

New Advertisements.

Our readers will observe the notice of furniture offered at "private sale."

BACOT & RIVERS advertise Hams, Sides, &c.

Columbia Mails.

Our failure for two days consecutively to receive our Columbia exchange has deprived us of access to the last two or three days proceedings of the Legislature.

Mount Zion Institute.

In our publication of the advertisement of this Institution in our last issue several errors were perpetrated which we cheerfully assume for the office.

The tuition in French will be found to be 10 dollars, and the Contingent fee one dollar.

The last clause regulating the character of payments was inadvertently omitted. An orthographical error was also committed.

We call attention to the revised notice.

Stay Law.

We lay before our readers to-day an epitome of a debate in our legislature, upon this measure.

Probably in the whole range of questions affecting our internal economy, there is not one of such universal applicability and interest as this, for there are few individuals in the community not to a greater or less extent embraced either in the lists of creditors or debtors.

This debate as reported, condensed and involved as it is, and almost hopelessly obscured in the mists of a parliamentary jargon is about as luminous a statement of the question as we have been able to extract from the meagre outlines of proceedings as presented in our exchanges.

It is a most delicate problem, to surround the debtor with securities and protection without injury to the creditor, to relieve the former without sacrificing the latter. Capital and credit and collateral agents are of a sensitive nature and commonly will not be promoted by legislative interference with their confidential relationships.

We presume it has before this become a law, but until we know its exact shape and provisions, we cannot avoid a little solicitude as to its efficacy.

GEN. B. F. BUTLER.—Mr. Hurst, of Norfolk county, offered the following, which was laid upon the table:

Whereas, It is currently reported and generally believed that the celebrated Hudibrastic General B. F. Butler is about to take charge of this military department with powers extraordinary therefore,

Resolved, That whatever money may remain in the State Treasury be immediately divided among the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and confidants be dispatched to the various counties requesting the people to secrete or bury their plate.

Laid on the table.

PRAISE OF ALL THE ARMIES.—Gen. Grant closes his report with the following paragraph:

It has been my fortune to see the armies of both the West and East fight battles, and, from what I have seen, I know there is no difference in their fighting qualities. All that was possible for men to do in battle they have done. The Western armies commenced their battles in the Mississippi Valley, and received the final surrender of the remnant of the principal army opposed to them in North Carolina. The armies of the East commenced their battles on the river from which the army of the Potomac derived its name, and received the surrender of their old antagonists at Appomattox Court House, Va. The achievements of each have nationalized our victories, removed all sectional jealousies, and which we have, unfortunately experienced too much, and the cause of crimination and re-primand that might have followed had either section failed in its duty. All have a proud record, and all sections can well congratulate themselves and

each other for having done their full share in restoring the supremacy of the law over every foot of territory belonging to the United States. Let them hope for perpetual peace and harmony with that enemy whose manhood, however mistaken the cause, drew forth such hirculean deeds of valor.

Items.

The Secretary of War has issued orders accepting the resignation of Major-Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, to take effect Dec. 5, and that of Brigadier-General George P. Este, to take effect on the 4th inst.

The order recently published honorably mustering out of service Major-General James H. Wilson, at present in Georgia, has been revoked by the War Department.

The Louisiana Legislature has elected, as United States Senators, Randall Hunt and Henry Boyer, of Alexandria, who, before the war, was a United States Judge for the Western District of Louisiana.

The whole number of deaths by Cholera in France was 1,020.

Earl Dudley, just married, gave his bride a diadem valued at 150,000.

It is stated that Mr. E. H. House has realized \$20,000 as his share of the "Ar-rah Na Pogue" profits.

The first part of Napoleon's second volume of the "Historie de Jules Cesar" is in type.

The trousseau of the Duchess de Mouchy cost \$400,000.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, introduced a resolution for an adjournment of Congress over the holidays. This was, after debate, amended so as to fix the time from the 20th of December to the 9th of January, and it passed.

The Montana Post, of October 28, says: "Last week the queen trophy of the mountains was found by De Foe & Co., in Deadwood Gulch. This monster nugget weighed fourteen and a half pounds, avoirdupois, and measures in length nine inches; in breadth, two and a half inches, and in thickness one and a half inch. The miners worth \$6500 dollars in greenbacks."

The condition of Jefferson Davis at Fortress Monroe is reported to be as comfortable as captive's can be. Mr. Davis enjoys good health, and has facilities for exercise and recreation.

Two important cases were about to be adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States. The first involves question as to whether the President's pardon remits the sentence of forfeiture of confiscated property and reinstates the owner in all his rights thereto. This case is now before the Court. The second case involves the constitutionality of the act of Congress prescribing the test oath. The latter question presented in a few days.

New Orleans Picayune states that the consulatory and encouraging sympathy of our people is so fortunate, that the Secretary of the Senate is without a keeper of the House without arms, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House are both on crutches. Despite these misfortunes, these gentlemen all prove very efficient, capable, and acceptable officers.

An Englishman in India has sold his daughter of fourteen years of age to a seventy year old Nabob for his harem. The parents realize three thousand rupees for the infamous bargain.

Official reports just published show that in North and Northwestern Arkansas, there are one hundred thousand individuals, (orphans, widows, decrepid people, old and young, who have been left entirely destitute by the war.

A new sect has lately sprung up in Berlin, Prussia, the "cognates." They have established a magazine bearing the following motto: "Our knowledge is our faith; our dignity is our morality; our worship is life; and our religion is our secret." It seems to be a kind of mental, moral and religious yfrec and easy.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

The Weekly Record.

Editor:—I have just received the st visit of this new candidate for pub favor. It is a large double sheet beautifully printed on white paper, edited by Messrs. F. A. MOOD, A. M., and U. S. BIRD, and issued weekly from No. 18, Hayne Street, Charleston. Knowing the Editors personally, as I did, was prepared to see something good the line of journalism, but did not expect, in these times, anything on so large a scale—a paper so worthy of a placet all firesides.

M. MOOD is a graduate of Charleston College, and to extensive literary attainments, has added a fine store of general practical knowledge. He has not only travelled in his own country, but has, on two occasions, visited Europe. He has walked the streets, worshipped in the Churches, and seen the objects of interest, in London, Liverpool, Paris, etc., and has spent some weeks amidst the ruins of the "Eternal City." He is certainly prepared to discourse entertainingly to the home-circle.

MR. BIRD is not only well educated but for the last ten years, has been connected with the editorial department of one of the most popular and ably conducted Dailies in the South. His native talent and aptitude for writing, his familiarity with the literature of the times, his long experience, and untiring industry, are the sure pledges of success in his present enterprise.

These gentlemen are both comparatively young, and having written upon their banner, Excelsior, will certainly bear it triumphantly through the campaign upon which they have entered.

The first number gives us a pleasing variety, tastefully arranged. On the first page we have the Political—a well digested Record of the latest news—a map of our National and State politics.

The second page is devoted to the Miscellaneous—a beautiful tale of Eastern life, with other good things. On the next page we have the Religious—non fourth page is occupied with editorial matter. The introductory address will certainly win hearts. Its wooing is manly, and earnest. That the editors do not intend to be prolix and soporific, is indicated by the fact that their five columns contain more than thirty articles and paragraphs.

On the succeeding page there is news from the Churches. To this department, all the branches of the Christian Church are cordially welcomed. After this there are the Poetical, the Home, and Domestic departments, each well stored with appropriate reading. The last page is Commercial. Here amongst other things, there is a full and satisfactory statement of Charleston prices current—worth the entire cost of the Record.

How this fine double sheet can be afforded weekly for \$4.00 per annum, or \$2.00 for six months, is a problem which the proprietors must solve. See a specimen copy at the Post office, Winnsboro', leave your names and money, and this amiable and excellent family friend will soon be present to hold converse with you.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Winnsboro', December, 1865.

The London Examiner hints a great change has certainly come over the political habits of Napoleon the third; Some years back he evinced great eagerness to meet his brother over-seigns. He besought personal interviews, and went out of his way to find them. He was fond of congresses, conventions, diplomatic meetings which used to set the world a talking. But he has seemed to have become blasé. He no longer seems to think that there is anything either to learn or to enjoy in personal converse with his brother sovereigns. He no longer seeks their coort, or cares for their visits.

Major-General G. W. Smith's the Nationl Express Company's manager New York

Debate on the Stay Law.

The bill has gone through several changes. As reported by the committee, it allowed all debts to go to judgment, and did not operate as to debts contracted since May, 1865. This bill was amended by Mr. Richardson so as to do away with some of the provisions which relieved it partly of its injustice, and it was then further amended so as to make it simply and purely a bill to punish the creditor for daring to have faith in the honesty of man. At this stage Mr. Lord offered an amendment giving creditors the right to sue in the State Courts, if their debtors should be sued in the Courts of the United States. This was agreed to, but, on the next day, it was stricken out, and the bill having been amended in various ways, Mr. Youmans moved that all except the enacting clause should be stricken out, and that the old Stay Law should continue in force until the adjournment of the next Legislature, but that creditors should be allowed to go to judgment. On a close vote, the House refused to lay this amendment on the table, and adjourned immediately thereafter. This morning, this matter being under consideration, Mr. Dawkins said that he went as far as any man to protect the debtor, provided that can be done without injury to the creditor. He, therefore, offered an amendment which would protect the debtor, and by the operation of which the creditor would refrain from suing. This amendment provided that the creditor should pay in advance. By this the debtor was protected, while the creditor was also protected by being allowed to go to judgment, though forbidden from making levy and sale. This amendment was accepted. Mr. Mullins then moved to strike out all except the continuation of the old Stay Law in force.

Mr. Campbell said this is the first step towards repudiation. If the people cannot pay in a depreciated currency, they will never be willing to pay. Was ever a school boy better able to recite after a holiday, or was a debtor ever more able to pay after an indulgence? Does any one doubt that it is a violation of principle? After four days discussion has not the House come back to the worse framed law on the Statute Book—a law which carries absurdities on its face? Does any man doubt that we are doing wrong? It is executed bringing up popular clamor. Is not the House, as we have heard, the judge of what is legally and politically good, than is the people of Marion District? The matter is, at best, one of doubtful expediency—he thought, of real injury; but in any matter, even of doubtful expediency, he preferred to adhere to principle.

Mr. Mullins said that to accense him of being influenced by popular clamor was to do him gross injustice. If the bill passed as originally reported, the people would regard it as a lawyer's bill, and the issue would be made at the next election. The State, by her own action, has taken away the property in slaves; is it not proper that she should give the former owners time to pay their debts? If the Courts should be opened a panic would ensue. In his soul he believed this regulation necessary.

Mr. Campbell said in reply, among other things, that the effort was being made to carry the measure by eloquence but it is a part of the philosophy of man's nature that such steps lead finally to repudiation. It is attempted to carry the Stay Law by clamor in favor of those who fought and suffered for us. If it would benefit them, he would be disposed to make some sacrifice, but he believed it would do them wrong.

General Butler said that the gentleman argued like a lawyer, and not as an agriculturist. As a lawyer his argument is unanswerable, but great questions of public policy rise superior to these considerations.

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.—In answer to a correspondent the New York Tribune states that it is true, as reported, that a Boston druggist who has a specialty now before the public is paying that establishment \$10,000 a year for advertising. It says he paid \$1,500 for the insertion of one mammoth advertisement, and adds on the general subject: "I never once paid us \$3,000 for one insertion of an advertisement in the Ledger. I knew that by judicious advertising I could insure a fortune. The old prejudice among druggists and physicians against advertising is dying out, and they as well as others, see that the cheapest mode whereby they can make themselves and their medicine known to the public is by a wise and liberal system of advertising."

Brigham Young is indeed a Pillar of Salt Lake. His idea of a wife is—Lots!

Inauguration of Governor Jenkins of Georgia.

MILLEDORVILLE, Dec. 14.—Governor Jenkins was inaugurated here at noon to day. In his address to the Legislature he says there will hereafter be no conflict between the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia, and the laws of the United States will be supreme. He paid a handsome tribute to the good conduct of the negroes during the war, and says they must be thoroughly protected in person and property, and have the right to enter the Courts. They are the best working class, and their late owners the best employers in the world. He reviewed the condition of the State institutions, and says that even the light taxes will be burdensome, but hopes by a system of good management that the people may not suffer. At the close of the address Provisional Governor Johnson handed the great seal of Georgia to Governor Jenkins, who took the oath, and was then declared by the President of the Senate the constitutional Governor of Georgia.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—In the United States Senate this morning, Mr. Foote offered the usual resolutions of respect on the death of the late Senator Collamer, of Vermont, and several other Senators joined in paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The following are the Committee appointed by the House to take into consideration the condition of the so-called Confederate States: Messrs. Washburne, Morrell, Gride, Bingham, Conckling, Boutwell, Blow and Rodgers.

The House resolved that all papers which may be offered upon the condition of the so-called Confederacy, be referred without debate.

No members shall be admitted from any State or States until Congress shall declare such States or either of them, entitled to representation. Several eulogies were delivered on the death of Senator Collamar.

Official information received at the State Department announced that Oregon has ratified the Constitutional Amendment.

Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Ex-Gov. Corwin, formerly U. S. Senator from Ohio, and late Minister to Mexico is in a dying condition.

A proposition will be introduced in Congress soon to take away the Washington City charter in order to get rid of the question admitting the negroes to the right of suffrage here.

The Mexican Minister has received intelligence from Mexico to the 10th. Escobedo took Monterey, but was compelled to evacuate the place by a strong French force.

Commercial.

NEW YORK, December 14.—Cotton firm. Sales four thousand bales, at 50 cents per pound. Naval stores quiet. Gold 46.

VIRGINIA BATTLEFIELDS.—Virginia is fast recovering from the terrible effects left upon her by the war. But few traces are now seen of the renowned battlefields of Bull Run. At Manassas Junction the fortifications have nearly disappeared—a scarcely distinguishable line alone marks their existence. At Bristow the graves of the fallen are levelled with the ground, and the ties of the long line of stockades, from Burke's Station to the Rapidan, have been made into railroad ties. From Alexandria to Culpepper, however, the country is still barren, almost a desert, but at Orange Court House new houses and fences fill the places of those destroyed. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is being put in repair.

A Frenchman wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word, and said "de butter of de poets." A wag said that he had fairly churned up the English language.

A correspondent writing from Galveston, Texas, says: "Cattle are selling, within fifty miles or here, at \$1.50 per head."