

COLUMBIA.

Wednesday Morning, Oct. 25, 1865.

The Legislature.

An extra session of the new Legislature, called by Governor Perry, meets to-day, in the new College Chapel, which has been fitted up for the use of that body.

This will be a most important session of the Legislature, as its chief work will be to enact such laws as will most speedily insure the full restoration of the State to the Union. Laws must be framed to meet the requirements of our new position—to secure to the people of the State peace and order—to protect the freedmen in the enjoyment of their rights—to effect changes in our Courts of Jurisdiction—to organize effectively the militia of the State—and, what is of the highest importance, to provide for the financial interests of the State and her people.

It would be idle now to look back to the past. South Carolina and her sister States of the South have accepted—the conflicts of the past being ended—the position assigned them. It becomes their duty, therefore, under the wise reconstruction policy of President Johnson, to go to work earnestly, faithfully and honestly, to re-establish the Union of these States under the principles of the Constitution. The Southern States must become the staunch allies of the Administration in the conflicts with radicalism through which it may be called to pass, and, cleaving to the principles of the Constitution, give all their energies to the building up the American Republic, until it becomes the admiration of the nations of the earth.

As a portion of this Republic—as the representatives and delegates of the people of South Carolina—the members of the Legislature who meet to-day to carry out the will of their constituency—their great work, their highest duty will be, first, to restore the State to the Union as a worthy member thereof, and then to provide for the advancement of all the interests of all her people. Invoking for them wisdom to perfect the measures necessary to this end, we welcome them among us, and hope their sessions will be pleasant and harmonious.

Information continues to be received at Washington, in reference to the unjust and fraudulent manner in which cotton is seized in the South. Much of that article has been confiscated on the ground that it was Confederate property, as distinguished from that of individuals, whether they were or were not voluntarily engaged in the rebellion. The only remedy for those aggrieved, provided they were loyal citizens, is before the United States Court of Claims, which will be crowded with cases of this kind. The Administration is seeking to prevent further spoliation, and it is not improbable that some plan will soon be officially promulgated as a remedy.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.—The planters of Louisiana recently met in New Orleans, to devise means to repair the levees on the Mississippi. The Governor was requested to institute the necessary measures and to ask the co-operation of the United States military authorities, under whose directions many of them were destroyed. It was stated that in Lafourche parish four hundred and twenty-two families had been driven from their homes by the inundation, and the actual loss of crops nearly a million of dollars. In Point Coupee the loss exceeds two millions of dollars.

The Mississippi Legislature has endorsed the course of Hon. W. L. Sharkey by electing him United States Senator, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Jefferson Davis, commencing March, 1863. There has been no election to fill the unexpired term of Hon. A. G. Brown. The majority of the Legislature favor negro testimony.

North Carolina.

The North Carolina State Convention has adjourned, to meet in May next. Before adjournment, the following ordinance was adopted:

1. Be it enacted and ordained by the delegates of the people of the State of North Carolina, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That it shall be the duty of the General Assembly of the State, as soon as is practicable, to provide for the payment of all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, otherwise than in aid of the late rebellion.

2. Be it further declared and ordained, That all debts and obligations created or incurred by the State, in aid of the late rebellion, directly or indirectly, are void, and no General Assembly of this State shall have power to assume or provide for the payment of the same, or any portion thereof, nor shall any General Assembly of this State have power to assume or provide for the payment of any portion of the debts or obligations created or incurred, directly or indirectly, by the late so-called Confederate States, or by its agents, or under its authority.

Elections.

ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—Governor—Hampton, 432; Orr, 366.

Lieutenant-Governor—Porter, 634.

Senator—Thos. Thompson, 728.

Representatives—A. C. Haskell, 727; J. W. Hearst, 697; W. A. Lee, 682; R. A. Fair, 618; D. W. Aiken, 616.

ANDERSON DISTRICT.—Senator—Jno. Wilson.

Representatives—B. F. Crayton, T. H. Russel, N. T. Wright, Wm. Henry Trescott.

PICKENS DISTRICT.—Senator—Wm. S. Grisham.

Representatives—J. J. Norton, W. K. Easley, W. C. Keith, R. E. Bowen.

Hampton's majority over Orr said to be large.

SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.—Senator—J. W. Wimsmit.

Representatives—J. W. Carlisle, A. B. Woodruff, D. R. Duncan, Gabriel Cannon, A. Copeland.

BERKELEY DISTRICT.—Senator—W. P. Shingler.

Representatives—J. Y. Dupre, J. J. Williams, J. G. Gaillard, C. H. Manigault, H. S. Tew, J. J. Browning, J. C. McKewen, T. P. Mikell.

MARION DISTRICT.—Senator—A. Q. McDuffie.

Representatives—R. F. Graham, E. T. Stackhouse, W. S. Mullins.

SCHUMER DISTRICT.—Senator—F. J. Moses.

Representatives—A. A. Gilbert, J. T. Green, J. S. Richardson.

ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.—Governor—Hampton, 713; Orr, 80.

Senator—John Townsend.

Representatives—A. L. Sally, 560; W. F. Barton, 431; F. M. Wannamaker, 347; A. D. Frederick, 332; J. A. Keller, 318; W. A. O' Cain, 264.

The first three are elected.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT.—Governor—

We have not received the vote for Governor, although we understand that Gen. Hampton led Col. Orr by two hundred votes and over.

Senator—G. D. Tillman.

Representatives—Luke Cuthbert, M. C. Butler, M. L. Bonham, B. L. Talbert, John Landrum, Thos. Jones.

The result of the election in Connecticut last Monday, on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, granting the right of suffrage to negroes, is a matter of more than local interest. It indirectly settles for the present the question of insisting upon universal suffrage in the Southern States, for the North cannot in honor demand that the South assume obligations which it refuses to recognize itself. If Connecticut, with its few thousand colored people, bearing an almost unappreciable proportion to the whole number of voters in the State, bids them stand away from the ballot-box, it cannot claim that Georgia, with a large negro population, consisting mainly of poor, ignorant, and unintelligent persons, must be compelled to let this class vote. This one obstacle to the President's plan of reconstruction is removed, and one, too, that promised to be a very serious one, by reason of the pertinacity with which many very conscientious men, urged the right of suffrage for the negroes. The North very justly insists that the colored population shall have every natural right that belongs to man as man, but the question of granting civil rights is left to each State to decide for itself. This is the interpretation of the result of the Connecticut election.

[New York Round Table.]

It is currently reported and believed that the President has unconditionally pardoned John Mitchell.

STILL IN THE BONDS.—A correspondent of the Rochester Union and Advertiser gives the following account of the experience of a gang of negroes who were employed by a "certain abolition ex-Colonel" to go North and work for him:

This hero of abolitionism, of which the Republican party is well replenished, prior to his returning home, goes to Richmond, and, with flattering tongue, persuades one hundred and seven colored men to return home with him, saying to them, I will pay your transportation, and after your arrival will furnish you work, with plenty to eat and good pay, with the understanding that each was to pay his fare in work to the said Colonel.

He arrived with them a week or two ago, and immediately commenced operations by taking them up above Montezuma a short distance to cut cord wood. The Colonel was to give each man one dollar per day and board. They began to chop, and the Colonel to furnish rations, consisting of unboltheaded corn meal and mackerel, dividing one mackerel between six and sometimes eight men, which was hardly enough to sustain life—making a rule, also, that those who found fault or complained of their rations should have their thumbs tied together behind them, and their feet also bound or tied, and then made to lie on the ground two hours on their backs, which penalty some of them had to undergo.

They were provided with the "terra firma" on which to repose their weary limbs after a hard day's labor, with stakes driven into the ground and boughs thrown over for covering, and many were compelled to lie in the corners of fences. In this way they passed two or three days, and finally they determined to kill the Colonel for the ill treatment they had received at his hands, for they were starving to death; but they were told the consequences by some one in the vicinity, should they kill the Colonel, and finally gave it up. All but eight or ten have left him, and are now roaming through the country, depending upon the charity of the people for their sustenance.

The foregoing facts I received yesterday from one whom the Colonel brought from Richmond. He also told me that he was forced to lay on his back for two hours by the said Colonel, merely for asking for more food. These facts are also corroborated by individuals who have been there themselves. He stated that he fared far better when he was a slave, for then he had plenty to eat and a comfortable place to sleep. He further states that as soon as he could collect enough money, he should return again to his master.

GENERAL PRICE'S EXILE.—HIS EMPLOYMENT AS AN EMIGRANT LAND COMMISSIONER.—The *Noticioso*, of Vera Cruz, extracts the following from the New York papers:

The Brownsville correspondent of the New York Herald writes, that from a conversation that took place between him and a Confederate officer, he learned that General Price, of Missouri, had taken service under Maximilian, who authorized the General to recruit a cavalry force of thirty thousand men from the late Confederate army. He also learned that several other prominent rebels had received kind favors from the Emperor, whose intentions are to collect a force of at least one hundred thousand rebels, in less than one year, in order to face General Sheridan on the Rio Grande.—*La Sociedad*.

This will certainly be news to Gen. Price. For information to all concerned, we here state that General Price has no hostile intentions against the United States of America. He came to Mexico as an exile, seeking for himself and family a home; for he had every reason to believe that he would not be permitted to live quietly in his own State. His Majesty the Emperor has appointed Senor Price an agent to examine lands for colonization purposes. In company with Senor Perkins, late of Louisiana, and Senor Harris, late of Tennessee, he is now at Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, actively engaged in the duties assigned him.

[Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

The North Carolina Convention adjourned on the 19th, to assemble the fourth Monday in May. An ordinance was passed preventing any future legislation assuming or paying any debts created for the purpose of the rebellion.

The height of an iceberg, seen late in July, could not have been less than 90 feet, and as there are eight feet of ice below the water for every foot above, its total height must have been 816 feet.

The Savannah Herald reports cotton in demand. Holders firm. For some time past the market has been gradually at the rate of from one to two cents per pound, and since last Wednesday the advance on uplands has been from 10 to 12½ cents per pound, thus affecting an advance on all grades of upland of from 16 to 17 cents per pound within the last thirty days. The quotations for middling from 53 to 57. From 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of rice, the product of the labor of freedmen on abandoned plantations, were to be sold at auction on the 18th. Cotton heavy, at 60 cents for middling. Money active and firm. Seven per cent. sterling steady, at from 108¼ to 109¼. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 136¼, advancing to 146¾ and closing at 146¼. Total exports specie to-day \$155,000. Government stock quiet.

Mr. Gariar, Peruvian Minister in Washington, publishes a communication, enclosing an official circular from his Government, warning Americans against entering into any contracts with the revolutionary authorities in his country under the lead of General Causeco. Particular caution is given in regard to the matter of guano. The Chincha Islands, which supply this valuable article, are now in possession of the revolutionists, but President Pezetz's Government announces that any persons exporting guano thence under permits from General Causeco's officers will be considered depredaters, and be prosecuted.

The abolition of slavery is a leading idea in Cuba. Many of the Cuban planters, who represent the property of one hundred thousand slaves, have signed a petition addressed to the Cabinet of Madrid, requesting the abolition of that institution, on the condition that negroes must work for four dollars per month during ten years, and afterwards shall be free forever. There are besides this some other projects of the kind.

The articles that appear in the Cincinnati papers, advocating a short-line railroad South, are extensively copied and heartily commended by Southern papers. They see and feel at Knoxville, Chattanooga, Atlanta, and all through the central South, that they should be now closely connected with Cincinnati.

Recent advices from Texas represent that State as rapidly attaining its former prosperity. Civil authority is gradually assuming sway again; post offices are being opened at leading points in the State, and a general confidence is growing up in the administration of Governor Hamilton.

The steamer Golden City sailed from San Francisco on the 18th, with 1,000 passengers and \$1,244,000 in treasure, for New York. \$414,000 for England, from Central America and Panama.

Alexander H. Stephens had a brief but gratifying interview with the President on the 20th. He was accompanied by Judge Lochrane, of Georgia.

The splendid mansion and grounds of George H. Stuart, called Spring Brook, near Philadelphia, was sold at auction and purchased by Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, for \$76,000.

A "decoration of the thirty-third degree" was presented last week by the New York Masons to Gen. Albert Pike, late of the Confederate army.

General Robert E. Lee subscribed to the amnesty oath on the 2d inst., and it was filed at the State Department recently.

Notice.

THE firm of HUTSON LEE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HUTSON LEE, ZEALY, SCOTT & BRUNS. October 17, 1865. Oct 25 3

RESTAURANT.

MRS. EMMA ROE has opened an EATING HOUSE, on Lincoln street, one door from Lady, where gentlemen can procure their regular MEALS, LUNCHES, etc., at all hours. The very best of everything in the market will be furnished. New York and Charleston OYSTERS received every day, and served in every style. Oct 25 6*

Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 9th inst., a brown bay HORSE, very nearly sixteen hands high, has one of his hind feet white, a blemish in the right eye, but not affecting the vision of the eye. The horse is very stoutly made. A reward of \$50 will be paid for his delivery to the owner, or for such information as may lead to his recovery. WM. ROPER. Barwell C. H. Oct 25 6

BACON! BACON! 2,000 LBS. very superior BACON STRIPS, in four and five lb. pieces, at 37½ cents per lb. by the piece. Just received and for sale by Oct 25 40* E. POLLARD.

Local Items.

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.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.—We would be glad to see our numerous friends in the Legislature at our office. We will have always some late papers there, and be happy to give them any information in our power.

Attention is invited to the advertisement of Mr. John W. Caldwell, in another column. Mr. C.'s experience will enable him to do full justice to all who give their business to his house.

Members of the Legislature and others, who desire "something good for the inner man," will do well to pay a visit to the restaurant of Mrs. Roe, corner of Lady and Lincoln streets. She has the best of cooks, and can please the most fastidious.

ARRIVALS.—Among the arrivals at Nickerson's Hotel, we observe the names of Governor Perry and ex-Governor Bonham. The latter is a Representative to the Legislature from Edgefield District. He would not consent to be a candidate for the Convention, but yielded to the solicitation of his constituency to represent them in the Legislature.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.—It is highly important that the Committees appointed at the late meeting of our citizens should report forthwith, and organize the companies which may have been raised. An order, in to-day's Phoenix, from Gen. A. Ames, directs how returns are to be made, and we understand that arms and ammunition will be furnished to all companies complying with the regulations. We trust that the Committees will act promptly, organize and report. *Verbum sap.*

A USEFUL COMPILATION.—We are indebted to the author for a copy of a valuable pamphlet, and one of which every man ought to have a copy. It is entitled "Internal Revenue Guide, being an Abstract of the Internal Revenue and Direct or Land Tax Laws of the United States, with Schedules, Licenses, Stamp Duties and Exemptions, showing the rates under the various Tax Laws since July 1, 1862, intended for the general information of the Tax-Payer. To this is added an Abstract of the Acts of Congress passed during the war, relative to Abandoned Lands, and to other matters of general interest."

The work is compiled by C. J. Eloff, Attorney at Law and Assessor Internal Revenue for the Third Collection District of South Carolina; and published in neat form by G. E. Eloff, of Greenville, at the moderate price of fifty cents. We hope Mr. Eloff will supply our bookstores.

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

Samuel McAlley—Card to Voters. James G. Gibbs—Furniture, &c. Wm. Roper—Horse Stolen. E. Pollard—Bacon Strips. Atlanta (Georgia) Medical College. Gen. Ames—General Orders No. 21. Apply at this Office—Watch Lost. Coffin & Ravenel—Whiskies, &c. John W. Caldwell—Commission Merchant. Hutson Lee & Co.—Dissolution. Mrs. Emma Roe—Restaurant. C. H. Baldwin—New Goods. Lumsden & McGee—Oysters, Codfish, &c.

OBITUARY.

Died, September 27, at Kensington, on the Waterco, after a short illness, Mrs. MARY FOK KINLOCH, aged sixty-five years and one month.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, OCTOBER 21.

ARRIVED SATURDAY. Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, New York. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Steamship Grenada, Baxter, New York. AT QUARANTINE. Br. schr. Alice Flora, Knowles, Nassau. WENT TO SEA SATURDAY. Steamship Alhambra, Benson, New York. WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY. Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Daniel, New York. Schr. Serene, Miller, Baltimore.

Lost.

YESTERDAY morning, in Assembly, between Plain and Washington streets, a single-cased GOLD WATCH, with gold face and wreath around the same—Anchor escapement, three levers, ten holes jewel; manufacturers Raignel, Jeane & Co. Any information respecting the watch will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded by applying at this office. Oct 25 1*

BOARDING.

FOUR or five gentlemen (of the Legislature) can find BOARDING, at an accommodating terms, by applying at the corner house, foot of Lady street, two squares over the Greenville R. R. Oct 24 3*

Drawing, Painting, &c.

THOSE desirous of taking Lessons in DRAWING, PAINTING IN OIL, WATER AND PASTILLE, can do so upon application to the undersigned, at the residence of Dr. P. M. Cohen, Pickens street, head of Lady. Instructions in the above branches of Art given at Schools; also, Lessons in PENMANSHIP. LAURENCE L. COHEN, Sen'r. Oct 24 Artist.