

The Senate met at 12 m. Mr. Wimsith, from the Committee appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, reported that he would communicate with the Senate at 12 o'clock to-day.

Message No. 1 of his Excellency Gov. Orr was read by his Private Secretary, John L. Boatwright. On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the different portions of the message were referred to the appropriate Committees.

Messrs. Tilman, Wimsith, Wilson, Bratton, Frisner, Slingsler and McDuffie were appointed the Committee on so much of the Governor's message as refers to the supply of food.

Mr. Thomson introduced a bill to amend the Act relative to the emancipation of slaves. Also, a bill to amend the criminal law.

A message was received from the House, relative to a change of the place of meeting of the two Houses; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Tilman offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the General Assembly, at its present session, will restrict its action to the particular matters recommended in the Governor's message.

Also, offered a preamble and resolutions, asking Congress to impair the obligations of contracts for the sale of slaves. Senate adjourned, to meet to-morrow, at 12 m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House met at 10 a. m. Message No. 1, from his Excellency Gov. Orr, was read by his Private Secretary, John L. Boatwright.

The different sections of the message were referred to appropriate committees. The Speaker announced the following gentlemen of the Special Committee.

tion—which was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Chairman 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. Buis 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. Trescott, discharged, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock.

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 his 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 which endear men to their kind.

Winnsboro, S. C. WINNSBORO, S. C., SEPT. 12, 1866. H. A. GAILLARD, Editor. D. B. McCREIGHT, Associate Ed'r.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as Agents for the HERALD: Major A. D. Hilliard—Rocky Mountain Parish, La. T. P. Stricker—Charleston, S. C.

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.

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.

Tea Drinking. There may be science in tea culture, but there is art in tea drinking. There are first of all certain conditions to be granted. The whole system must be just debilitated enough to appreciate a comfortable seat, and a desire not to be disturbed unwillingly.

Distinguished Characters. The Illustrated Phenological Journal for September contains portraits, with descriptions, of Count Bismarck, of Prussia; Archduke Albert, of Austria; Queen Emma, of the Sandwich Islands; Joseph Sturge of England; Horace Vernet, of France; F. N. Gibbon, of Newfoundland; Cyrus W. Field, of New York; and a group of Native Africans, with articles on Anthropology, Physiology, Psychology, Paucumatology and Physiognomy; Characters in Shakespeare, Hamlet, Cassius, etc. Beaming eyes, Impressions, Large Noses, Pronatal Influ-

ences, Sins of Society, Whom to Elect, Questions for Debating Societies, Phrenology, by John Neal; "Out of Place," by Mrs. Willis; Truth and Error, "Quack Medicines," Flogging and Flogging, Female Suffrage, Foreign Aids, etc. A rich number.—Twenty cents, or \$2 a year. Fowler & Wells, N. Y.

Editorial Correspondence. COLUMBIA, Sept. 4, 1866. The heat to-day is intense. In the most favorable locations the thermometer stands now, about noon, at 86. Few of the Legislators have yet arrived. Gen. Sickles is here stopping at Nickerson's. Two of his staff are with him, Majrs. Moore and Roy.

To one who has not visited Columbia since it lay in all its desolation and ruin, it is very gratifying to find workmen busily plying the trowel and the plane in every direction. On what is everywhere known as Main Street, there are several fine brick houses going up with encouraging speed. But there is a little world of ruin staring you in the face yet.

The new Market, standing by itself in the middle of the second street west of Main, is a unique style of building. There are twenty stalls in it, where sides the substantial of a market may be found hot coffee and electrics. Evergreens hang in wreaths and festoons beneath the semi-circular roof, and give the whole internal arrangement a lively appearance.

The last cable despatches from Europe are certainly of startling interest to the South. It may seem to some a matter of little importance that Confederate bonds should be still held in foreign lands with any the least hope of a shadow of a reason for their redemption. But stranger things have happened, and things even of less significance have led to tremendous results.

You will have observed that the civil war has begun in the Northwest. You may depend upon it this is but the beginning of greater civil strife there. Time has been when political issues were not made with such a pitch of animosity as now prevails North, but whence strife that brought blood resulted. Less cannot be expected now when a whole nation is an armed host fresh from the battle fields of a war ten times more fierce, though only half as long, as the Trojan war.

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.

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 adroitness with which he discharges his duties.

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. Messrs. Editors: On Thursday the 30th of August, it was our good fortune to have attended the celebration of the Bethel Church Sunday School, located twelve miles southwest of Winnsboro.

The amount of cotton raised in the State in 1860 was 200 pounds per head, this District no doubt raised more; perhaps twice this quantity. Then (1860) we were enjoying a degree of prosperity rarely surpassed, but how changed! Since that time production has diminished, taxes have increased, the District has lost, according to an estimate, the details of which it is not necessary to give here, emancipation out of view, three million dollars, and many of the most active and useful citizens have perished, leaving behind them helpless widows and orphans with very slender means of support.

In addition to the material losses many individuals are dispirited to an extent that amounts almost to despondency and, though it cannot be denied that the prospect, all things considered is rather discouraging, decidedly so in comparison with the past, yet it is well to encourage such a feeling as little as possible, for it will necessarily affect injuriously the material prosperity of the country.

What then is the situation, what are the difficulties, and what the remedy? A people impoverished by war and invasion, one-half of the improved lands reduced, by the system of cultivation heretofore pursued, to a situation in which they are utterly valueless, the system of labor to which we have been accustomed completely revolutionized, a country in a measure desolated by the destruction of improvements, the social effect of the occurrences of the war, and finally the crops of the present year almost a failure, are the chief of the adverse features of the situation.

Notice. IS hereby given that application will be made at the next regular session of the Legislature for renewal and amendment of the Charter of the Town of Winnsborough, S. C. KETCHIN, McMASTER & CO. sept 11-1f

society from a proper conductance of Sunday Schools and highly lauded the institution which has contributed so much to advance, intellectually and morally the great mass of our people. In conclusion he addressed himself particularly to the ladies and endeavored to impress on them that their's was a great responsibility, in as much as the mother, nine cases out of ten—held the destinies of the child in her own hands and showed conclusively by several true and beautiful illustrations that first impressions were generally most lasting.

There were other speeches made also by the Rev. Geo. Boggs, Rev. J. A. Cauthern, and Col. Finley. We regret that we have neither time nor space to give even a synopsis of their remarks, suffice it to say they were very appropriate and well received, after the speaking was concluded and the benediction uttered, dinner was announced, a procession was immediately formed and conducted to the table which was as is usually said (groaning under the weight of good things.) But in this instance Messrs. Editors we assure you it was literally true, the supply was most bountiful (an army commissary would have made it feed a whole brigade.) We never saw a more magnificent picnic dinner on any occasion, all of the substantial with many of the delicacies and luxuries of life. It reminded us of the good old times when peace and plenty, prosperity and happiness shed their mingled delights around us.

We are glad to see that although the citizens of this section were so unfortunate as to live within the belt through which the arch incendiary passed and were in many instances completely burned out and robbed of everything they possessed almost, still they exhibit that cheerfulness of spirit, that nobleness of heart, that rises superior to every unavoidable misfortune and are still possessed of those generous and noble impulses that were ever characteristic of true Southerners. We are happy to state in conclusion that the whole affair was well conducted and terminated most pleasantly, reflecting much credit on all connected with it. Yours, &c. GIBBES.

THE PRESENT SITUATION. MESSRS. EDITORS: A few weeks ago I wrote for the HERALD a few items on the "population, era, &c., of Fairfield. Some of these I may have occasion to refer to again in the course of some observations on the present condition and future prospects of the Districts. Allow me here to correct an error in the last sentence of the article alluded to. The sentence should read: "The amount of cotton raised in the State in 1860 was 200 pounds per head, this District no doubt raised more; perhaps twice this quantity."

Then (1860) we were enjoying a degree of prosperity rarely surpassed, but how changed! Since that time production has diminished, taxes have increased, the District has lost, according to an estimate, the details of which it is not necessary to give here, emancipation out of view, three million dollars, and many of the most active and useful citizens have perished, leaving behind them helpless widows and orphans with very slender means of support.

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What then is the situation, what are the difficulties, and what the remedy? A people impoverished by war and invasion, one-half of the improved lands reduced, by the system of cultivation heretofore pursued, to a situation in which they are utterly valueless, the system of labor to which we have been accustomed completely revolutionized, a country in a measure desolated by the destruction of improvements, the social effect of the occurrences of the war, and finally the crops of the present year almost a failure, are the chief of the adverse features of the situation.

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its present population, the facilities natural and artificial, for manufacturing successfully, and last, though perhaps not least, the fact that the hills and valleys among the rocks and streams of which we sported in childhood, have begotten associations that will operate against emigration, and stimulate to exertion here; those are the hopeful features in the case, and these render it possible that with the proper exertion we may yet surpass our former prosperity. CIVIS.

Tax Collector's Recapitulation. MESSRS. EDITORS:—By request I have prepared this hurried and condensed recapitulation, for the information of all concerned. It does not exhibit the tax separately of each class of articles, but is so arranged that this can very readily be ascertained by a little calculation. A fuller recapitulation would occupy more space and fail to give any more satisfaction. Respectfully, R. H. JENNINGS, T. C. F. D.

Table with 3 columns: No. Acres, Value per Acre, Total Value. Rows include various agricultural products and their values.

Total returned, 2,618. 456,109, total No. acres in the District, which have come to the knowledge of the collector. Value of town lots, \$207,435, at 15 cent per \$100. No. of capitation returns including freed men who paid, 901 at \$2.00 each. Employers and professions \$8,970 at 60 cents per \$100. No. of dogs returned, 1,261 at \$1.00 per head. Sales of goods by residents, \$49,413 at 20 cents per \$100. Sale of goods by transient persons \$230 at \$1.00 per \$100. Spirituous Liquors, \$700 at \$20 per \$100. Value of cotton on hand at 1st October, 1865, \$87,007 at \$1.00 per \$100. Sales of cotton from 1st May to 1st Oct., \$160,873 at \$1.00 per \$100. Gross general taxes \$9,803. Assessment Commissioners of Poor 20 per cent less collector's commissions, \$2,648.87. Assessment Commissioners of Public Buildings 5 per cent less commissions, 547.01. Assessment Commissioners of Roads and Bridges 15 per cent less commissions, 1,367.52. Total Net Local Assessment, \$4,558.40. Net General Tax paid into Treasury, \$9,114.79. Total Net Tax paid Treasury and Commissioner's, \$13,673.19.

COMMERCIAL.

WINNSBORO, Sept. 10.—Cotton—None offering. Country Flour, \$9 a 9 1/2. 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, 27c per pound. Shoulders, 23c per pound. Meal, \$2.00 per bushel. Sorghum, 80c per gallon. Salt, \$5. Yarn, \$2.50 a \$3.00. Butter, 25c per pound. Eggs, 12 1/2 a 15 per dozen. Tobacco, 45 to \$1.10 per pound. Gold, 40.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 8, 1866.—Cotton. Sales of a few bales to day at 24 a 27 1/2 cents, tax paid. New Flour, \$16.00. Northern \$13.50 a 14.00 per barrel. Bacon, 21 a 22c per pound. Corn, \$1.50 a 1.60 per bushel, in demand. Peas, \$1.45 a 1.50 per bushel. Meal, \$1.70 a \$1.75 per bushel. Wheat, \$3.50. Oats, 75 a 80 per bushel. Sorghum, 50c per gallon. Gold, \$1.40. Silver, \$1.35.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 8.—Cotton, 17 to 20, gold; 22 to 28, currency. Corn, \$1.50 to 1.75 per bushel. Flour, \$10 to 17 per barrel. Oats, 90 to 1.00 per bushel. Peas, \$2.00 to 2.25 per bushel. Hay, \$2.25 to 2.50. Rice, Rangoon, prime, 12 to 14c; Carolina 15 to 16c. Tobacco, 40c. to 2.00 per pound. Coin, gold 43 to 44.

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Quinine. DOVE'S POWDERS, Sulphur Ether, Cardamon Seeds, Chamomile Flowers, Chloroform, Licorice, Corrosive Sublimation, Colchicum Seeds, Mustard, Bell Colicage, Tincture of Arnica, Arnold's Writing Fluid. Just received by KETCHIN, McMASTER & CO.

Machinery Oil. TRAIN OIL, Kerosene Oil, Concentrated Lard, Chrome Green, Turpentine Soap, Lamp Black, Venetian Red and Parlor Matches. For sale by KETCHIN, McMASTER & CO. sept 11-1f

Prison Life of Ex-President Davis. ANOTHER supply just received. Also A BIP, on hand. KETCHIN, McMASTER & CO. sept 11-1f

JUST RECEIVED. BARRELS of Extra Family Baltimore Flour. BACOT, RIVERS & CO., No. 2, Hotel Range. July 17/66-1f