

SENATE.

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

Mr. Kershaw offered a resolution, with reference to re-building the Kershaw Jail, which was agreed to, and the committee instructed accordingly.

Mr. Arthur presented the petition of B. and T. J. Rawls, for the use of a canal which runs through their lands.

Messrs. Arthur, Johnson and Buist submitted reports of committees.

Mr. McQueen presented the petition of the Commissioners of Public Buildings of Chesterfield District, asking an appropriation for the building of a court house and jail.

Mr. Charles presented the petition of J. Calvin Teal, that the title to certain escheated property be conferred on him.

Mr. Arthur offered a resolution, that the Committee on Finance and Banks be instructed to make arrangements for meeting the expenses of the Legislature at the present special session, and that a message be sent to the House, asking the appointment of a committee to confer with the Committee of the Senate; which was agreed to.

The special order for 12 m.—a bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy—was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Kershaw, was discharged, and the same subject made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 a. m.

Adjournd.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the roll, the Speaker took the Chair, and the House proceeded to business.

Mr. Scott presented the petition of B. and T. J. Rawls for the use of a canal, where it runs through their lands.

Mr. Hough presented the petition of citizens of Cheraw, for the passage of an act authorizing the Courts for Chesterfield District to be held in Cheraw.

Mr. Warley introduced a bill to amend the law allowing insolvents to prefer creditors; which was read the first time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Messrs. Richardson and Anderson submitted reports of committees.

Mr. Bonham introduced a resolution, that this General Assembly take a recess from Monday next, at 3 o'clock p. m., until Saturday before the fourth Monday in November instant, at 7 o'clock p. m.; which was agreed to.

Mr. Green introduced a bill to provide that the Circuit Judge shall have power in civil cases to decide issues of fact; also, a bill to declare service of process upon any officer or agent of a corporation valid in certain cases.

Mr. Melchers, from the Charleston Delegation, to whom was referred so much of the Message No. 1 of the Provisional Governor as relates to the Quarantine Law, made a report, and reported a bill to establish regulations for the purpose of preventing the spread of Asiatic Cholera in this State.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy, which had been made the special order of the day for this day, at 12 o'clock; which was discussed, and after receiving amendments, was discharged, and made the special order of the day for to-morrow, at 12 m.

Adjournd.

THE LATE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Tuesday, the 24th ult., after a session of seventeen days. The New York Express, in speaking of the proceedings of the Convention, says:

The Convention had a difficult and delicate work to do, but it is due to it to say, it has done it thoroughly and well. It had to re-unite a Church temporarily sundered by the convulsions of a great civil war. The stumbling blocks to that end were not many perhaps but they were formidable.

Late Foreign News.

The Charleston News, of Wednesday, 8th, has New York papers of the 4th inst. We extract the News summary of foreign intelligence brought by late arrivals from Europe:

Another meeting of the irrepressible holders of the rebel cotton loan had been held in London, at which statements of a singular character were made.

Erlanger, who put the loan on the market, and Schroder & Co., his London agents, refused to give the unfortunate victims any information as to what money they had received or what they had done with it, or as to the nature of their contract with the rebel Government.

A long opinion from an "eminent international lawyer" was laid before the meeting, demonstrating to the satisfaction of the holders of the loan the doctrine of State rights and United States responsibility; and with this slender ray of comfort, these dupes were obliged to rest content.

Loud complaints were made that the "large and influential holders of the loan known to exist" did not come forward, and in their absence the meeting was adjourned.

One interested individual made the remarkable confession that he was always opposed to the South, but took up the loan as a matter of speculation, buying the bonds "very cheap."

The steamship Atlanta, from London on the 10th, and Brest on the 13th ult., arrived at quarantine, New York harbor, on Thursday night, having had on board during the passage from fifty to sixty cases of cholera, and fifteen deaths from the disease.

The Atlanta had altogether five hundred and fifty-six passengers, over five hundred of them being in the steerage, and among these latter the cholera was entirely confined.

The Atlanta was sent to the lower bay, about fifteen miles from the city, and the hospital ship Florence Nightingale was despatched to her relief.

These facts, however, need cause no alarm, as no communication between the infected vessel and the shore is permitted, and the strictest quarantine arrangements have been made to meet any similar cases that may occur.

A meeting of the Health Commissioners was held, at which a memorial to President Johnson, asking for the temporary appropriation of a piece of Government land on Sandy Hook, on which to establish a hospital of detention for cholera cases, was adopted.

The Commissioners inform the citizens that there is no cause for alarm, warn them against sensation rumors, say that all proper precautionary measures are being taken, and promise to issue from time to time true statements in regard to the disease, if it should manage to effect an entry among us.

Later intelligence regarding the progress of the war in South America between Paraguay and the allies, newspaper files, dated in Buenos Ayres to the 12th, and Rio Janeiro to the 24th of September, have been received.

There had been no severe engagement of the opposing armies since the battle of Yatahy, but the siege of Uruguayans still continued.

On the 5th of August, about seven or eight thousand Paraguayans shut themselves up in this town, which was immediately besieged by an army of twenty thousand Brazilians, Argentines and Uruguayans.

Up to the date of latest accounts, the investment had continued thirty-seven days, the little army within having worked night and day to strengthen its position, and its commander peremptorily refusing to surrender.

The Emperor of Brazil and the President of the Argentine Confederation had gone to Uruguayana to assist in the direction of affairs and to hold a conference with General Flores, President of Uruguay, who was superintending operations on behalf of the allies.

The latter appeared to be suffering much more from lack of supplies than the besieged, and many of their troops had died of starvation.

However, they felt confident of soon having possession of the town. All the prisoners the allies take they incorporate in their own armies, and it is said that these recruits fight very well against their own flag.

On the Parana river the Paraguayans had gained some advantages, having considerably damaged the Brazilian fleet and advanced their positions and works on its withdrawing down the river.

It is believed that Paraguay, after manning all her garrisons and placing her boundaries in a good state of defence, can put one hundred thousand men in the field outside of her own territory for offensive operations.

According to the London Spectator, there is likely to be a December session of the British Parliament. The royal commission on the cattle plague will report very strongly on the prospects of the wide and serious loss to the community, and advocate the early summoning of Parliament to advise suitable measures of remedy and prevention.

Texas.

CONDITION OF PLANTERS—ADVICE TO THEM. The editor of the San Antonio Herald, who is on a trip, thus writes from Victoria, Texas, to his paper concerning the planters of the State, their present condition, their prospects and their duty:

I regret to say that I have not found the people down here as hopeful of prosperity in the future as I had expected. All the way on the route from San Antonio to this place, I made it a special point to inquire of farmers, planters, stock-raisers and house-keepers, how their former servants were getting along in the discharge of their duties as laborers?

In some few instances I learned they were doing very well, as well as could be reasonably expected; but in a majority of cases, and more especially as I approached the coast, did I hear almost constantly complaints of a lack of good faith on the part of the negroes in the observance of conditions of their contracts.

Idleness, running away and stealing were among the principal crimes charged against them. To oppose this, the people at present have no remedy, or at least they feel that they have none, outside of an appeal to the military to arrest the negro and return him to his place of residence, where he can be made to comply with his conditions of the contract.

There is much cotton now suffering to be picked, which is certain to be wasted for the want of hands to pick it out. The negroes flock to the towns and ask for light work, by the job or by the day, seemingly desiring to do just enough work to keep from starving, and that is all.

Now some remedy must be provided, or else the industry which has heretofore supplied the country with commerce and prosperity will vanish like the mist before the rays of the morning sun; and, instead of beholding the snowy fleeced cotton stretching away in broad fields of magnificent proportions, with corn and other cereals, the traveler from the North and from Europe will only behold a few scanty acres of such bread-stuffs as are necessary for the maintenance of the white family, and produced solely by the labor of its head.

This is no fiction. It is a truth patent to the observation of every candid mind. Is there no help for it? I believe there is. The remedy is in the hands of the people. But the people must first become citizens entitled to vote, and elect rulers who have the sense, the manliness and the courage and the honesty necessary to pass such organic and legislative enactments as will best adapt the State to the changed condition of the labor system of the South.

This should be done immediately, or my word for it, the next cotton crop of Texas will not be one-fourth of the present. Let the people be prompt in the discharge of their duty and if for any selfish motives those who represent the Government fail on their part, the blame will attach where it properly belongs.

It is certain that the General Government has deemed it wise and prudent to abolish slavery as a result of the war, still it is no part of the policy of the Government to destroy the industry of the South.

On the contrary, the Administration at Washington hopes that the South will be more prosperous and produce more under a system of free than slave labor. This hope may be realized yet, vain as it appears to the minds of most persons at first blush; but it requires many important changes, which will adapt Texas to the new order of things, and which will render free labor available to the command of capitalists the same as slave labor has been heretofore.

The negro cannot and will not be permitted to live in our midst without work, constant, honest, faithful work, the same as white people are compelled to render for stipulated wages.

If experience should prove, as it has done in a majority of cases so far, that he has neither the intelligence nor the disposition to do this, then the Legislature will have to pass a stringent vagrant act, and wherever and whenever he is found without honest employment and a home, with no visible means of support, arrest him as a vagrant and compel him to work the same as any other criminal, upon the public works or in the penitentiary.

I do not argue in favor of any oppressions to be imposed upon him, but as he is made the equal of the white man in the enjoyment of personal rights, so let him receive the punishment due for the violation of his contracts which he has voluntarily entered into.

I cannot go into the minutiae of a plan to effect this object, but your representatives in the next Legislature can and no doubt will. I have dwelt upon this subject somewhat at length, but I have done so for the laudable purpose of encouraging our agricultural people, upon whom the real wealth of the country so much depends. I dislike to see their hitherto prosperous and beautiful plantations and farms growing up in wild weeds and tall grass.

I believe there is a remedy—I want to see it applied. Good citizens everywhere desire it. The Government desires it, and I may add that I believe it is bound to come sooner or later, in one shape or another.

It requires the right spirit, the right temper of mind, and a proper action on the part of all concerned. It may take some time, and our interests will in a great measure languish while it is being accomplished, but it will be done. And in conclusion upon this matter, let me say to the planter, don't get discouraged, and sell your lands for a song, nor yet leave the country; but bestir yourselves to do the best you can until you can do better.

Time, patience, perseverance and a good, willing mind are great cure-alls for present ills. It will be your fault if you do not exercise all these.

ABOLITION OF FREEDMEN'S BUREAU COURTS.—The New Orleans Daily Star publishes an important circular, issued by Gen. Fullerton, abolishing the Provost Courts for Freedmen, and all other courts established by the Freedmen's Bureau.

The cases in which freedmen are concerned are remitted to the civil courts, to be disposed of as all others are; the only way in which the interference of representatives of the Freedmen's Bureau will be allowed in such cases is as "next friend or attorney," and no arrests nor interference with courts will be allowed to be made by agents of the Bureau.

The sole condition attached to these concessions is that the freedmen shall be treated with justice tempered with mercy, and with consideration for the peculiar situation in which they find themselves placed.

Local Items.

THE MAILS.—We are still without Northern mails, and unable to furnish our readers as good a paper as we wish to give them.

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.

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.

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

- John Alexander—Lime for Sale. A. Palmer—Cooking Stoves. Schedule Spartanburg and Union R. R. Mrs. Brevard—To Rent. Coffin & Ravenel—Dry Goods. Board for Members of the Legislature. James G. Gibbs—Cheap Goods. Lumsden & McGee—Just Received. " " —Lobsters, &c. " " —Herrings, &c. " " —Table Salt, &c. O'Brien & McAndrews—Dissolution. Apply at this Office—Keys Lost. Apply to Hon. J. Townsend—Situation. Declination of G. M. Bynum.

A HARD HIT AT THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—The New York World thus comments on the late electioneering jaunt of Chief Justice Chase:

It is with great pleasure we announce that an act of Congress requires the presence of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in Washington on the first Monday of December, and that judicial duties will compel him to remain there for some months.

Since that high tribunal adjourned, last spring, the country has been constantly scandalized by the acts of the Chief Justice "on his travels." That eminent functionary seems to have managed, with perfect success, to do during the summer and autumn, just the things which regard for the proprieties of his position demanded he should not do.

From making speeches on the street corners, in the extreme South, to squads of vagrant blacks, he had passed through audiences of applauding partisans in the South-west and junketing expeditions on the North-western lakes, at the expense of the Treasury Department, to club suppers and Republican gatherings at New York city.

All question about the evident indecency of these exploits of the first magistrate of the land is forever answered by the other inquiry, whether John Jay, or John Rutledge, or Oliver Ellsworth, or John Marshall, or Roger B. Taney would ever have so far forgot themselves, or the great office they held? These eminent magistrates of America were convinced, and acted on the conviction, that a judge must be not only honest, well intentioned, and no respecter of persons, but must be believed to be such.

The love and trust of the people must go out to him as he enters the temple of justice, or he will bear the sword of the law in vain. The best portion of a vacation spent in politic partisan cabals cannot be sure way to enable a newly appointed judge, rusty in the learning of the books, to be profoundly versed in that constitutional, statute, and common law, the mastery of which exacts long labors, the labors of a life-time, abstracted from business and politics.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.—The Directors of the German Society held a monthly meeting at their office on Battery Place yesterday. The agent of the society submitted a report, from which it appeared that during the past month 20,666 emigrants were landed at Castle Garden, of whom 10,687 were Germans. 5,460 of these arrived in fourteen vessels from Bremen; 2,602 in five vessels from Hamburg; 800 in three vessels from Havre; 67 in two from London; 1,614 in fifteen from Liverpool; and 216 in one vessel from Antwerp.

During the same period of last year, 6,816 German immigrants were landed at this port. The whole immigration amounted to 167,333 persons, of whom 59,817 were Germans. During the same period of last year, the whole immigration amounted to 160,426 persons, of whom 45,472 were Germans. Only fifty-one persons were provided with employment through the agency of the German Society during the past month.

[New York Herald.]

THE FREEDMEN OF MISSISSIPPI.—The Mississippi State Convention appointed a committee to prepare and report to the Legislature, for its consideration and action, such laws and changes in existing laws, as might seem expedient in view of the amendment of the State Constitution prohibiting slavery.

The committee have performed their labors and made a report, which has been submitted to the Legislature. They state that they "propose to protect the person, property, wages and contracts of the freedmen and laborer, more highly, promptly, fully and certainly, than was ever before given to the whites of the State, and to secure them against all possible frauds, deceptions, cheats and impositions in fact and in law, and to give them full security and speedy redress, as well as complete relief against either, as necessary and proper to stimulate labor and an honest rectitude, and with a view to their future comfort and independence."

The Mobile candidates for Congress are thus politically classified by the Times, of that city:

"The Hon. C. C. Langdon, an original Union man, but who rallied to the standard of his State, and stood by secession so long as anything of it was left; the Hon. T. M. Mathews, also an original Union man, who stood out the tide of secession, even while in appearance successful; and, finally, Col. S. B. Cleveland, a former Democrat of the State sovereignty school, who believed in secession, fought for it, and now submits, but says he does not repent, and if the South has sinned, she has been mulct-ed into damages heavy enough to make up for her errors."

Insurance.

As a large number of our citizens are interested in the subject, and have policies in a great many various Northern companies, it will be of some importance to them to learn that a Convention of Fire Insurance Underwriters was held in New York on the 15th instant, at the Underwriters' Chambers, in the Manhattan Life Insurance Company building, No. 156 Broadway, at which a resolution was passed organizing for the purpose of a united effort to secure the passage, in the next Congress, of a national bill of insurance, in order to do away with all State legislation on the subject of insurance, and place insurance companies upon the same general basis as national banks.

A bill was introduced in the last Congress, on the petition of Cyrus P. Smith and others, for the establishment of a bureau of life insurance, which was favorably considered, and the bill printed and laid over to next March. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Slausbury, Hope and Heald, of New York city, and by Mr. Noyes, of Connecticut. It is probable that all the other insurance interests will combine and cooperate together for the success of the measure.

FROM MISSISSIPPI.—The lower house of the Mississippi Legislature has passed over the Governor's veto a bill abolishing the Special Court of Equity established by Provisional Governor Sharkey, and it is said that the Senate will likewise pass it. The Legislature has appointed a committee to solicit of President Johnson the pardon of Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior in President Buchanan's Cabinet, and subsequently one of the reputed Confederate agents in Canada.

In Copiah County, Mississippi, a difficulty recently occurred between the Sheriff and the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, terminating in the former imprisoning the latter. Gen. Osterhaus, upon learning of this, sent thither troops, who liberated the imprisoned official, and the County was again placed under close military surveillance.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—A joint resolution passed the Senate, a few days since, setting forth as the sense of the Legislature that the appointments of Representatives to Congress, in Tennessee, should be by qualified voters. Adopted under suspension of the rule, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A bill has passed the House, proposing a stay of executions until the first day of January, 1870, provided that the debtor pays one-fourth of his debt annually for four years. The Senate bill to disqualify ministers of the Gospel who participated in secession from celebrating the rights of marriage, has been rejected by the House.

A FAIR HIT.—The New York Express thus photographs the radicals: "If radicalism could only learn to cook its own eggs, boil its own pot, mend its own clothes, and let other people's pots, and eggs, and clothes alone, we could live in a peaceful, happy and contented country; but the real live radical will boil in everybody's pot, cook everybody's eggs, and mend everybody's clothes, taking all the eggs, pots and clothes, however, as his pay for so doing."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS.—A great Congress of Roman Catholics is to be held this month at Treves. Like the Congress held some two years ago at Malines, it is expected that the coming assemblage (which will be the seventeenth general meeting of Catholics in Germany) will number amongst its members some of the most eminent men belonging to the Roman Catholic faith in Europe. Montalembert will be among the speakers.

DEATH OF THE LAST CHIEF OF THE CHOCTAWS.—The Jackson (Miss.) News, of October 19, announces the death of Col. Greenwood Leflore, the last chief of the Choctaw Indians. By his influence mainly the best portion of the State of Mississippi was ceded by the treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek to the United States. Leflore was formerly State Senator from his County. He was the son of a Frenchman by an Indian wife, but identified himself fully with the Indians.