

COLUMBIA.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 19, 1865.

The News.

We are enabled, through the kindness of friends and correspondents, to present, this morning, to our readers a variety of interesting news. We hope, in a short time, to give them a large paper, and when our mail facilities are perfectly restored, with a full exchange list, they may expect a journal worthy of the capital of the State. We thank our friends for their attention, and solicit a continuance of like favors.

American Securities in Europe.

The *Charleston Courier* has a late copy of Satterthwaite's celebrated *London Circular*, which has the following concerning the English market for American securities: "The amount of business transacted in the London market for American securities, since our last, has been of a magnitude unprecedented since the outbreak of the rebellion. The conciliatory nature of the speech of President Johnson to the Southern delegation appears to have inspired general confidence in the speedy cordial re-union of the North and South, and all securities currently dealt in in this market have been in great demand. United States 5-20 bonds have been largely taken at a rise of quite 2 per cent., closing 70 to 74; at one time to-day, they were bought at 76 1/4 for the next settlement. Both Illinois and Erie shares have been in request, the former at an advance of four dollars, and the latter at rather more than two dollars, which is a reaction from the highest price of the day, as they were bought as high as 61 1/4. The new loan of this company for £800,000 is last quoted at 2 1/4 to 2 3/4 premium. Virginia sixes have improved about five per cent., closing 40 to 42.

Secretary McCulloch, in a speech delivered at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Wednesday last, gave forth some important views in relation to the currency of the country. He said the present unconvertible currency of the country was a necessity of the war, but now the currency should be brought up to a specie standard, and he saw no way of doing it but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation. We have a circulating medium altogether larger than needed for legitimate business, and the excess is used in speculation. He urges, as a partial remedy for the existing state of things, that Congress shall authorize the funding of the legal-tender notes. If the work of reduction is prudently carried on, we shall be relieved of the superabundant currency, probably without injury or embarrassment to the trade of the country; and, if not, he prophesies that we shall have a brief period of seductive prosperity, resulting in wide-spread bankruptcy and disaster. He was hopeful that the country would escape a financial collapse, and that the currency may be brought to a specie standard without those troubles which in all countries have followed a protracted war.

THE QUESTION LEGALLY DECIDED.—In the Alexandria Courts, the tedium of green-bag proceedings is relieved by an occasional sprightly turn. Recently, Katherine Eritt was on trial for seizing Bridget O'Gorman by the hair. Counsel for the defence moved the court to instruct the jury that if the defendant's husband was, at the time, present, she was to be considered as constructively under his coercion, on well known principles of law, citing Blackstone, Wharton, &c. The Presiding Justice—The difficulty in this case is, that in Blackstone's time women were controlled by their husbands, but in these times women control their husbands, and such an instruction in these days would be very dangerous. (Laughter.) The instruction was refused.

Outlaws are committing great depredations in Northern Alabama.

Labor for the South.

In our recent New York exchanges, says the *Charleston Courier*, we observe that the movement for supplying the South with white laborers has already commenced. In New York City two organizations—the "American Land Company and Agency" and the "Southern Land, Emigration and Produce Company" have been formed and are in working order. The object of these Companies is to act as agents for Southern landholders who wish to dispose of the whole or a portion of their property, and for Northern capitalists who wish to invest in Southern lands. The result of the Companies' transactions, if their anticipations be realized, will, it is easy to perceive, tend to populate the South with white laborers. If Northern men invest in our lands they will do so with the purpose of having those lands cultivated. Their information concerning the instability of the freedmen, and the little dependence that can be placed on them as laborers will cause the purchasers to decide at once in favor of sending out white men to till the soil.

The Company first named has for its President Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts. The other officers are men of equally high respectability and standing in the Northern community. That the reader may obtain a clearer view of the objects embraced in the enterprise we introduce the following portion of the prospectus issued:

It designs to aid, through the means offered by a central office in New York, and its branches elsewhere, in the great work of the social and economical reorganization of the South, by bringing together the owners of plantations and farms seeking purchasers and industrial development on the one hand, with those who command the capital and labor and skill on the other hand. It will devote itself to the work of accumulating and methodizing information, on grounds of pecuniary profit, of business enterprise, of patriotism or philanthropy, desire to contribute, through the reorganization of industry, to the material means by which the South can be restored, its people of every condition made prosperous men and good citizens; and its communities brought to take their share in promoting the welfare of the whole country.

The other Company mentioned is "organized for the purpose of introducing capital, mechanical skill, emigration and labor-saving machinery into the Southern States."

The Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger*, writing under date of October 12, says in reference to the Freedmen's Bureau:

The evidences are daily accumulating that the Freedmen's Bureau will soon be altogether abandoned. In some of the States its more important functions have already been handed over to the civil authorities. And as no appropriations were made by Congress looking to the permanency of the institution, it will, no doubt, soon become a thing of the past. The President, from the hour of its birth, has failed to see the utility of the Bureau, and though an effort will be made by its projectors to keep it alive, they will most assuredly fail of success.

The Southern correspondent of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, supposed to be Gen. Carl Schurz, says in one of his recent letters:

"It is idle and foolish—more, it is false and cruel—to urge or argue that there is danger of further armed resistance to the authority of the Government in South Carolina. I know there was a score of ex-Confederate officers in the Convention—doesn't that indicate a rebellious spirit? may be queried. For my part, I wish every office in the State could be filled with late rebel officers. It is the universal testimony of every officer of our own troops with whom I have conversed, from the commanding General down, as well as of every Northern man two months resident in the State, that the late rebel officers are of better disposition towards the Government, towards Northerners, towards progression, than any other class of citizens."

Correspondence of the Phoenix.

Important Official Letter from the Secretary of State to the Provisional Governor—Gen. Bennett Countermands the Order of Col. Beecher which allowed the Freedmen to be Enrolled in the State Militia—Favorable News from Col. Trevelock relative to Pardons and Restoration of Abandoned Lands—Gen. Howard on his way to South Carolina—His Views as to the Labor Question Acceptable, &c., &c.

GREENVILLE, S. C., Oct. 13, 1865. Through the kindness of Governor Perry, I have the pleasure of sending you, for publication, the accompanying important official letter from the Secretary of State, as to the policy of the President relative to the duration of the Provisional Government in South Carolina. It is a question of some interest to know how the President will make known to the people the expiration of the Provisional and the inauguration of the regular Government of the State. In the acts of Congress relative to sale of lands for direct taxes, and leases of the same when purchased by the Government, it is provided in some instances that the leases shall continue until the rebellion is ended, and Senators and Members of Congress elected, and State officers elected by the Legislature, and these facts declared by proclamation by the President. These provisions probably indicate the manner in which the change in the State Government will be manifested. I also forward you a copy of General Bennett's letter to Governor Perry, and order to Colonel Beecher, relative to the enrollment of freedmen in the State Militia, which I believe will be very interesting and satisfactory to your readers.

Governor Perry has received a report from Col. Trevelock, agent for the State in Washington, which conveys the pleasing information that matters relative to pardons and the restoration of abandoned lands are very favorable and promising. There is no doubt that all who come only within the thirteenth or property exception will be pardoned. General Howard, the Commissioner of the Abandoned Lands, has left Washington for the South, and will shortly be in Columbia. He entertains very just and satisfactory views relative to the interesting question of labor by the freedmen, and his visit will doubtless be of infinite advantage to both the white and colored people of the South. It is to be hoped that our planters and other citizens will meet him cordially, and give him the benefit of their aid and experience in the management of this delicate and important subject.

We are having a regular North-easter and a rain, which is very welcome after the months of drought and dust through which we have passed. The potato crop is much injured, and the turnip crop almost destroyed, by the long continued dry weather.

DEROLF.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, 29th Sept., 1865. To His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina, Columbia.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, and I have submitted to the President your letter of August 28th, in which you state, "I desire to be instructed as to my duty, after the State Convention of South Carolina shall have formed a State Constitution abolishing slavery and popularizing the organic laws of the State. It is probable that the Convention will provide for the election of Members of the Legislature, and the election of Governor, by the people, on the second Monday in October;" and in which you solicit answers to the questions.

"When these elections have taken place, is it my duty to convene this new Legislature, as Provisional Governor, or are my functions at an end when the new State Government is organized? How long shall I continue to act as Provisional Governor? Do my functions continue until the State is admitted back into the Union?" In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the President does not think it now necessary to anticipate events. He will expect you to report proceedings and events as they occur in South Carolina, carefully and freely, for the information of this Government. In any case, you will continue to exercise the functions heretofore vested in you by the President, until you shall be relieved from that duty by his express orders to that effect.

Congratulating you upon the favorable aspect of events in your State, I have the honor to be, your Excellency's obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

HQ'S MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 4, 1865.

His Excellency Benj. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina.

Governor: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of September 26. I entirely concur in your opinion that the organization of colored militia would be disastrous in the extreme, and would undoubtedly inaugurate a war of races. I have countermanded the order, and enclose you a copy of instructions to Col. Beecher.

With reference to the Military Hall, I have seen and conferred with Gen. Saxton, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, who claims the hall as belonging to his Bureau. I would advise that a request for its restoration be made to Maj. Gen. Howard, at Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. J. BENNETT,
Brevet Brig. Gen. Com'dg.

HQ'S MIL. DIST. OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, S. C., Oct. 4, 1865.
Col. James Beecher, Commanding 2d Sub-District.

COLONEL: The Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding directs that you revoke the paragraph in your order in which you authorize the organization of colored men as militia. Since the establishment of peace, General Gillmore has discontinued the organization of a militia force of colored men, and disapproved, last June, a requisition from General Hatch for arms for a company of colored men raised in this city.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. MILTON THOMPSON,
Captain 33d U. S. C. T.,
And A. A. D. C.

Council Proceedings.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, October 17, 1865.

Present, his Honor the Mayor—Aldermen Bates, Blakely, Fisher, Glaze, Guignard, Harris, Geiger, Hope, Stork, Waring.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The petition of Emma Turner, praying aid and relief from the Committee on Alms House.

The accounts of Wm. Glaze & Co., and G. G. Newton, were ordered to be paid.

The accounts of Lunatic Asylum and Hopson & Sutphen, were referred to the Committee on Accounts, to report at next meeting of Council.

The following named applicants were elected policemen for the city of Columbia: Starling Strickland, H. E. Duncan, M. Brown, J. B. Gibson, J. M. Coker, Thomas Harrison.

The report of the Committee on the Market was received, and was, on motion, laid upon the table for the present.

The following report, from the Board of Health, was received and adopted:

OFFICE BOARD OF HEALTH,

COLUMBIA, October 16, 1865.

To the Mayor and Council of the city of Columbia:

The Board of Health, through its Chairman, beg leave respectfully to report:

That in conformity to the wishes of your honorable body, the members of this Board have inspected the several wards of the city, with the view of ascertaining their sanitary condition.

They find that the suspension of the operations of the scavenger's department has led to the accumulation of filth and rubbish which must prove injurious to the health of the city. The Board respectfully urge upon the Council the necessity of prompt and efficient re-organization of the scavenger's department, with the view to the speedy abatement of this fruitful source of disease.

In view of the existing state of things, the Board of Health respectfully recommend the adoption of the following regulations, viz:

1. That all persons, both white and colored, who are able, be required, within the next week, to thoroughly cleanse the houses and yards occupied by them—conveying the trash into the middle of the street in front of their respective premises, where it shall either be burnt or else removed out of the city by order of the Board of Health.

2. That the owners of lots where the houses have been burned, be required, within two weeks from this time, to put a sufficiency of earth or lime in the sinks thereon to neutralize their offensiveness; and, also, to cover the same with boards or fill them up with earth.

3. That if such occupants or owners should fail to comply with these requisitions, the same shall be done at their expense by the Board of Health; who shall also do the like, at the expense of the city, for those who are disabled by poverty or sickness.

4. That the Chairman of the Board of Health apply to the Military Commandant of the Post for a sufficient number of colored laborers to perform the required work, and to the Mayor for one or two policemen to superintend its performance.

5. That the citizens be notified of these regulations by publication in the newspaper, and also personally by the city police. The Board of Health also respectfully call the attention of the city authorities to the offensive condition of the sinks on the Jail lot and on the State House lot, as re-

quiring immediate attention, and suggest that the Commissioner of Public Buildings be notified to that effect.

The evils growing out of the crowding of negroes into small and ill ventilated huts, demands the serious attention of the city authorities.

JOHN L. MONTE,

Chairman of Board of Health.

The following resolution was offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Streets be authorized to have the carts now in the possession of the city repaired, and one more procured, and to purchase two more mules and necessary harness for the city use.

On motion, the council adjourned.

F. H. ELMORE, City Clerk.

Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

EMPLOYMENT.—Eight or ten good printers can obtain employment in this office during the approaching session of the Legislature.

CASH.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. The money must in every case accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We are indebted to T. S. Nickerson, Esq., for copies of the New York and Baltimore papers of Saturday last, from which we make some interesting extracts.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The election, yesterday, for members of the General Assembly, passed off quietly. The following is the result in Columbia: Wm. Wallace, 317; W. H. Talley, 286; E. J. Scott, 266; Dr. W. P. Geiger, 251; W. K. Bachman, 229; J. H. Kinsler, 184; A. G. Baskin, 166.

THE POST OFFICE.—There are great and grievous complaints against the Post Office at Columbia. Our readers must recollect that the office is barely organized, and that some irregularities must occur. But we do insist that letters and papers, regularly mailed from this office, should reach their destination in some reasonable time. We will have further to say on this subject when we get at the facts. At present, there is something decidedly wrong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

Muller & Sonn—Fine Scives.
Apply at this Office—Engine for Sale.
Jas. M. Stocker & Son—Com. Merchants.
Wright & Walker—Com. Merchants.
Gen. A. Ames—General Orders No. 19.
Mrs. F. Hatch—Dress Making.
E. & G. D. Hope—Lime.
Jacobs & Solomon—Dissolution.
Shiver & Beckham—Gold Wanted.
Wanted to Rent—Apply at this Office.
Mrs. M. E. Barry—Millinery.

The Fenians.

According to the latest foreign advices the Fenians had about abandoned their project of getting up a revolution in Ireland. The excitement incident to the proposed movement had abated. The authorities continued to make arrests, however, although no prominent persons had been apprehended. The Dublin papers publish a burlesque Fenian proclamation, in which the author makes sport of the acts of the authorities to suppress all indications of disturbance. The London papers devote considerable space to extracts from United States journals relating to the Fenian subject. Judging from the tenor of the English press, the Fenian movement was of sufficient importance to create forebodings and alarm.

The independence of Ireland, for which so many futile efforts have been made, is apparently again put off for a season.

ENTERPRISE.—The Leary Brothers, owners of the New York and Charleston line of steamers, are making arrangements to add to the number of their vessels two magnificent steamers, which cannot be excelled in point of speed, comfort and convenience. The work of building these steamers is in progress, and it is expected that the first will be completed by April next. They will be constructed on the side-wheel principle, and adapted in every respect to the wants of the trade and the taste of the traveling public. We are glad to observe this indication of enterprise, and consider it will be fully appreciated by our merchants and others.—*Charleston News*, 13th.

The crops in Louisiana have been damaged by continued rains.

Kossuth is recruiting his health at Nice. Hope he has a nice time.

A young man in Maine hung himself on account of unrequited love.