

# WINNSBORO.

Tuesday Morning, September 18, 1866.

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

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.

## Planters Hotel.

We call attention to the notice of the re-opening of this house in Charleston. The News says: This splendid first class Hotel will be opened on the 1st of October, by C. W. and J. B. Dennis, on the European system. The house has been thoroughly cleaned, repaired, and refurnished with the best of furniture throughout. It contains over one hundred rooms, the most of which are large and airy. Its location is as good as that of any other house in the city, being situated on the corner of Queen and Church streets, and is but a short distance from Meeting and Bay streets, which are the most busy streets of the city.

It was formerly kept by Gorman & Co., also by Gamble, then Mr. Calder, and the reputation of the house in days gone by was equal to that of any in the place.

The advantages of a hotel on the European system are such that a man can regulate his expenses to suit his pocket. He can rent his room, either procure his meals at the restaurant or anywhere else that he pleases, or bring it with him from home.

The proprietors have reserved the services of competent gentlemen, good attentive servants and porters, who will be always ready and willing to wait on customers. The charges will be moderate and adapted to the times. All that they ask is the patronage of the traveling public and of their friends, so as to convince them that it is their intention to render their stay comfortable and as pleasant as if they were at home.

## Editorial Correspondence.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 13, 1866.

All day yesterday was taken up in the Senate in the discussion upon Mr. Townes' Bill for the suspension of the Courts. Mr. Sullivan, of Laurens, made a speech of about an hour's length in opposition to the bill. He argued ably upon it, and declared that if his constituents wanted a Senator to give them relief in the manner proposed in that bill, they must send some other one than himself. I admired him for that announcement. Catering to the popular sentiment is too much of the representative style now-a-days! The Legislature can do nothing that creditors and debtors cannot do better among themselves.

Look for a moment at the Bill under consideration. How does it compare with what was known as the Stay Law? I will enclose a copy of the original bill with the report of the Committee on the Judiciary upon it. Let your readers judge for themselves of the merits and demerits.

The Stay Law blocked directly the prosecution of suits. This bill does the same thing indirectly. In the first the engine is removed from the track, and thus the train is prevented from running. In the last, the track is taken away, so that even with the engine attached, there is no chance for the train to move. So the difference between the Stay Law and the present proposed action, is tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee.

The better plan is for the Legislature to issue an address to the people of South Carolina, setting forth the impediments, constitutionally, in the way of any action of theirs to give relief in the way in which the popular mind is now bent. Yesterday I had a communication written and sent for the press, suggesting this

course, but in looking over the proceedings of the House published in this morning's issue, I find that just such a course was begun yesterday in that body, introduced by Mr. Haskell. I hope such an address will be issued. Much is said by the advocates of this bill upon the distinction drawn by Judge Aldrich in his dissenting opinion, between the obligation of the contract and the remedy, and that legislation upon the latter implies no legislation upon the former. "The remedy in no part of the contract" say they. The opponents contend that it is certainly incident to it.

It seems to me that if special legislation is made based upon this mere abstract distinction, there will be no end to tampering with the Courts, and eventually crippling and impairing the credit of the State. Contracts and the means of enforcing the obligations assumed, are certainly correlatives. Remedies were enacted for contracts; contracts are made with a view to remedies. B would not lend C money in any great amount merely upon his word to refund it. He will avail himself first of the remedy in so far as it consists in getting sureties for payment of the amount loaned, and second of the remedy in so far as it consists in suing and getting judgment, if the first fails. Now the relation of the contract to the remedy is so close that to touch one produces an effect upon the other. To illustrate.

B loaned C a hundred dollars in July 1866, and received his note payable on the first of July 1866. The note becomes due, but C is unable or unwilling to redeem it. B knew when he made the loan the remedy could be applied at the Fall Term of the Court. But the Legislature abolishes that Court. Has it interfered with the contract by abolishing the remedy? Does that act impair the obligation of the contract? To my humble judgment it does.

But say the advocates, the Constitution gives the Legislature power to establish and alter the Courts from time to time as it may think fit. This may do for a general proposition, but appeal can hardly be made to the Constitution when the proposed legislation upon the matter in question is made to meet the demands of one class of the people to the direct detriment of another class, it will hardly bear the crucible of reason. But enough for this time. McC.

P. S. I open my letter to add a note. At quarter past twelve to-day the final vote was taken upon Mr. Townes' Bill, and was rejected by a vote 16 to 12. Our Senator, I am glad to say, voted against it. All the votes are recorded. McC.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 14, 1866.

In the Senate yesterday a Bill was passed which will encourage the energy and enterprise of the State to a great degree. It is a bill to secure advances for agricultural purposes. It provides for the security of the party advancing money by granting him a lien on the crop which may be made during the year in preference of all other liens existing or otherwise, to the extent of such advance or advances.

The discussion upon this bill was one of much interest. It was introduced by the Hon. T. C. Weatherly, Senator from Marlboro.

The House yesterday postponed until Saturday the consideration of the Senate's resolution to adjourn on the 18th.

Last night was the "last of the season" at McKenzie's Ice-cream garden, Chinese lanterns, fireworks, creams, sherberts, punches and music from the celebrated U. S. 6th, special with here and there a courting scene, made up the varieties of the evening. The Governor, the General, the Honorable member from this and that and the other District, and bewitching smiles from precious little parcels of animat-

ed dust, lent their charms to the occasion. The Band performed the Star-Spangled Banner, and appended immediately with Dixie. The soldiers of the Banner "that is" received their share of the former, the soldiers of the land "that was," their's of the latter.

Speaking of military—the regular cavalry under the command of Major Walker were ordered to Aiken (report says) the day after the difficulty of which I have written. At any rate, they are off for some other place to pitch their tents.

A writer in the *Phonic* of this date quotes largely from Kamsay's History of South Carolina to show that the State is not for the first time embarrassed as to what kind of legislation the necessities of the people demand. It would be well for you to publish at least so much of said article as embraces quotations from history. Beyond all doubt history in this case is wonderfully in support of those who contend that while legislation affecting the relation between debtors and creditors, may give temporary relief, yet its effect ultimately is to do more injury to the State than the immediate good can ever compensate. I hope this State is forever done with Stay Laws.

Let me tell you one fact which has impressed itself upon my mind by observing closely our legislation. It is that, however some persons may affect to treat slightly the nomination of lawyers as representatives, I for one will hereafter go for the general principle of sending at least a part of each delegation from the Bar. I know the sensible yeomanry and artisans can legislate for the general good, nobody doubts that, but it is not all of legislation to make laws. There must be a thorough knowledge of law. We have a good delegation from Fairfield now, but I will not be content that all the delegates from all other Districts should be made up of even the best men of financial, mechanical or agricultural parts. An able, well-informed, conscientious lawyer is a *sine qua non* in the General Assembly. No one can say that is electioneering for myself. I can say it is not electioneering for any particular lawyer at out Bar. Any one of them will fill my bill. I don't say if two of them were up, I would not have a preference. That's as natural as drinking water. But I am electioneering for the Bar to be represented ably and plentifully in our Legislature—and I don't care who knows it. McC.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 15, 1866.

The Bill to alter and fix the times for holding Courts, which was killed in the Senate day before yesterday, was yesterday (Friday) reconsidered upon motion of Mr. Thompson, of Abbeville. The vote to reconsider was 16 to 12, just the reverse of what it was upon the motion to adopt the Bill on Thursday. The reason given for reconsideration was there were some Senators who had not expressed their views upon it. They had two days to do it in. So to-day both Houses will enter upon, no doubt a long debate upon similar measures.

Some attention has been called by Senators to the shifting legislation of the State. The action upon this measure is an instance in point.

It is, to say the least, unfortunate, all this dilly-dally upon a measure which the Judiciary has declared to be outside of the prerogatives and powers and powers of legislation. It only proves expensive to the State, to the people. The General Assembly is debating unconstitutional measures day after day, at an expense to the people of from fourteen to fifteen hundred dollars a day. All the proposed measures only enervate the recuperative powers of the people.

Here is a singular fact. Representatives from Districts least injured by the march of hostile armies through

their limits, or by the inroads of raiding parties, are actually crying more lustily for help from the State than those which have been riddled from the same causes.

The great voluminous Pub. Doc. containing all the vituperation and slander that the Congressional Inquisition could buy out of its suborned witnesses has come to the light. How pussillanimous its contents. What do you think Saxton testifies? That when he walked the streets of Charleston, some persons "made faces" at him. His conclusion—therefore, the South is disloyal. Sensitive General, that.

P. S. After writing the above the House took the final vote upon the Bill to suspend the Courts, and laid the original bill and the amendment on the table by a vote of 59 to 49.

In the Senate the Bill of Mr. Townes, rejected on Thursday was reconsidered and passed with amendments by a majority of one. McC.

## LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866.

### SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m. Mr. J. H. Williams presented the petition of W. W. Houseal, Sheriff of Newberry District, praying an appropriation for subsistence of prisoners.

Messrs. McCutchen and Hemphill submitted reports of committees. A bill to amend an Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds of the South Carolina Railroad Company, received the second reading, was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives.

The report of the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum and Medical Accounts on the memorial of George E. Trescott and Sam'l Logan, relative to supply of limbs to soldiers, was postponed to the regular session. After the discussion of several matters, the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 o'clock. Messrs. Easley, J. J. Ryan, Coker, Shaw, Hammett, McKewen, Campbell, Trescott and J. S. Richardson, jr., submitted reports of committees.

Messrs. Bachman and Price gave notice of the introduction of bills. Mr. Haskell introduced a resolution—which was made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock p. m.—that a committee, consisting of three members, shall be appointed to frame an address, to be issued by this House, to the people of this State, concerning the pecuniary difficulties of the country, and recommending that which is deemed the best manner in which these difficulties may be constitutionally met, and this committee report the address proposed by them to this House.

Mr. Hancock introduced a resolution—which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence—that as the South Carolina Railroad and the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad have been, for some time, allowing refugee families in reduced circumstances to travel over their roads at reduced rates of fare, and as there are many refugee families in the upper Districts anxious to return to their homes, but are unable to do so at the present cost of traveling, that the directors of all the railroads of the State be requested to reduce the fare of their roads for refugee families and their servants.

Mr. DePass introduced a bill to further provide for the collection of debts and for the relief of debtors.

Mr. Trescott, from the Special Committee, made a report on a bill to raise a fund to provide for the necessities of the people, and reported a bill for the purpose; which was read the first time, and was made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at half-past 1 o'clock p. m. Adjourned.

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

### SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 a. m. Messrs. Sullivan, Tillman, Tracy, Williams and Townsend submitted reports of committees.

Mr. Frierson presented the petition of Rev. C. Bruce Walker, praying an appropriation to repair mutilated furniture belonging to the Library of the University. Adjourned.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 m. Messrs. Shaw, Coker, Goodwyn, Hutson, J. R. Aiken, Perry, Butler and Garlington presented reports of committees.

Mr. Price introduced a bill to suppress the distillation of spirituous liquors from any of the cereal grains of the State.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to declare the law in regard to the liability of purchase of slaves.

Messrs. Hutson, Lord and Milling gave notice of the introduction of bills. Mr. T. P. Mikell introduced a bill to provide compensation for the services of certain officers of the Senate and House.

Mr. Bachman introduced a bill to vest in the city of Columbia the right and title of the State in certain lots. Adjourned.

The reason why so few literary men are bred to their profession is because the profession is very rarely bread to them.

## Local Items.

### New Advertisements.

Jas. G. Milnor advertises fresh arrivals of everything suitable to the season. Our readers will remark this.

Gathcart & Matthews have a supply of meal always on hand.

Our planters will observe the notice of Gunny Cloth by Bacot, Rivers & Co.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of John C. Dial, Columbia. Mr. Dial is too well known and well-established a merchant to need any introduction from us to our people. His card exhibits any and every article in the way of either domestic or plantation economy. Our merchants and planters will not fail to make a note of Mr. Dial's card.

Read card of F. Horsey, Charleston.

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

## COMMERCIAL.

CHARLOTTE, Sept. 15, 1866.—Cotton. Only one bale sold to-day, at 28 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, \$2.50. Oats, 75 a 80 per bushel. Sorghum, 50c. per gallon. Gold, \$1.40. Silver, \$1.35.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 13.—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.

## Fresh Corn Meal,

WILL be kept constantly on hand, at CATHCART & MATTHEWS. sept 18-1

## Gunny Cloth,

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE DAILY.

BALES GUNNY BAGGING, Rope and Twine. For sale at reasonable prices. BACOT, RIVERS & CO., sept 18-tf No. 2, Hotel Range.

## New Goods! New Goods!!

Received by late Arrival from New York,

BY

## JAMES D. MILNOR.

CALICOES, Delaines, Long Cloths, Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, Satinets Plain and Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Coats Cotton, all Nos. Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes, Boys Shoes, Misses and Ladies' fine Goggles, Kid Gaiters and Hosiery.

## GROCERIES.

Salt in seamless sacks, over 200 lbs. each, Coffee, of three qualities, Sugar Crushed, Granulated and Brown of several grades. Spices, Nut Meigs, Pepper, Soda, Citron, Currants, Almonds, Cox's Gelatine, Corn Starch, Powder, Shot, (all sizes) Caps, G. D. Water Proof and Musket.

## TIN WARE.

Buckets, Cups, Milk and Dish Pans, Baking Pans of block tin, Wash Basins, Plain, Painted and Block Tin Muffin Rings, Pate Pans, Candle Molds, Painted Tin Toys, Meat Forks, Basting Spoons, Dippers, &c.

## GUNNY BAGGING AND ROPE.

Nails, Old Dominion and Empire Steel all sizes. sept 18-tf

# \$1.55.

CORN AT CATHCART & MATTHEWS. At the above price by weight or measurement. sept 14-tf

## For Sale at Very Low Prices.

ONE BRETT and one four seated CARriage. Apply at this office. sept 14-tf