

WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, September 11, 1866.

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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.

Debtors and Creditors.

The debate upon some remedial measures in behalf of the debtors of the country was opened on Saturday by General Garlington in a speech of considerable length—in support of the resolutions which are published below. Gen. G. was replied to by Mr. Barker from Charleston—forcibly and pertinently. The subject was made the special order for Monday. It is a question which has enlisted strong feeling and upon which great interests hang, and the proceedings of the legislation in relation thereto will be viewed with great anxiety by the whole country.

The resolutions are as follows :

“Resolved, that the condition of the people of this State, resulting from their indebtedness as affected by the issues of the war, demands remedial legislation in the following particulars, viz :

1. A revision and amendment of the laws in relation to Insolvent Debtors so as to permit voluntary bankruptcy and to secure the discharge of debtors from all debts, upon a full and complete surrender of their property and effects.

2. Abolition of imprisonment for debt either on mesne and process and enlargement of exemption of property from levy and sale.

3. The postponement of remedial process for the collection of debts, so far as not to conflict with the Constitution of this State nor of the United States.

4. That these resolutions be referred to a special committee, with instructions to report such legislation as may be necessary to carry the same into effect.

Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, September 8.

The business before the General Assembly is enough to keep it in session for some time. Relief for anticipated suffering in the State from short crops, is likely to engage a good deal of interest. It will require a very vast amount of supplies to meet the demands of the several destitute parts of the State. The Committees upon this subject will report to their respective bodies to-day.

A great many bills have been introduced touching upon the civil code question. What disposition will be made of these, it is difficult to say. The interference on the part of the military authorities with everything connected with civil law, induces some to take the position that the State should await future developments, and do nothing for the present. On the other hand, it is agreed that anything should be done, and everything, to impair the iniquitous workings of the Provoost Courts. From the Governor's Message, No. 1, it would appear that he believes there is some reason that action should be taken.

The Senate is composed of both old and young members, and is quite a dignified and intelligent body. The President, the Hon. W. D. Porter, of Charleston, presides with great dignity and dispatch. The Clerk of the Senate, Gen. W. E. Martin, also of Charleston, is so thoroughly at home in his position, having served in the same since 1839, that it is a pleasure to observe the ease and at homeness with which he discharges his duties. The Messenger of the Senate, Mr. A. D. Gaillard, of Pendleton, has fulfilled the duties of that position for about twenty years. Of course, he is entirely in his department, and withal is very agreeable and affable in his manners.

One of the notable features of Columbia life just now is the band of

the 6th U. S. Regulars. It is a superb “musical arrangement, so-called.” There are twenty-five members, and their performances so far as I have heard them, are fit for the appreciation of the most fastidious critics in music. McC.

LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m.

Mr. Buist introduced a bill to alter and amend an Act, entitled “An Act to amend the charter of the Calhoun Insurance Company of Charleston;” also, a bill to incorporate the Stonewall Fire Engine Company of Charleston.

Mr. Townes introduced a bill to alter and fix the times for holding the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas in this State.

Mr. Winsmith introduced a bill to secure civil rights to persons of color.

Mr. Buist presented the memorial of the several banks of this State praying legislation and relief from the imposition of penalties prescribed by the law; also, the memorial of the People's Mail Steamship Company, praying incorporation.

Mr. Buist offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Finance and Banks to inquire and report relative to refunding principal and interest on State bonds; which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Magrath introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, as to the propriety and expediency of legislation in reference to settling a depreciation table similar to that established by Ordinance of March 16, 1783.

Mr. Sparkman introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that a writ of election be issued forthwith for one representative, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Harleston Read, of Georgetown.

Mr. DePass introduced a resolution—which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the Standing Committee of the House—that the General Assembly, during its present special session, confine itself to such matters as are recommended in the message of his Excellency the Governor of this State, and all matters pertaining thereto.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee of Ways and Means inquire as to the deficiency in the appropriations made at the last session of this Legislature, to pay the contingent accounts allowed, and that they report a bill making appropriations to supply such deficiency.

Mr. Backman introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to provide for the redemption of the bills receivable.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 15 m.

Mr. Buist introduced a bill to amend an Act to lend the credit of the State to secure bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Railroad Company. Also, a bill to incorporate the People's Mail Steamship Company.

Mr. Townes introduced a bill to alter and amend Section 1, Article III, of the Constitution of this State.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 12 m.

Mr. Fair introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled “An Act preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves.” Also, a bill to amend an Act entitled “An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers and vagrancy.” Also, a bill to amend an Act entitled “An Act to establish District Courts.”

Mr. Fair introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled “An Act to amend the criminal law.”

The resolution in relation to the indebtedness of the citizens of the State &c., was considered, and, on motion of Mr. Trescot, discharged, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. T. P. Mikell introduced a resolution—which was agreed to—that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture to inquire into the expediency of

repealing the laws which relate to fencing.

Messrs. Wagener, F. D. Richardson and J. S. Richardson, jr., gave notice of the introduction of bills:

Mr. Wagener introduced a bill to enable white immigrants to purchase, hold and convey real estate, and give them the right of dower.

Mr. Warley introduced bills to extend the time within which certain executions and other final process may be received without notice; to declare the law in relation to the statute of limitation; to extend the provisions of an Act entitled “An Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds wills, chases in action, other papers and records destroyed or lost during the recent war.”

Mr. J. J. Ryan introduced a bill to amend an Act entitled “An Act to authorize office copies of deeds in certain cases to be given in evidence,” passed 19th December, 1843.

Mr. Barker introduced bills to restrict the number of Trustees of the South Carolina University.

Messrs. Druryea, Seigling, Hough, Russell and Barker gave notice of the introduction of bills.

Mr. Hanckel introduced the following resolutions; which was agreed to:

Whereas the United States mails, from places on the great mail routes, arrive in Columbia at 7.30 p. m. daily, and are detained in the post office twelve hours before distribution and delivery. The daily mail for Charleston is sent from Columbia by a railroad train, which arrives at Charleston at 1.30 p. m.; but the mail being taken off that train on the way, is delayed, and does not arrive in Charleston until 7 o'clock p. m., and then detained at the post office twelve hours before distribution and delivery. These are grievances. Therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to Committee on Federal Relations to devise and report some remedy and relief therefrom.

Mr. Russell introduced the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Officers and Offices:

Whereas information has been received that, in some of the Districts of this State, the officers thereof have been requiring their fees and perquisites of office to be paid in coin or its equivalent in currency; and whereas the present scarcity of money and great distress and poverty of the country, the currency at par is deemed amply remunerative for all costs of said officers; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That every officer of this State, and attorney and other persons entitled to costs under the Act fixing the amount of taxed cost due to District and other officers of this State for any and every service, shall only be allowed such costs in United States legal tender notes, or bills receivable of the State, at par value, when tendered, any notice by them published to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Sparkman introduced a resolution relative to the expediency of working the roads of the State under a general system of contracts.

Mr. Benbow introduced a resolution making the shooting of fire-arms, on or over the enclosed or unenclosed grounds of a person, without his permission, a misdemeanor punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Mr. Hutson introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this House esteems it a high, though melancholy, privilege to render to the memory of General Stephen Elliott, lately one of its members, every testimony of reverential and affectionate respect in its power; for in him the State mourns one of her bravest soldiers—a faithful, true-hearted and devoted son; and this House a beloved, respected and useful member, who, with unselfish zeal, brought all the energies of a clear head, a brave heart, a strong will and untiring industry into the service of his country, and added to these sterling virtues all the gentler qualities which endear men to their kind. Tender and loving in all the domestic relations; frank and truthful to all who approached him; and, with an earnest, practical, loving faith in his saviour—he lived and died a model of a Christian hero, and has left behind him a bright example, which we recommend to our children's children, and a memory which we trust will never die, while the State cherishes her old love for purity, worth and courage.

Adjourned.

Ex-Confederate General Early and ex-Confederate Minister Mason were guests at the Union House, Niagara Falls, last week. Mr. Breckinridge left for London a few weeks ago.

A YANKEE GENERAL BEATEN BY A NEGRO.—A correspondent of the Metropolitan Record, writing from Lake Providence, La., says:

In Iaquena county, Miss., General Andrews, of Massachusetts, has been endeavoring to run a plantation. A few days since one of the descendants of Ham, in the employ of General Andrews, was exercising his family prerogative by administering, according to the law and customs of old puritan Massachusetts, a severe lesson of corporeal punishment upon one of his own children. The General, coming along, ordered him to desist, which Sambo refused to do, asserting at once the privilege guaranteed by the Civil Rights Bill. Hereupon the General undertook to coerce the arrogant darkey, who on the other hand, “couldn't see it.” A skirmish ensued, and alas, our gallant General was most woefully used up, retreating in a demoralized condition, dismayed and disgusted with free niggers, Southern plantations and all. He told some of the members that he had expended thirty-thousand dollars in starting the cotton planting adventure, but would give it up. He said he had fought four years to make the nigger free, and was now willing to fight the remainder of his life time to put them back into slavery again.

PLAYING FOR A MAN'S HEAD.—During “The Terror” few came to play at the Cafe de la Regence. People had not the heart, and it was not pleasant to see through the panes the cars bearing the condemned through the Rue St. Honore to execution. Robespierre often took a seat, but few had any wish to play with him, such terror did the insignificant little man strike into every one's heart. One day a very handsome young man sat opposite to him, and made a move as a signal for a game; Robespierre responded, and the stranger won. A second game was played and won, and then Robespierre asked what was the stake? “The head of a young man,” was the answer, “who would be executed to-morrow. Here is the order for his release wanting only your signature, and be quick—the executioner will give no delay.” It was the young Count B. that was thus saved. The paper was signed, and then the great man asked, “But who are you citizen?” “Say citizenship, Monsieur; I am the Count's betrothed. Thanks and adieu!” —“The Streets of Paris and their Traditions,” in the Dublin University Magazine.

SINGULAR LEGAL OPINION.—A Memphis lawyer relates, if we may rely upon the statement of the Memphis Bulletin, that while in Carroll County last week, he had attended the preliminary trial of a man before a country magistrate, charged with stealing corn from a neighbor's crib. The evidence went to show that the defendant had been found with his hand in an aperture in the crib, safely fastened in a steel trap, which the owner of the crib had set for the purpose of catching the thief who had been preying upon his grain. It was also in evidence that two empty cornsacks were found lying at the feet of the entrapped individual. The decision of the magistrate was that there was no proof that the prisoner had stolen any corn, and as to being caught in a steel trap, any gentleman had a perfect right to stick his hand in one if he felt inclined to do so.

JOSE BILLINGS.—If a man wants tew git at his actual dimenshuns let him visit a grave yard.

If enny man wants tew be an olde bachelor, and git sick at a boarding house tavern, and have a red haired chamber-maid bring hiz water gruel tew him in a tin wash basin, I have alwys said, and stick tew it yet, he haz a perfek rit to do it.

Owing tew the high price and skarcity ov veal, in Nu York sitty, meny of the fust families is using arty fishal calves. They say it helps to finish a leg of mutton fust rate.

When a man loses hiz health then he first begins tew take good care of it. This is good judgment! this iz! It is getting so now—a daze if a man can't cheat some way he ain't happy.

ESCAPE OF FENIANS.—Miko Murphy and five other Fenian prisoners escaped from the jail at Cornwall, Canada, on Saturday night, and made good their retreat into the United States. The jail, which is one of the strongest in Canada, was surrounded night and by a double line of sentinels, and the escape is regarded as almost a miracle, unless, as is hinted, it was effected by the connivance of the Government. The prisoners cut thro' the walls and disappeared under cover of the night and a heavy rain which was prevailing.



The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 8.—Cotton unchanged; sales of 650 bales; Gold 144. New York exchange from par to quarter premium.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Gold 146. Flour firmer; sales 680,000 lbs Southern at \$10.50@15.50. Wheat 3@7 higher. Corn 1 cent higher; sales 143,000 bushels at 82.5@83. Oats dull. Pork heavy; sales 4750 bbls. Mess at \$33.25. Lard dull. Cotton firmer; sales 1500 at 33@35. Groceries quiet. Spirits Turpentine 60. Rosin firmer at \$3.50@38.50. Petroleum firmer; sales of 3,000 bbls crude, 27 refined, at 41@54.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 7.—Decline of one-half shilling in Cotton on the week's sales, which foot up 40,000 bales Middlings at 13 pence. Consols 89. U. S. Fives 72.5.

European News Per Cable.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 7.—A despatch from the Great Eastern reports the Cable paying out well. It will probably arrive here on Saturday.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Times of this morning editorially denies the report of a projected matrimonial alliance between the King of Greece and the Princess Louisa of England.

PARIS, Sept. 7.—Napoleon's health is not good, and it is doubtful if he goes to Biarritz. The Queen of Spain has paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie.

VIENNA, Sept. 7.—Gen. Frank, the Austrian War Minister has resigned in consequence of ill health.

An Austrian official journal denies that Austria has any idea of appropriating to any national object in Vienna.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Evening.—The bill to annex Hanover, Hesse, Nassau and Frankfurt to Prussia has passed the Chamber of Deputies.

The Prussian Constitution is to take effect October 1st 1867.

From Colorado.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The Board of Canvassers, for the Territory of Colorado, finished counting the vote on the new Constitution, on the 6th.

Geo. M. Chillico, the Republican candidate, for Delegate, had an alleged majority of 108, over Hunt, the Administration candidate, but Gov. Cummings gave the certificate of election to Hunt, and a majority of the Canvassers gave it to Chillico.

The “Mean White” Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, Evening.—There was an exciting debate in the Radical Convention to-day.

When the address on reconstruction was reported by the Committee, a scene of the wildest excitement ensued, showing that the Southern delegates are more bitter and antagonistic than before. “The border States retired from the Convention. Many of the delegates left this morning, leaving the Convention almost entirely in the hands of the advocates of negro suffrage. The Committee on the address were almost unanimously against negro suffrage, while that on resolutions stood ten against five for. The delegates who were in favor of negro suffrage were invited to step to the Secretary's desk and sign what was called the charter of universal freedom.

Resolutions were offered and adopted in favor of subscriptions for the publication of the proceedings; also, of sympathy for Dostie, of New Orleans; also, of thanks to the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, and for the presentation of expensively bound volumes of the proceedings of the Convention; also, to Fred. Douglas, Anna Dickinson and Theodore Tilton.

After some further proceedings the Convention adjourned sine die.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. J. G. Lindsay, a merchant from Yorkville, S. C., who had arrived on Thursday evening by the cars, and put up at the Mills House, fell from a window in the third story of that building to the pavement, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning, and was picked up in an insensible condition and carried to his room, where he died at 7 o'clock. A gentleman passing the spot at that hour heard the fall and afterwards a groan, and having obtained the assistance of the attaches of the house, with lights, discovered the unfortunate gentleman and conveyed him into the hotel. It is supposed that Mr. Lindsay must have been sitting on the sill of the window for the purpose of getting some passing air, as the night was very warm, and mishap slipped and fell.—Charleston News.

BRUTAL MURDER IN BOTETOURT.—A letter from Fincastle, September 1, gives us the particulars of a foul and brutal murder committed at Clover Dale Mills, in Botetourt. It appears that young J. W. Bates, formerly chief clerk at General Lee's headquarters, was clerking for a man named Campert, who keeps store at the mills. Last Thursday Bates seemed to have more money than usual, and Campert asked him where he got it. Bates replied that he won it from a man named George Langhorn, who lived near there. Langhorn hearing of what Bates said, went at once to Campert's store, where he found Bates asleep, pulled him off the counter and kicked him senseless. Bates expired in thirty minutes. There were five full-grown men who witnessed the murder, and did not interfere for fear of the bully Langhorn. He is in jail to await trial. Bates was an inoffensive man, and many who came in contact with him at headquarters of the Army of Northern Virginia can testify to the same.—Valley Virginian