

**THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS,**  
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# The News.

**TRI-WEEKLY.**

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**ADVERTISING RATES.**  
Ordinary advertisements, occupying no more than ten lines, (one square,) will be inserted in THE NEWS, at \$1.00 for the first insertion and 75 cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Larger advertisements, when no contract is made, will be charged in exact proportion.  
For announcing a candidate to any office of profit, honor or trust, \$10.00.  
Marriage, Obituary Notices, &c., will be charged the same as advertisements, when over ten lines, and must be paid for when handed in, or they will not appear.

## POETRY.

[FOR THE NEWS.]  
**FAIRYLAND.**

BY PETIT.  
Wouldst know  
Why the violets blue,  
Speaking love so true,  
In the trackless forest grow?  
Why their fragrance sweet in the hidden dell  
Seems wasted off? Shall we tell—shall we tell?  
Can'tst guess  
Why the wild rose sheds,  
Where no mortal treads,  
Perfume, in the wilderness?  
Why the lily hides in the silent vale,  
And its sweetness breathes on the passing gale?  
Dost think  
That they bloom for naught?  
Hast thou never sought  
To discern some sweet link  
Betwixt mortals here and the spirit-band?  
Hast thou never dreamed of a fairyland?  
And where,  
Dost ask, are its bowers?  
In the heart of the flowers  
In garden and glen? Yes there.  
And we call them fairies—that mystic band  
That dwell unseen in the fairyland.  
Too small  
For the human eye  
Their forms to descry,  
Yet we oft may hear them call,  
As their sentinels soar their 'customed round;  
And a magic spell in each voice is found.  
In turn,  
Round the earth they scan,  
That the heart of man  
May not evil lessons learn  
From the fiendish elves of the darksome caves  
More dismal and drear than the silent graves.  
For ill  
Does the elf king strive;  
But when good deeds thrive,  
Then fairies control the will.  
And in contest fierce are they oft-times met,  
And a soul is the prize for victory set.  
Above,  
To the spirit's home,  
Do the fairies roam,  
And with messages of love  
To the earth return; for each blissful thought—  
Every sinless joy—is from Heaven brought.  
Then say,  
Do the flowerets lone  
'Neath the moss-crosted stone,  
Their sweet fragrance fling away?  
Does the woodland flower by the zephyr fanned  
Bloom in vain? Ah! no—these make fairy-land.

## Stay Maws.

To the Editors, Legislature and People of South Carolina:  
The Legislature will soon be convened for the purpose of modifying our District Court system; so as to meet the requirements of the legislation of the late Federal Congress. It is the design of a strong influence in the State to use this extra session for the purpose of passing laws to delay or hinder the collection of debts. I wish, briefly, to state the effect of the attempt to carry out such a design.  
Such laws cannot be made valid without an amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Lawyers who say otherwise are badly informed or wilfully misled the people.  
Our present distress is owing, not so much to the devastations of war and emancipation as to the shock given to our credit by the passage of our late stay law. Otherwise, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with millions seeking investment, would not refuse on a credit. This is not opinion but fact. The merchants of these cities say so. They are alarmed at the animus of our legislation, and it will require at least one regular session of our Legislature to pass, without an attempt at the passage of such laws, to restore commercial confidence. No law has ever been passed, interfering with the laws of trade, that has not produced evil and harm to those intended to be benefited. There are cases where the prevention of the collection of a debt would be almost a moral crime. There are others

where the sacrifice of a debtor's property would be an act worthy of Shylock. An honest public opinion will regulate the arm of the law in these cases. Why is it that now with Sheriff's armed with sundry *fi. fa's*, very few levies are made?

The agitation of the subject of the stay laws holds our false hopes, and prevents creditor and debtor from compromising. It is not true that creditors, as a general rule, design the collection of the claims: they desire to have them secured, which, being done, they are ready to grant any reasonable indulgence.

Our Legislature, if they close the civil courts and leave the criminal courts open, will thereby leave the Judges in a position which will enable them, as honest Judges, to declare all laws delaying or hindering the collection of debts, "repugnant to the Constitution of the United States." To close the civil courts, then, all courts must be closed. What follows? *Vide Gen. Grant's order*: "The United States military will have cognizance of all crimes and misdemeanors, without regard to the color of the parties!" Liberty has already gone, this will take away her shadow now left us.

Suppose, however, the civil courts to be closed, what then? The Freedman's Bureau will collect the debts owing to freed men. What follows? The white man will transfer his dead claim to a negro! This is not conjectured—it was done in one District, to some extent, before the annulling of the late stay law.

Again, suppose the hands of creditors, who are citizens of the State, to be tied; then creditors, who are citizens of other States, (now a large class,) whose claims exceed \$500, will sue in the United States Courts and the marshals will collect, aided by a posse of Federal bayonets, if necessary.

This is not all. Debts above \$500, founded on bills of exchange, (Act of Sept. 24, 1789, Sec. 11,) promissory notes, (1 Mason, 251,) and notes payable to bearer, (11 Peters, 318,) bona fide conveyances of titles to land, (11 Sumner, 252,) which four classes of causes of action will embrace in amount three-fourths of all debts, will leave the State and become the property of citizens of other States, who will sue in the United States Courts.

Is it true that creditors have no conscience? Is it true that all debtors are honest? Is it true that creditors are always rich and the debtors poor? Is it just to disregard the rights of the creditor, although a poor widow or orphan, and to protect the debtor who may be in possession of the widows' orphans' or property, without any consideration paid? Is it not true that those who favor repudiation and stay laws are, as a general rule, popularity-seekers or those who owe more than they expect to collect from their debtors?

I pity the man reduced to poverty by the late war, and can sympathize with him in his struggles, even where, in his extremity, he desires to stay the hand of justice; but great is my contempt for the lawyer, or well-informed man, who, for a little popularity, will delude his fellows and ruin his country—for it is too true that our honor and our credit are all that are left us; take them away and we are poor indeed.

Let public opinion alone, and fear not the bug-bear of the poor debtor being "sold out of house and home." I ask when, and in how many instances in our State, from its earliest history, has a man and his family been sold out of house and home and turned out of doors by his creditor, unless the debtor connived at it himself, in order to take the benefit of the Insolvent Debtor's Act, or where the debtor was fraudulently making way with or screening his property?  
LAISSEZ NOUS FAIRE.

**THE WEATHER AND CROPS.**—The weather in this section continues dry. It is now a settled conclusion that the corn and cotton crops must necessarily be very short. Many farmers inform us that they will not make as much of a provision crop—corn and wheat—as they did the famous "dry year," 1845. All vegetation is much parched up, and the pasturage is about destroyed. Consequently the cattle are beginning to fall off, and, without rain soon, the pasturage will be worthless. On account of the drought, and on account of its toughness, instead of pulling the fodder from the stalk of corn as usual, we here of farmers cutting down the stalk with the fodder and corn on it. The fodder is said to be as tough as leather strings, in pulling.  
We hope the crops may not turn out as short as in the "dry year," but, at present it reminds us forcibly of that dreadful year. Is famine to be added to the other horrors which hang over and oppress us? If so, heaven send us safe deliverance.—*Laurensville Herald.*

A "kerosine telegraph" has been invented at Boston, in which intermittent light and darkness take the place of the dots and lines on telegraphic paper. Signals can be read with it in clear weather ten or fifteen miles, and with about the rapidity of the ordinary electric telegraph.

A new fire alarm bell, for the post-office tower in New York, weighs 3,300 pounds and is expected to be heard within a radius of four miles.

## Gov. Orr's Speech in Philadelphia.

The Democrats held a large meeting last night at their hall in Race street, which was addressed by many prominent speakers. Gov. Orr being called upon, delivered the following address, which was enthusiastically received. He said:

He considered himself fortunate that he appeared before his fellow-citizens on this present occasion, when they were just about opening a campaign in this the Keystone State, and ten years before he had addressed the people before him, and probably the fathers of some of them, in company with the late distinguished and lamented Douglas. (Applause.) He would to God that the departed statesman was with him on the present occasion. His great heart, his large patriotism, was needed in such a crisis as this, because that help would stimulate the Democracy of the State for the contest in which they were about to embark. But since that time, alas! many changes had occurred. The gulf had now been closed, and he and his fellow delegates had come to this city for the purpose of reunion, for the purpose of meeting the conservative and national men of the North and the South. (Great applause.) He did not purpose on the present occasion to review the causes of the separation, but he would review two or three points in connection with the late controversy, which would show them, and show all honest men in the country, that the people of the South, when once they had surrendered, when once they had laid down their arms in good faith, were ready and fit to be trusted by the people of the North. (Applause.) When the contest that is now over commenced, the people of the South believed that it was right to secede from the Union. His audience did not believe that it was right, or that the Southern people were compelled to leave the decision to the only arbiter force. The people of the North said the Union could not be dissolved. The people of the South said they had a right to withdraw from the Union. The contest came. The South was subdued, the Northern principles triumphed, and the interpretation the North gave the South was complete, and what is more, it was final. Governor Orr would state that every man in the South considered that decision final, because it has been rendered by the highest tribunal on earth—the tribunal to which they had appealed. (Applause.) It was pronounced by the highest arbiter, by the highest powers. It was a decree that was irrevocable. Mark this fact. The nationality of the country has been settled. The South bowed to the doctrine the people of the North presented to them, which they had denounced as a field of battle. (Applause.) No man now inquired whether it had been fairly or properly decided. It was sufficient for the Southern people that it had been decided. They intended to carry out the decision, and, exclaimed Gov. Orr, "the people of the South want you to help them to carry it out." (Great applause.) In this controversy, the dread appeal to muskets and bayonets, the Southern people had suffered much. Their banks were gone, their credit, eye, even their property; and civil law in abeyance, oftentimes openly defied. They had been a long time without the benefits of that civil law. They were placed in a better position than the Northern people to judge the advantages of civil law, for they had been without its benefits. They yearned for it and were determined never again to separate from a safe and protecting Government. (Applause.) They were determined to stand by all their pledges, to redeem all their promises; and Governor Orr would say, and he would take pleasure in saying before this Northern audience, that the Southern people, often having undergone the greatest privations, came back, submissive and willing to do all they could to restore peace, tranquillity and happiness again. He would say for them that they are ready to acknowledge the public debt. This Government was their Government, and its debt was theirs. (Applause.) It was their debt as much as that of the Northern people. It was the speaker's Government, as it would be his child's Government, and his grandchild's Government. Although the debt might have been contracted in a manner of which he did not approve, still it was the debt of the country—the debt of the Government. Though he had seen one of those engaged in the rebellion, he was anxious that his Government now might meet all the demands of her creditors. He desired that his Government, his child's Government, his grandchild's Government, might stand before the nations in all the pride and glory and grandeur of a great people, without a blot or tarnish on her fair reputation. (Great applause.)

included, because our political record is distasteful to Radicals and their sympathizers. Now, although I feel confident that such an outrage would not be perpetrated by the Convention, and though I have nothing to regret or take back, as to my course during the war, and I do not admit the right of any one to question it in the Convention, yet I am too much devoted to the accomplishment of the high patriotic object in view, to permit my presence there to be the means of disturbing its deliberations or an excuse for an assault by its enemies outside. Therefore I shall not attend the Convention as a delegate.  
(Signed) FERNANDO WOOD.

GIRARD HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, August 14, 1866.—To Chairman National Union Convention.—Sir: I have this day received from the National Union Committee, through the Hon. William S. Groves, chairman of joint Ohio delegation as a delegate from that State. The Hon. George W. Cook, chairman of Democratic delegation from Ohio, has also communicated to me the following resolutions this morning adopted by that delegation:  
"Resolved, unanimously, by the Ohio Democratic Delegation. That we recognize the right of Clement L. Vallandigham a duly elected delegate from the third Congressional District of Ohio, to hold a seat in that Convention.  
"That we should regard his exclusion from such seat as an unjust and unreasonable infringement of the rights of the Democracy of said district, and are ready to stand by him in the assertion of his rights and the rights of his constituents.  
"That we endorse cordially the purity and patriotism of his motives and his fitness every way to sit in said Convention; yet, for the sake of harmony and good feeling in the same, and in order to secure the great ends for which it is called, we consent, to his withdrawal from this delegation and a seat in the Convention, if in his judgment, his duty to his constituents shall justify such withdrawal."  
Yielding my own deliberate convictions of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinions and desires of friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincerity and purity of motives, I may not question, to the end that there shall be no pretext even, from any quarter for any controverted questions or disturbing element in the Convention to mar its harmony, or hinder in any way the result to the cause of the Constitution, the Union and the public liberty which shall follow from its deliberations and its actions, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation, and decline taking my seat in the Convention.

I am profoundly conscious that the sanctity and magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle upon the issue of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace, and ultimately the existence of free republican government on this continent.

Trusting that your deliberations may be harmonious, your proceedings full of the spirit of wisdom and patriotism, and its results crowned with a glorious and saving triumph in the end to the great cause in which every sympathy of my heart is enlisted.  
I am, respectfully, &c.  
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

## Words of Advice.

The Wilmington Dispatch gives its readers the following words of advice:  
We waste too much in this Southern country. We pay too little attention to small things, and in our search after the pounds, forget that they can take care of themselves, if we will look after the pence.  
There are some lessons which we ought to learn from that race which we are so much disposed to sneer at—the Yankees. They are superiors in the greatest of all abilities—that of making money.  
He who builds up a nation's greatness by the power of his influence and intellect as a statesman is worthy of the highest commendation. He who saves a nation by the force of his valor and skill deserves more. But to him who furnishes a nation's finances should be accorded higher praise than all these, for without him no statesmanship, no military genius can build up or save a State.  
The Northern people are great financiers. Because they understand the art of acquiring and keeping money, they have become powerful. The Southern people possess many elements of greatness, but in this most important particular they are lacking. We do not hope that the experience which they have gained within the last five years will make them pay more attention to

LETTER FROM FERNANDO WOOD.  
PHILADELPHIA, August 13.  
Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, Chairman, &c.  
I am earnestly desirous for the entire success of the movement proposed to be initiated by the Convention to-morrow. If successful, the result to the country will be of the most salutary character. But it cannot be successful if its proceedings shall be disturbed by any cause whatever. I am informed that a serious disagreement is likely to arise in consequence of an attempt to be made to exclude some delegates, myself

matters of this kind than they ever before bestowed.  
We would not have the national character of our people merged into one wherein selfishness and greed of gain held a predominating influence. But we would have a practical business way of thinking encouraged. We would have our people educated to know that money as well as knowledge is power. And after acquiring a knowledge of this truth, we would have them avail themselves of it. But beyond and above all else, we would have them take off their coats and go to work like men. Each one in his sphere, wherever it may be, should devote himself with a mighty vigor to the labor of rebuilding that which has been destroyed in our midst. The South needs the strong arms of her sons. She is in distress. Her wealth and prosperity have been stolen away. These must be recovered, or ruin will sit forever like a hungry wolf in her doorway, ready to swallow her up. Let everybody put to work to avoid the dreaded calamity, which manly labor can only avoid.

CRIPS IN SPARTANBURG.—The Spartanburg Express says: From all the information we could gather on sale day we have come to the conclusion that the corn crop of this District will be a tolerably good one. While the drought has shortened the crops in some places and entirely destroyed it in others, yet it has been partial, a large portion of the District having been blessed with seasonable showers. The bottom lands everywhere, make a good showing, and the up-lands have improved considerably since the late rains. We advise all, however, to economize food, and keep no superfluous stock.

The Spartan however gives a more dismal account. It says: Last Monday being sales day a large number of our country friends were in town. We saw persons from almost every section of the District, and all gave gloomy accounts of the prospects of the growing crop. Every section has been suffering greatly for want of rain. The wheat having been thrashed it is ascertained that it does not average, in the District, more than a third of a crop.

Ho!—Brother Democrats—there is work for us to do. We have a country to rescue from ruin, fanaticism and the damnable grip of New England intolerance, priest-craft and a favored sectionalism begotten in ignorance and nurtured with the blood of innocence.  
Pray for pluck! Be men—or cowards. If you are democrats and are afraid to own your faith, sit down and let the women take your place. We can succeed; we can save the country or die in the attempt. All we ask is this—  
Equality of States or another war.  
White men to govern white men.  
Equal taxation or repudiation.

Here is our Banner, and those who like it are asked to aid us in getting it before the people. We want the old Constitution; every State represented in Congress and the right to regulate her own affairs; United States Bonds taxed or repudiated. It is a cowardly tyrannical wrong to keep eleven States out of the temple they built in their own blood. It is an insult to Washington that niggers must govern white men. It is damnable to New Englandize the hot breath of western men into cooling perfumes to regulate the nostrils of pampered abolition protected Bond Holders!

And we say to the radical traitors in Congress and their nigger loving backers if equal rights and fair play be not given the toiling whites and the many States of America, the soon will be another Grand March from the Prairies to the Sea, which will Shermanize New England forever and tint the floors of the Capitol with the extermination of puritanical intolerance! And if you ask what we mean, you will find it in this paper and hear it on the platform from one American who is the friend of poor white men—the descendant of Revolutionary stock—who never bowed his head to a tyrant or sold his honor for place or gain, and who dares not only write and talk what he thinks, but dares face the musket of every national air.—*Le Crosse (Wisconsin) Democrat.*

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