. And those wanting

REPAIRED, will do well to let me hear from them—the sooner the better—as I have been in Griswold's employment, and well understand his Gins.

July 28—1866. J. M. MATTHEWS.