

The Proposed New Code.

We continue, this morning, our synopsis of the Report of the Committee on the Code.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—The Code provides, that when the servant shall depart from the service of the master, without good cause, he shall forfeit the wages due him. The servant shall obey all lawful orders of the master or his agent, and shall be honest, truthful, sober, civil and diligent in his business. The master may moderately correct servants under eighteen years of age, and he may discharge a servant for wilful disobedience of his or his agent's lawful orders; or for habitual negligence or indolence, and for other causes named. The master shall not be liable for voluntary trespasses, torts or misdemeanors of his servant. The master's right of self-defence shall embrace his servant, and it shall be his duty to protect him from violence by others in his presence, and to render him moral aid and assistance in obtaining redress for injury to his rights of person or property.

The master may command his servant to aid him in defence of his own person, family, premises or property, or the person or property of any servant on the premises of his master.

We extract the following sections entire, as they are of great importance to all parties interested:

The servant may depart from the master's service for an insufficient supply of wholesome food, for an unauthorized battery upon his own person, or one of his family, not committed in defence of the person, family, guests or agents of the master, or to prevent a crime or aggravated misdemeanor; for habitual drunkenness of the master; invasion of the conjugal rights of the servant; violent and menacing conduct of the master; or his failure to pay wages when due; and may recover wages due for services rendered to the time of his departure.

The contract for service shall not be terminated by the death of the master, without the assent of the servant. Wages due to servants shall be preferred to all other debts or demands, except funeral expenses, in case of the insufficiency of the master's property to pay all debts and demands against him. When wrongfully discharged from service, the servant shall recover wages for the whole period of service, according to the contract, whether or not his wages have been paid to the period of his discharge. If his wages have not been paid to the day of his discharge, he may regard his contract rescinded by the discharge, and recover wages up to that time. The master shall receive into his employment the servant with whom he has made a contract; but any of the causes which may justify him in discharging a servant, shall justify him in refusing to receive him.

The master shall, at the expiration of his term of service, at the request of the servant, give him a certificate of character.

The servant shall not be liable for contracts made by the express authority of his master.

A servant shall not be liable, civilly or criminally, for any act done on the premises of the master, by the command of his master, in defence of the master's person, family, guests, agents, servant, premises, or property. He shall not be liable for any tort committed on the premises of the master, by his express command.

HOUSE SERVANTS.—The rules and regulations prescribed for master and servant apply to persons in service as household servants, conferring the same rights, and imposing the same duties, with the following modifications:

Servants, in the various duties of the household, and in all the domestic duties of the family, shall, at all hours of the day or night, and on all days of the week, promptly answer all calls and obey and execute all lawful orders and commands of the family in whose service they are employed.

Masters and their families shall, after ten o'clock at night, and on Sundays, make no calls on their servants, nor exact any service of them, which exigencies of the household or family do not make necessary or unavoidable.

The wages of household servants shall, in the absence of any agreement, be fixed by the Judge of the District Court or a Magistrate, and be payable at the end of each month.

It is the duty of this class of servants to be especially civil and polite to their masters, their families and guests, and they shall receive gentle and kind treatment.

In all contracts between master and servant for service, the foregoing regulations shall be stipulations, unless it shall be otherwise provided in the contract; and the following form shall be a sufficient contract, unless some special agreement be made between the parties:

I (name of servant) do hereby agree with (name of master) to be his (here insert the words, "household servant," or "servant in husbandry," as the case may be,) from the date hereof, at the wages of (here insert the wages to be paid by the year or month) and in consideration thereof I (name of master) agree to receive the said (name of servant) as such servant, and to pay him the said wages, this day of 1865.

Witness: [Signed] A. B. E. F. C. D.

I approve the above contract this day of 1865.

Judge of the District Court, or Magistrate.

Mechanics, artisans and shop-keepers (colored) shall be licensed by the Judge of the District Court, and shall pay therefor, if a male, ten dollars, and if a female, three dollars.

Jefferson Davis. The trial of Mr. Jefferson Davis for treason is still a matter of very great doubt. The New York Herald asserts that it is soon to take place, either at Washington or at Richmond, and gives to its assertions an air of truth, by going into the minutest details as to the number, names and character of the eminent counsel who have been retained by the prosecution and the defence.

On the other hand, the Herald's report is declared purely sensational by other leading New York journals, and the usually well informed Washington journals are silent upon the subject.

The Richmond Times says that the petitions for the pardon of Mr. Davis are pouring in upon President Johnson in a constantly increasing volume. Legislative assemblies, religious synods, scores of thousands of Southern women, the municipal authorities of leading cities and towns, have recently sent up eloquent and touching appeals in his behalf. The circle of sympathy for the unfortunate gentleman is widening every day, and from Italy and other sections of Europe, the President is importuned to extend to him that clemency of which so many less prominent participants in the rebellion have been the grateful recipients.

An Old Friend.

We received, yesterday, a copy of the New Orleans Crescent, which has been suspended for some months by the military authorities. It is an ably conducted journal.

CHARLESTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The following is the result of the election, held in Charleston on Wednesday last, for Mayor and Aldermen:

- Mayor—P. C. Gailard. Aldermen—WARD No. 1—William Ravenel, John G. Milner. WARD No. 2—Thomas Ryan, James B. Pringle. WARD No. 3—James W. Brown, J. P. Earle, R. M. Butler. WARD No. 4—Jacob Smay, Archibald Cameron, J. H. Steinmeier, W. L. Trenholm, Henry Gerdes. WARD No. 5—J. H. Honour, Z. B. Oakes. WARD No. 6—Edwin Willis, E. W. Marshall. WARD No. 7—E. D. Enston. WARD No. 8—W. G. Whidden.

NASHVILLE.—This city had 28,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the war. It now numbers over 30,000 souls. 500 new buildings have been erected within two years. The headquarters and depot of an immense army, the people of the city have made any quantity of money, and Nashville is now one of the most prosperous and wealthy cities of the South.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.—The people of Colorado rejected negro suffrage by about five votes to one. Are the people of Colorado loyal?

Spain.

The Chicago Republic has a lengthy article on Spain, past and present, from which we clip the following paragraphs:

The material improvement within the past ten years is immense. The population by the last official census in 1860 had increased, including adjacent islands, to nearly sixteen millions. With the other colonies in the West and East Indies, the monarchy counts nearly twenty-two millions of people. Madrid has nearly doubled its population within the same period. Fernando Gairado, in his work of "Spain to-day," gives the population of Madrid in 1861 as being three hundred and seventy-five thousand. If it be so, it must certainly contain now, since it has become the centre of several additional railroads, nearly half a million. Barcelona contained in the same year 225,025; Seville, 152,000; Valencia, 145,512; Granada, 160,670; Malaga, 112,050; Saragoza, 83,181; and Cadiz, 71,941. Banks, institutions of credit, insurance companies, and industrial and commercial associations are rapidly multiplying, particularly in Madrid. Catalonia is covered with cotton mills, foundries and manufactories of almost every class. Madrid is becoming a great place for manufactures. The building of railroads is rapidly pushed forward, and Madrid is now connected by rail with all the principal cities of Spain, with Paris, with Lyons, Marseilles, and there is but a gap of a hundred miles between it and Lisbon. The navy has become respectable, and the army, comparatively small, (100,000 men, while little Italy, with no more inhabitants, supports one of 490,000,) is excellently drilled, provided with the most perfect arms, and better and more handsomely clothed than any other continental army.

All convents for monks have been forever abolished since 1835. There are a few nunneries left, but they are all under the control of the State. The nuns are at liberty to retire at any time from cloister life, and but few novices are permitted to enter. Though the sale of all church lands was decreed as early as 1841, upon the liberals coming into power under Espartero, the law in regard to it was slowly executed, and frequently suspended whenever the conservatives got into office. But ever since 1855 the conversion of the church lands for the benefit of the State into government securities has been constantly going on. The church, in return for its funded property, its dues and rents, has received from the State an equal amount of nominal capital in the funds, so that the whole clergy have now become government employees, receiving their stipends according to special stipulation, in monthly instalments. It must be obvious to the least reflecting that where the church does not own a foot of the soil, and where the salaries of the clergy are paid by the State, there can be no danger of their opposing either the State or the people.

Legislature South Carolina.

Thursday, November 2, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m. The Clerk read the journal of proceedings of yesterday.

Mr. Townes was added to the Committee on Accounts, Vacant Offices and Printing. Mr. Kershaw offered the report of the Committee on the Military and Pensions, on a joint resolution for the sale of the State Works at Greenville.

Mr. Arthur offered a resolution, which was agreed to, and the committee instructed accordingly, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what legislation is necessary for supplying the records of the various District offices of this State, which have been lost or destroyed by the action of the Federal army during the late war, and whether any changes in the law of evidence may be necessary in order to enable parties to establish the former existence and loss or destruction of private deeds, bonds, notes, or other evidences of title or debt, where such deeds, bonds, notes, &c., have been lost or destroyed by the ravages of the late war; and that the committee be authorized to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Wimsith offered the following resolution, which was ordered for consideration to-morrow: Whereas, the State House of this State has been destroyed by act of the United States troops; and, whereas, the College buildings are the only suitable ones in the city of Columbia for holding the sessions of the General Assembly; and whereas, said buildings are now occupied, to a considerable extent, by the United States troops; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Provisional Governor be, and he is hereby requested forthwith, to take such steps as may be most likely to procure a removal of the United States troops, by whom the College buildings are now occupied, and a transfer of said buildings to the General Assembly, for the use of the State.

The reports of the Committee of the two Houses on the subject of supposed embarrassments to legislation, growing out of the provisions in the Constitution for the Executive veto, were discussed, and amendments proposed by Messrs. Tillman, Dozier and Kershaw; which, on motion of Mr. Johnson, were laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Tillman, the Senate adjourned at half-past 3 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the roll. The Speaker took the Chair, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pringle.

Mr. Norton presented the petition of John G. C. Kruse for a divorce from Catherine K. Kruse; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Hutson introduced a bill to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds and records destroyed or lost; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Keitt introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Military Committee to inquire into the necessity of an early re-organization of the militia of this State, and report upon the practicability of organizing a small military police for each District, subject to the orders of the District Judge.

Mr. Bonham introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee on the State House and Grounds to inquire and report as to the expediency of covering the new capitol with a wooden or tin roof, and fitting up the interior for the use of the General Assembly.

Mr. Coker introduced a bill to create the office of General Superintendent of Free Schools, and to amend the laws in relation to free schools.

Mr. Simonton introduced a bill to amend and renew the charter of the Calhoun Insurance Company of Charleston.

Mr. Moore introduced a bill to restrain confessions of judgment and assignments preferring creditors.

Mr. W. E. Mikell introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report as to the propriety of so amending the law of pleading, as to expedite the business of the Circuit Court.

Mr. Barker introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee on the Military to inquire and report as to the expediency of reducing the salary of the office of Adjutant and Inspector-General to a scale commensurate with the present importance of the State as a military power.

On motion of Mr. Pressley, the House proceeded to the consideration of the matters with reference to the seat of Gen. A. C. Garlington, as a member of this House, and the opinion of the Attorney-General in the case, to the effect that Gen. Garlington was entitled to a seat, was ordered to be printed in the journal. Adjourned.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT "TREASURY NOTES."

A new counterfeit fifty-dollar treasury note has been detected, and it is said that a large amount has been taken by one of the Government officials. Experts pronounce it to be the best counterfeit that has yet appeared. It can be detected by the following points: in the genuine fifties the words "Fifty" and figures "50" on the end of the note and surrounding it, form the border of the circle in the centre of the back—they are octagonal in the counterfeit.

Mr. W. W. Holden is a candidate for gubernatorial honors in North Carolina. In his paper—the Raleigh Standard—of the 25th, he holds out the following inducements to the voters:

"It is generally thought that if our people show a strong Union tendency in the coming elections; if they rebuke secessionism and hostility to the Government whenever it shows itself, that the President will extend to North Carolina a general amnesty."

TEXAS BEEVES.—Immense herds of cattle are pouring into Louisiana from Texas, and the price of beef in New Orleans has fallen fifteen cents. In other parts of the State the price ranges from seven to ten cents per pound.

Our Finances—The Public Debt and the Currency.

The return of peace to the country has brought with it other considerations besides those of a strictly political bearing. It has brought forcibly to our understanding, that during the progress of the war we contracted a debt which already exhibits the round numbers of nearly \$3,000,000,000, to which a sixth of the aggregate will probably be added before the liabilities incurred are all cancelled. It tells us also that this enormous expenditure has entailed upon the Government the necessary annual payment of \$180,000,000 in the shape of interest; to which we must add the expenses of an extraordinarily large peace establishment and the percentage for the sinking fund, in order to get an idea of the amount of taxes that must be levied to keep the machinery in working order. Hundreds of projects and theories have been advanced by financial scribblers to show how the necessary amount of money to meet the yearly expenses of the Government can be raised without oppressing the people or running the risk of creating monetary disorder; but not one of them would bear the test of applicability to existing circumstances, or that history would not show to be fallacious.

Besides we have afloat an irradicable paper circulation, which may be detailed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Currency type and Amount. Includes Greenbacks, Fractional currency, Interest bearing legal tenders, National bank notes, State bank bills, and Total amount of currency.

The redemption of this vast amount of currency attracts to a greater extent at present the attention of men moving in monetary circles than does the ultimate cancelling of our enormous public debt. The financial histories of European nations are in vain referred to in the hope of finding some successful theory that might be profitably followed. The records of England are searched, and nothing is found that by imitating would be unattended with danger. It is seen that at the close of her protracted struggle with France her finances were as low as are our own at the present time, while her debt was more than equal to it. It is also seen, that while gold was at a discount of 30 to 45 per cent, the land-holders and bond-holders, in her assembled Parliament, through interested motives, sought to restore the currency to the metallic basis, and that in the attempt, although partially successful, they brought upon the country a series of disasters which nearly ruined her commerce, prostrated her trade, and impoverished her working people.

The Bank of England, which was induced, in 1821, nominally to pay specie, was forced to adopt the rule of contraction to save itself, and the great reverse of 1825, which was about the most severe that England ever felt or the world ever knew, was the consequence. It was then discovered that forcing a return to the specie basis was a stroke of mistaken policy, and it required the succeeding five years and the mild influences of the laws of trade and the strength bestowed by increased population to restore the finances of England to a sound and healthy condition. Are we prepared to submit to the trials that the British Government experienced during the period embraced between 1815 and 1825? If not, let us refrain from looking thither for precedents for our action. Let us rather permit our increasing trade, foreign and domestic, the mutual augmentation of our already immense real wealth, and the steady additions to our population, to work out the problem of a return to the specie basis and the manner of discharging our national debt.

Secretary McCulloch, like Nicholas Vansittart, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer at the time Great Britain was struggling to overcome her monetary difficulties, has announced his desire for a speedy restoration of specie payments; but he is, nevertheless, fully aware of the dangers that would attend hasty action in that respect. Those who anticipate the use of gold in their daily transactions for a year or two hence will be sadly disappointed. And if, at any time, summary measures are adopted by Congress to bring about such a result, or the wild theories of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who was Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in the last Congress, are listened to, we must look for the re-enacting of those scenes which not only ruined and pauperized a large portion of the people of the British Islands at the time we have referred to, but brought that country to the verge of a revolution.

At the next meeting of Congress, one of the most important subjects that will probably be brought forward is that relating to the condition of our finances; but we can anticipate no good results from the tinkering process that the question will be likely to undergo at the hands of the members. The people of the country, qualified by their intercourse with each other and with the world at large, better understand the requirements of trade and commerce than political mountebanks and visionary theorists. We recommend, therefore, that the matter of our finances be left in their hands, in which event we will be more likely to avoid the disastrous consequences of a financial revulsion than if Congress attempts to force measures for the immediate transformation of our present monetary status.—New York Herald.

Matamoras dates to the 26th instant direct, say the Liberals have been whipped and driven off.

John Mitchell has been released, and left Fortress Monroe, on the 31st, for Richmond.

Generals Longstreet and Hood have arrived at Cairo, en route for Washington.

SHOP NEWS.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY: Eric G. T. Geery, Conklin, Philadelphia. Br. schr. Alice Flora, Knowles, Nassau. Schr. Francisco, Smit, Baltimore. IN THE OFFING: Br. bark Sarah Payson, Dakin, Cardiff. Brig Ira, Williams, Boston. WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY: Steamship Starlight, Padrick, New York.

Local Items.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, originally published in the Columbia Phoenix. A pamphlet edition of the above has just been issued and is for sale at this office—price \$1 a copy.

ANOTHER OLD FRIEND.—It will be seen that Mr. McKenzie is prepared to supply those in need, with candy, bread and cakes of every description. Mr. McKenzie is so well known as a baker and confectioner, that it is unnecessary to say more than to call attention to his advertisement. He deserves patronage and success.

SUPERB WINE.—We are indebted to Messrs. Caiman & Kruder for a sample of the best champagne we have tasted for many years. It throws completely into the shade, for richness and flavor, the old established brands of 'Heidsieck,' 'Kouche,' 'Star,' and others that we might mention. A good judge of the article pronounced this wine superior to any of them, and we agree with him in his opinion.

CROCKERY, HOUSE-KEEPING ARTICLES, &c. Our readers will perceive that, in accordance with an announcement made some weeks since, our old friend and neighbor, W. B. Stanley, Esq., so well and favorably known in his line of business, is again prepared to furnish his customers with all the articles necessary to house-keeping usually found in such an establishment.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.—By orders from Secretary Seward, we shall, in a few days, commence the publication in the Phoenix, of all Laws, Resolutions, &c., passed by the Congress of the United States during the 1st, 2d and 3d Sessions of the 37th Congress, and those of the 1st and 2d Sessions of the 38th Congress. An important information to the entire South will be embraced in this publication, we give due notice so that all persons desirous of keeping thoroughly posted, can subscribe at once.

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

- J. F. Eisenmann—Merchant Tailor. Recommendation of E. J. Scott, Esq. P. Cantwell—Scotch Whiskey. —Apples, Onions, &c. Jacob Levin—House and Lot. —Residence and Farm. —Horses and Mules. C. H. Baldwin—Buckwheat Flour. —Bank Notes Wanted. Coffin & Rayner—Crackers. —Butter, &c. Annual Meeting Stockholders W. & M. B. R. True Brotherhood Lodge—Meeting. Apply at this Office—Cook Wanted. A. R. Phillips—Furniture, Crockery, &c. F. P. Cattino—Flour, Cheese, &c.

The Confederate States Debt.

The following despatch from the President to Governor Holden, was taken from the Raleigh Standard of a recent date:

WASHINGTON CITY, October 18, 1865. W. W. Holden, Provisional Governor: Every dollar of the State debt, created to aid the rebellion against the United States, should be repudiated, finally and forever. The great mass of the people should not be taxed to pay a debt to aid in carrying on a rebellion which they in fact, if left to themselves, were opposed to. Let those who have given their means for the obligations of the State, look to that power they tried to establish in violation of law, constitution, and will of the people. They must meet their fate. It is their misfortune, and cannot be recognized by the people of any State professing themselves loyal to the Government of the United States, and in the Union.

I repeat, that the loyal people of North Carolina should be exonerated from the payment of every dollar of indebtedness created to aid in carrying on the rebellion. I trust and hope that the people of North Carolina will wash their hands of everything that partakes, in the slightest degree, of the rebellion, which has been so recently crushed by the strong arm of the Government, in carrying out the obligations imposed by the Constitution of the Union. ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Flour has advanced 5@10c. Corn has advanced 1c. Beef firm. Pork heavy. Whiskey dull. Cotton dull and declined 1c.—sales 1,057 bales. Sugar firm. Naval stores quiet. Gold 148 1/2.

WILMINGTON, November 1.—387 bbls. tar sold at \$5.75; 26 bbls. turpentine, at \$4.30, and 68 bbls. at \$4.40; 30 bbls. rosin, at \$5.00; 30 bbls. spirits turpentine, at 72c. Two lots of cotton were sold, at 16@50c.

CHARLOTTE, November 1.—Owing to recent advices from the Northern markets, cotton was quite dull, and suffered a decline of 2@3c. per pound. The market ranged from 24@25c. in gold, and 10@11 in currency. There have been large amounts of gold changing hands to-day. We quote the market rates at 145; silver 140.

RICHARD, October 30.—There is no change in the price of gold since our last quotations. Brokers are offering \$1.45, and selling at \$1.47. Silver is bought at \$1.40—large pieces.

BANK NOTES.—Bank of Camden, 25c.; Charleston, 20c.; Chester, 23c.; Georgetown, 17c.; Hamburg, 17c.; Newberry, 25c.; South Carolina, 18c.; State of South Carolina, 18c.; Commercial Bank, Columbia, 15c.; Exchange Bank, Columbia, 10c.; Farmers and Exchange, 15c.; Merchants', Cheraw, 20c.; People's Bank, 50c.; Planters', 15c.; Planters' and Mechanics', 20c.; South-western Railroad, 20c.; State, 15c.; Union, 60c.