

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 1/2 a. m. The Clerk read the journal of the proceedings of yesterday.

The President announced that he had been authorized to state that Hon. Benjamin F. Dunkin had accepted the office of Chief Justice, to which he had been elected at the present session.

The President announced that Mr. Lawton was added to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The House of Representatives sent to the Senate a variety of papers.

The Senator from Spartanburg, pursuant to notice given, presented the following paper, which was ordered to be entered on the journal.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE: Having been unsuccessful in my call for the year and nays, upon the second reading 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," I felt it my duty to give notice of intention to enter my protest against the action of the Senate taken upon the bill aforesaid, as the only means left me of placing upon the records of the Senate, in permanent form, my opposition to said bill.

I do not propose to refer, in detail, to my objections to this bill, embracing, as it does, so many subjects, and running out to the extraordinary length of one hundred and two sections. It will be quite sufficient for my purpose, to refer, in a general way, to some of the sections under the head "Paupers," as embracing some of the most objectionable provisions of the bill. By the sections just referred to, a grand system is established for the support of indigent "persons of color," to be carried out, and worked out, by the Magistrates of the several Districts of the State, under the direction and supervision of the District Judge, and supported by funds raised, to a great extent, and, perhaps, entirely, from white persons. And certainly constituting a means of support for indigent persons of color far beyond what is or ever has been provided, in this State, for indigent white persons, and imposing upon the citizens of the several Districts of the State a burthen of taxation, which, in their present condition, they are not well able to bear.

I shall, at all times, where it is my duty to act, be ready and willing to give my support to measures which are necessary and requisite to secure to persons of color their rights as "freemen," and even to provide for the indigent of that class such support as may be required by the dictates of a liberal charity. But I never will consent to give to such persons a preference under the law to white persons. And believing that the provisions of the bill hereinbefore referred to does give such preference, and that it is otherwise very objectionable, I desire most respectfully to offer this as my protest against the passage of the same.

J. WINSMITH.

Mr. Dozier offered a resolution, which was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence, that in order to prevent any doubts which may exist respecting the action of this General Assembly, all matters not disposed of at this special session be continued to the approaching regular session; and that the Clerk do make up a calendar of all such matters, placing the same in the order of priority as if no recess had been taken.

A bill to change the place for holding the Courts of Law and Equity for Chesterfield District, temporarily, received the second reading, was agreed to, and sent to the House of Representatives.

A bill to establish District Courts was before the Senate, on a second reading.

Mr. Hemphill submitted the following report: The Joint Committee of Finance and Banks of the Senate, and of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, to which was referred 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, beg leave to report: That inasmuch as the Treasury was entirely destitute of money, they applied to the President of the Bank of the State to ascertain if he could furnish the necessary means. After consultation with the President, they at first hoped that he would be able to raise the funds required, or, at least, a large portion of it; but they have since been informed that the negotiation for that purpose has failed, and that there is no money available at present to meet the expenses of this General Assembly. We were further informed that the bank would certainly have funds at the regular session of the Legislature to pay all necessary expenses.

Under this state of things, the Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That pay-bills be issued to the members of the General Assembly, the Attorney-General, Solicitors and their clerks, and Assistant Messengers of the Senate, on the Cashier of the Bank of the State, payable on the first day of December next.

Resolved, That the sum of three hundred dollars be advanced to each of the Clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives in part of their respective salaries, and that pay-bills be issued to the said officers as above stated.

Resolved, That the President of the Bank of the State be requested to have the said pay-bills paid at maturity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

The Speaker announced that a communication had been received from Hon. B. F. Dunkin, accepting the office of Chief Justice of the State of South Carolina, to which he had been elected by the General Assembly.

On motion of Mr. Warley, 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 11 o'clock a. m. The bill was read the second time, and ordered to be sent to the Senate.

Mr. Campbell presented the application of Benj. Mordecai, in behalf of himself and others, for an act of incorporation authorizing the construction of a street railroad in the city of Charleston. Adjournd.

GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express gives the following notice of General Wade Hampton:

General Wade Hampton, who came so near being elected Governor of South Carolina, is a grand-son of Brigadier-General Wade Hampton, of the Revolution and war of 1812, and a son of the late Colonel Wade Hampton, so well known throughout the Union to the patrons of the turf.

Wade Hampton, the elder, was a native of Prince George County, Md., in the vicinity of Washington, and of obscure parentage. He entered the Revolutionary army as a wagon-master, and from that humble position gradually rose to the rank of Colonel. After the war, he emigrated to South Carolina, and became a planter, and, on the acquisition of Louisiana, made such investments in that territory, on the Mississippi, near New Orleans, as to render him, on his death in 1836, one of the richest men in the country.

On the breaking out of the rebellion, the present Wade Hampton was regarded as among the richest men at the South. He was originally opposed to secession, frankly confessed that he saw nothing in it but ruin to himself and his relatives; but when the war commenced, embarked in it with all the impetuosity of an ardent nature, and by his gallantry and skill as a cavalry officer, soon attained the rank of Lieutenant-General. In person, he is described as one of the most strikingly elegant men of the day, very tall, with classical features, and a magnificent black beard, altogether, quite a cavalier of the Bayard order.

His officers and men were devotedly attached to him, not more for his dauntless courage in the field than for those rare qualities of head and heart for which he is equally distinguished. At the celebrated conference between Gens. Sherman and Johnston, in North Carolina, I am informed that Wade Hampton, as he sat upon his horse, formed altogether the most noticeable feature of the occasion, and attracted the unwearied admiration of Federal soldiers who were present, to whom he had been previously unknown. As one of them remarked afterwards, "Hampton looked as if he had stepped, horse and all, out of a canvass by Titian or Velasquez."

THE MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION AT THE WYOMING HOTEL, NEW YORK.—The following account is given, by an exchange, of the strange incident that so startled the people of New York, last Sunday, and by which a man, named Cornelius Stephens, was fatally wounded and some twenty others more or less injured:

A small box, containing some unknown fluid or other substance, was placed, some two months since, by a guest of the Wyoming Hotel, Greenwich street, in the office of that establishment for safe keeping. The box was a small one, two feet long by about ten inches wide, and carefully fastened. This guest's name was Theodore Leers, who came to the hotel on the 31st of August last, leaving the box in the office and taking the remainder of his luggage, which consisted of two trunks and a valise, to the room allotted for his use. Mr. Leers remained at the Wyoming Hotel until three weeks ago, when he went to reside on Twenty-fifth street. The express man came for his luggage, but failed to take away the box.

Upon Leers being arrested at his residence, the following facts were elicited: Leers left Hamburg for this country, on board the ship Donau, on the 21st of June last. He reached here about the 28th of August, and put up at the Wyoming Hotel on the 31st. While in Hamburg, an agent of the house of Wilhelm Ree, of that city, stated to him that he could make some money in the United States by the sale of chemical oils, and asked him to bring some specimens over with him. Leers acceded, and the box which caused such disastrous results yesterday was sent on board the Donau by an employee of the house of Wilhelm Ree. This box, Leers asserts emphatically, he has never opened, and knew nothing of the contents further than the statements made in Hamburg that it contained chemical oils. The reason he gives for not taking the box from the hotel when he left, is, that he forgot it. He disclaims all further knowledge in regard thereto.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT SAN FRANCISCO. The San Francisco papers furnish additional particulars of the effects of the severe earthquake shocks experienced in that city on the 8th and 9th of last month. There were six distinct disturbances of the earth, the first five occurring during the afternoon and night of the 8th, at a little before 1, and at 4, 7 and 10 o'clock, and the sixth at half-past 10 in the forenoon of the 9th. The water front of the city, comprising the main business streets, which are, to a considerable extent, located on made ground, suffered the most, nearly all the buildings here being to some extent shattered, and some of them thrown down and completely ruined. The back and high part of the town, where all the best private residences are situated, suffered only in the cracking of plastering and walls, breaking of glass, &c. In the South-western part of the city the oscillations were so great that extensive fissures were made in the earth. The same earthquake was felt with more or less severity at various places throughout the State of California.

A significant announcement is made in Washington despatches, to the effect that the War Department has ordered a stop to be put to the sales of all manner of army transportation material. Though large quantities of this necessary adjunct of military movements have already been disposed of since the termination of the war, there is still a considerable supply remaining in possession of the Government, for which it would appear General Grant and the Secretary think we may have use.

John Overton, a great property holder, was confined in the penitentiary at Nashville last week, by order of Major General Thomas. President Johnson, however, at once ordered his release.

DISCOVERY OF GOLD.—A despatch from Victoria states that a party constructing the telegraph line toward the Russian possessions, while setting telegraph poles about one hundred and fifty miles North of Queenella River, struck dirt yielding from seventy-five cents to one dollar's worth of gold per pan-full.

The greater portion of the men working on this line have been discharged, thus partly suspending the work for the season.

Behind those Roseate Gates, the lips of girlhood, there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after-life to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant Sozodont, we reply.

The New York Herald says the Rev. Morgan L. Dix preached a sermon on Sunday, in Trinity Chapel, in which he stated that there was a perfect unity between the Southern and Northern branches of the Episcopal Church at the recent convention in Philadelphia. He also furnished some interesting facts in regard to the work of the convention.

The great rise in the value of all articles issued by Government at cost, make the price of those articles bought before the rise lower than the present wholesale price. A general officer having purchased 500 blankets, at army prices, and sold them at market prices, Secretary Stanton has stopped the sale.

A man named Jameson, in Cincinnati, wishing to curtail household expenses, adopted a novel mode to effect his object. He kissed the servant girl one morning, when he knew Mrs. J. would see him. Results, discharged servant girl and \$12 per month saved.

The Toronto papers deny the reported excitement in that neighborhood about Fenianism, and declare the recent sensation telegrams from that city to be the production of some one with a lively and excitable imagination, without a solitary fact to build upon.

Provisional Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, has transmitted to the State Convention, sitting at Milledgeville, voluminous documents, advising them to claim the cotton which was taken possession of by General Sherman's army in its predatory march through the State.

General Camby has received orders from Washington to muster out the negro troops in Louisiana, and to prevent insubordination among them, not to allow them to purchase their weapons.

Mr. C. H. Taney, a relative of the late Chief Justice, an old resident of New Orleans, and the last year of the war a refugee in Wilmington, North Carolina, died lately at sea, en route to New Orleans.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate, authorizing the Governor to sell and convey the Hermitage property, belonging to the State of Tennessee, except two acres enclosing the grave of Andrew Jackson.

The Government has just discovered that some of their own detectives have been engaged for some time in shoving the new counterfeit fifties. They are safely lodged in the Old Capitol.

It is generally understood that there are serious deficiencies in the accounts of the Quartermaster's Department, which the clerks are endeavoring to rectify before the coming session of Congress.

Over 1,100 licenses to retail liquor have been taken out in the District of Columbia this year. This is about one liquor shop for every ninety-one persons in the District. Can any other city show a more "spirited" record?

INSURRECTION IN JAMAICA.—A correspondent of the New York Times announces the complete overthrow of the revolt in Jamaica, with the execution of forty of the ringleaders.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, October 27.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sale of cotton for the week at 44,500 bales, of which 17,000 were to speculators and 11,500 to exporters. The market opened steady, but became irregular, and closed 1/4d. lower for American and Brazil. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans 24d.; middling 22 1/2d.; middling Mobile and Texas 22d.; fair uplands 23 1/2d.; middling 22d. The stock in port is estimated at 300,000 bales, of which 50,000 are American. The sales to-day (Friday) foot up 15,000 bales, the market closing firm, at an advance of 1/4d.

LIVERPOOL, October 28.—The sales of cotton to-day have been 10,000 bales. The market is dull and declined 1/4d. Yesterday's advance is nearly lost. The sales to speculators and exporters to-day were 5,000 bales. Breadstuffs market buoyant, with an advancing tendency. Provision market firm, but dull.

LONDON, October 25.—Consols closed at 88 1/2 for money.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Flour has declined 5/610c. Wheat declined 1/2c. Corn declined 1c. Lard quiet. Whiskey firm, at \$2.41. Cotton has declined 2c.—sales of 2,000 bales, at 50 1/251c. Gold 146 1/2.

NEW YORK, November 10.—Sales of 3,000 bales of cotton, at 51 1/252c. Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat firm. Corn declining. Gold 146 1/2.

MOBILE, November 9.—Sales of cotton to-day 300 bales. Middling 48 1/249c.

CHARLESTON, November 10.—The inactivity which has characterized the cotton market here for some days, underwent a change yesterday, by a decline of some 3/64c. per pound in the price of that staple. About 100 bales of middling to good middling was sold yesterday, at 44 1/245c. per pound.

WILMINGTON, November 10.—1,092 bbls. crude turpentine were sold, at \$5.30; 220 bbls. tar, at \$5.00; 94 bbls. common rosin, at \$5.00; 70 bbls. spirits turpentine, (country make,) 70c. for white, and 65 1/267 1/2c. for colored.

Local Items.

COLUMBIA POST OFFICE.—The mails are ready for distribution daily between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m. The mails for Winstboro and the North close at 9 a. m., Charleston 3 p. m., Greenville 2 p. m.

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:

Fisher & Lowrance—Hardware, &c. Shelton, Calvo & Walsh—Boots, Shoes. Communication Richard Lodge. Jas. Hutchinson & Co.—Gift Sale. J. G. Gibbs—Government Property. Jacob Bell—Citation Jos. U. Mathews. John Stark—Lager Beer, Swiss Cheese. Adolph Nimitz—Rice Dealer. Apply at this Office—Wet Nurse Wanted. Abcles, Myers & Co.—New Store. M. S. Landrum—Farm for Sale. Mrs. S. J. Cotehett—Millinery at Cost.

What Becomes of the Specie.

We are all aware that there has been a constant flow of silver to the countries of the East, but we never hear of its returning. This has been so ever since history began, and the constant tide of metal that is ever acting in that direction, and what becomes of it, has puzzled more savans than one.

The enormous absorption of silver by the Eastern States of the world is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of the precious metals. From the earliest historic times, the East has taken little else but silver for its commodities. In the time of Pliny, the exportation of precious metals from the West was set down at from \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year. The Romans had their chief entrepot for the East in the Island of Teopobens, now called Ceylon; and they carried on considerable commerce with the Indians, Persians and Ethiopians. The shawls and stuffs of the East found their way to Europe long before the time of the Crusades. The Arabs carried on a large and regular trade in these and other Atlantic productions, till the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope diverted the course of commerce. The establishment of the overland route has operated to some extent in the other direction; but however and by whom the trade has been carried on, the flow of silver has been generally from the West toward the East. Humboldt calculated that in the year 1800, the amount of silver sent Eastward annually was between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. Between 1830 and 1853, the large amount of Sycee silver received from China, and the export of great quantities of English goods to India, disturbed the flow of silver Eastward, which has, however, since set in with more determination than ever. In 1854, the balance in favor of the East was about \$30,000,000. The exportation of the precious metals from Great Britain alone, during the seven years ending with 1858, was more than \$35,000,000 per annum, of which all but one-eighth part was in silver. At the present time, the balance of the imports and exports of gold and silver in favor of the East is calculated at from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 per annum, or more than the total yield of all the silver mines in the world. The enormous production of gold in Australia and California has heretofore enabled the Western nations to part with their silver without great inconvenience, but the present rate of export of the latter seems to demand some new arrangement, if any be practicable. Nearly all Orientals are given to hoarding. It is believed, says M. Millaume, the French economist, that the Egyptians hide away nearly \$20,000,000 annually. The Emperors of Morocco hold it a point of honor to fill as many chambers as possible with gold and silver. The present Emperor is said to have filled seventeen, and to have another in course of being filled. Morocco never parts with the money it receives; and it is said, on the part of respectable witnesses, that more than \$350,000,000 are hoarded away in that country, and that the Emperor's treasure is of the value of at least \$200,000,000.

[Louisville Journal.]

The Galveston (Texas) News says that a movement is on foot in that city to organize the Fenian Brotherhood, for that State, and that great indignation is felt by the Irish adopted citizens at Secretary Seward's alleged complicity with the British Government against the Order.

The Legislature, in accordance with the joint resolution previously adopted, adjourned yesterday at 3 o'clock P. M. The adjournment will give them eleven days recess, as they meet under the new Constitution on Saturday before the fourth Monday of the present month.

Before adjournment, they very properly adopted the amendment to the Constitution of the United States—abolishing slavery. The emancipation of slaves was already an accomplished fact, and whether or not we deemed it wise or patriotic was not the question at present. The restoration of the Union, and the resumption of her relations with the Federal Union, is the one great end to be attained, and we are gratified that no unnecessary obstacle to its accomplishment has been placed in the way by the Legislature.

This called session has been very harmonious, and all the measures necessary to be passed upon, have received the careful attention of the members of both houses. They have worked faithfully and with an eye single to the best interests of the State. We wish them a safe return to their homes, and will be glad to welcome them again to their duties at the regular session.

Hon. F. J. Moses.

On parting with the Legislature until its meeting on the 25th instant, we cannot omit a notice of the above-named gentleman. Since 1841, he has been a member of the Senate, and almost from the day of taking this seat, has been one of its brightest ornaments. His election to the Presidency of that body has caused us, at this session, to miss his active, quick, intelligent thought, shedding light on every measure brought up for consideration. In the chair, he has presided with dignity and courtesy, and his despatch of business and familiarity of parliamentary rules, have attracted much notice. Long recognized in the front rank of his profession, we trust soon to see his elevation to the bench—a position his merit entitles him to.

Death of Judge Withers.

The Sumter correspondent of the Charleston Courier announces the death of Hon. T. J. Withers, at his residence in Camden, on last Wednesday. The Courier says:

We have just received the sad intelligence of the decease of the Hon. T. J. Withers, one of the Supreme Judges of the State of South Carolina. One of the brightest intellects of the Commonwealth has thus passed from time to eternity. Feeble as has been his health for some period, it was hoped that he would yet be preserved for many years to the State and country. Events have ordered otherwise. His example and memory will yet remain.

As a member of the bar, Mr. Withers, both by his personal qualities and the fitness for his profession, soon rose to distinction. Elected by the General Assembly the Solicitor for his Circuit, his reputation increased with the responsibilities of his position. As a prosecuting officer he had no superior. Impressed with a profound sense of right and a keen abhorrence of wrong, he administered the duties of his office with fidelity to the State and yet with perfect justice to the accused. His sole object was the ascertainment of truth.

He was soon after transferred to the Law Bench, and from thence to the Court of Appeals. In social and private life, Judge Withers was genial, kind and brilliant. Politically, his whole heart and mind was devoted to the interests and honor of the State, and yet he was ever conservative in his views of her relations to the Federal Government. As a jurist, he was eminent and respected. He regarded the law as a great noble science, and when properly administered, as one of the foundations and safeguards of society. He revered his profession. His loss will be severely felt. His record is one of integrity, character and ability. One of our most distinguished citizens has passed away in the maturity of his years, but his many virtues and talents yet survive to commend themselves to posterity.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE IN WISCONSIN.—A terrible tragedy occurred on Wednesday, the 31st ult., in the town of Caledonia, Racine County. A Bohemian family, named Stiteskey, consisting of an aged couple, were at their evening meal, when an only son, about nineteen years of age, of rather unsound mind, fired two shots from a double barreled gun, through the window, fatally injuring both parents, and then closed the fearful act by shooting himself with another weapon. The murderer and suicide expired instantly, but the parents were still alive at last accounts, though no hopes were entertained for their recovery. The mother was shot through the abdomen, by a bullet, which passed completely through her; while the father had his left arm shattered near the elbow. Both are some sixty years of age. A surgeon from Racine was called in, who dressed the wounds of the victims.

The correspondent of the Herald says the War Department has dissolved the court-martial for the trial of Pettit, the Captain of the Alexandria Prison, charged with gross cruelty to prisoners, both soldiers and civilians, and that he will not probably be tried, "as some of the evidence necessary to convict him would implicate prominent parties, now out of service, who cannot afford to stand ill with the public."

The Mississippi Legislature have under consideration a bill compelling railway companies to provide separate cars for negroes on their trains.