Tuesday Morning, Nev. 21, 1865.

The Fenian Movement.

The leaders of the Fenian organization appear to have more prudence, foresight and skill, than those of former movements having the same object in view as it is said the present brotherhood have, viz: the independence of Ireland. Thus far, in their own country, they have baffled the efforts of the British Government to bring on a premature outbreak, and will, possibly, continue to foil such efforts. It is true, that some few alleged members of the order have been arrested in England and Ireland, but no overt act of treason has yet been shown to have been committed. and the special commission, which has been appointed to try those in Irelandknown enemies as its live judges are to the movement-will find it a difficult matter. we apprehend, to make out a case of treason against men who may have a revolver or two in their possession, or who may, unfortunately, have a military air in carriage or bearing. These two points seem to constitute the ground-work of most of the arrests made. And we advise any American who may intend to visit her Majesty's dominions, to drop every military title, and even if he has been four years in our late war, and thus acquired a military carriage and the measured tread and regular step of the soldier, it will be safer for him to shake off these habitudes of the camp and walk and carry himself as a plain civilian, else the British policemen and detectives will first suspect, then dog him wherever he may go; and, finallyespecially if he takes his revolver with him-will arrest him, subjecting him to a very unpleasant incident of travel. That this is not exaggeration, we read, in a lat- Anney ter dated Dublin, November 4, that "the annoying ordeal through which passengers -arriving at Queen lown from the United State; have to pass, in consequence of the existing regulations, has been made the subject of numerous complaints. 'It is difficult,' says one writer, to say whether a male spectator feels more indignant or amused at beholding a policeman feeling a female passenger's back hair, done up in the present extraordinary fashfor the purpose of ascertaining whether it conceals arms, ammunition or documents. The process is naturally repugnant to the feelings of respectable females, but instances also occur where the victim is a woman of spirit, and makes the searching officer thoroughly ashamed of his work.' The time usually consumed in the search is about two hours, during which the private letters of the helpless passengers are perused by the police, and the inmost recesses of their trunks and portmanteaus thoroughly overhauled."

As we have said, the members of this brotherhood, or society, are more prudent and judicions than the leaders of former attempted revolutions in Ireland. A Dublin paper, "The Irish People," was seized some time ago by the police. Now, instead of any act of violence by the publisher, we notice that the Lord Lieutenant, Sir Thomas Larcom, Under Secretary for Ireland, and the detective officers of the city, have been served with summons and plaint at the suit of Mr. Thomas Clarke Luby. one of the Fenian prisoners, and registered proprietor of The Irish People. Actions similar to that taken against the police magistrate, Mr. Strong, are about being brought against the above-mentioned officials; in fact, the Government of the country are to be tried for violation of their own laws and for trampling on the Constitution which it is their province to maintain.

Another supposed Fenian, who had been arrested, had a deposit of £700 in the Royal Bank, which, it was stated, he had received from this country. The Government ordered the bank not to pay it out to the dered the bank not to pay it out to the depositor, but he having instituted a suit against the Directors—and having applied for the funds to pay the fees for his defence—he at last obtained the money. It appears to us that all this is very contemptible on the part of the authorities of the "freest Government of the World;" and, office, General Orders No. 161, the understand the "freest Government of the World;" and, office, General Orders No. 161, the understand of the Department of the Depart as the best evidence, that the sneers and ridicule with which the London Times attacks the movement are all bosh, and that the Government either entertains serious apprehensions or wishes to precipitate an outbreak before the organization is perfected to such an extent as to cause trouble.

The State Finances.

For the information of our readers, we proceed to give an abstract of the maneial condition of the State, made up from the Comptroller's Report.

The State has endorsed the following railroad bonds. On bonds issued by the Louisville, Cincinnatti and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows:

Payable in Charleston Payable in London

The interest upon the foregoing bonds is payable semi-annually by coupons, on the 1st days of each January and July-the rate of interest being five per cent, per annum. Each semi-annual coupon on the £500 bonds is for £12.10, and on the £250 bonds is for £6.5.

The annual interest is £22;550 at \$1 44.4equal to \$100,000; of which there is payable in Charleston, without exchange, £3,025, or \$13,444.44, and in London, with exchange, £19,475, or \$86,555.56.

Besides the above, the State guaranteed or endorsed the bonds of the following Railroad Companies:

Charleston and Savannah\$505,000
 North-eastern
 92,000

 Laurens
 75,000

 Spartanburg and Union
 350,000

 Greenville and Columbia
 700,000
 The funded debt of the State stands as

Three per cent. State stock... Six per cent. stock (Fire Loan). Five per cent. bends (Fire Loan) payable in London... Six per cent. bends, Blue Ridge Railroad... 484,444 51 Railroad
Six per cent. bonds, Blue Ridge
Railroad
Six per cent. bonds New State
House .1,000,000 00 312,000 00

500,000 00 Six per cent. bonds New State

Total debt \$6,668,280 46 The principal of this debt is redeemable at various periods, extending from 1860 to

Number of Acres in the State.

The following statement of the number of acres of land in the several Collection Districts of the State, as shown by the returns of the Tax Collectors, is taken from the Comptroller-General's report: Abbeville..... 623,645

١	Anderson	453,332
ı	Barnwell	1,014,250 352,802
1	Chester	352,832
ı	Chesterfield	419,300
i	Clarendon	445,985
ı	Darlington	500.092
ı	Edgefield	977,640
ı	Fairfield	475,529
1	Greenville	489,350
	Kershaw	488,576
	Lancaster	301,771
	Laurens	411,200
	Lexington	676,175
	Marlboro	289,729
	Newberry	383,110
	Orange	611,008
	Pickens	747,925
	Richland	383,003
	St. Matthew's	247,071
	Spartanburg	595,913
		597 917
	Union	398,882
	York	472,315
	All Saints'.	196,267
	Christ Church	67,729
	Horry	701,132
	Marion.	423,523
	Marion Prince George, Winyah	352,170
	Timee William S	200,832
	St. Andrew's	64,273
	St. Bartholomew's	566,417
	St. George, Dorchester	244,738
	St. Helena	
į	St. James', Goose Creek	221,332
	St. James', Santee	171,815
	St. John's, Berkeley	248,708
	St. John's, Colleton	11,008
	St. Luke's	135,434
	St. Paul's. St. Philip's and St. Michael's.	161,865
	St. Phinps and St. Michael's	-
	DL. I CHT S.	412,702
	St. Stephen's.	128,575
	ot. Thomas and St. Dennis'.	89,185
	Williamsburg	633,654
		0.000

Whole number ascertained....17,424,138

We have been permitted to copy the folowing telegrams with reference to the appointment of General D. E. Sickles to the command of the Department of South

To Brevet Major-General Ames:

To Brevet Major-General Ames:

Heado'rs Departm't South Carolina,
Hilton Head. S. C., Nov. 17, 1865.

General Orders No. 65.

In compliance with orders from the President, dated War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., November 9, 1865, Thereby relinquish the command of the Department of South Carolina to Major-General D. E. Sickles, U. S. Vols.

(Signed.)

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major-General.

Odleisl: W. L. M. Burger, A. A. G.

igned assumes command of the Department of South Carolina. Existing orders remain in force until otherwise amounced. (Signed.)

D. E. SICKLES,
Major-General.

Official: W. L. M. BURGER, A. A. G.

LOST MAIL MATTER.—The Lynchburg Republican, of Wednesday, says the through mail car from Washington to Richmond was robbed, yesterday, of two pouches containing South Carolina matter. The ponches were carried about two hundred yards from the depot and there rifled. No clue to the robbers has yet been ob-

Through a misplaced switch, the 8 o'clock through train from New York to Washington, ran off the track, a short distance from Newark, N. J., on the 15th instant. One passenger (a man named Gordon) was killed, a dozen others severely injured, several cars were smashed, and the engine badly damaged.

Washington News and Rumors.

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, writes to

Washington News and Rumors.
Governor Hamilton, of Texas, writes to the President that he expects to call a State Convention in December.

The intelligence of the death of Preston King causes much regret in official circles. The report of his having resigned his position as Collector of New York was incorrect, the Government having received no letter from him.

Mr. C. J. Faulkner, of Virginia, ex-Minister to France under Mr. Buchanan, is in Washington to get pardoned. He has a letter from Mr. Lincoln, indicating his intention to pardon. The statements that he has received a pardon from Mr. Johnson are erroneous.

The President, on Tuesday, had a protracted Cabinet session, Secretary Stanton remaining for several hours. The doors were issued to-day.

A number of pardon brokers and claim agents having brought business down to such a point that it became notorious that money was being paid for the procurement of pardons, and for other cases needing official assistance, the attention of General Baker, chief detective, was called to the fact by a pardon being thrust into his face by a notorious rebel bridge-burner, who was also deeply involved in certain conspiracies. On investigation, he found a certain female pardon broker, named Mrs. Cobb, had procured it for the sum of two hundred dollars, and had taken a receipt for its payment. One of his detectives was sent to her, and under an assumed rame, got a pardon for the sum of two hundred dollars and had taken a receipt for its payment. One of his detectives was sent to her, and under an assumed rame, got a pardon for the sum of two hundred dollars, and had taken a receipt for its payment. One of his detectives was sent to her, and under an assumed rame, sent to her, and under an assumed rame, sent to her, and under an assumed rame, sent to her, and under an ammesty oath. On the last money being paid, she was arrested and taken to headquarters, where she was finally released on making certain disclosures. Yesterday, she went before the grand jury, and to-day four bill

developments are anticipated on the trial coming up, and a full expose of this branch of business. It is understood that the President has forbid her to again enter the White House.

Washing rox, November 14.—The rumor received by the steamer which arrived at New York, yesterday, rejarding the probable early removal of the French troops from Mexico, will be found correct, on one condition, namely, that this Government will guarantee that Maximilian shall not be disturbed in his present position, but that he will be left to carry out his plans for the establishment of the Empire on a durable basis: If I am not mistaken, the French Minister here has already taken occasion to inform the State Department to this effect; but what the reply was, if any, I am not informed. The position of Max is precisely that of the South, when, in the early days of the rebellien, it wished to be "let alone," and this what Louis Napolean, speaking for Max, says now: If you will not interfere, I will withdraw my troops; but if force is threatered, I shall be in duty bound to resort to the same measures. Meanwhile, let the reported withdrawal of French troops be received with caution, for rest assured, it will not take the state of the same measures. Meanwhile, let the reported withdrawal of French troops be received with caution, for rest assured, it will not take the state of the same measures and the same of considerable discussion. Having had no Provisional Governor appointed for her, she has not been called upon by proclamation, as were the other States, to adopt certain measures deemed necessary to a loyal return, but has gone on and elected State officers and members of Congress in the old way, as if her relations had not been at all changed by the war. Yet it is morally certain that the Pelican State passed an ordinance of secession, that she incurred a debt in aid of the Confederacy, and that she has an abundance of negroes who, according to the President has not asked it.

In three weeks Congress will meet, and the representa

The news from South Carolina has caused

tin, of your State, is to have a foreign mission.

The news from South Carolina has caused both surprise and pleasure. Her delegation to Cee gress, I am told, will be backed up vigorously by the President, no matter whether they can take the test oath or not, and so will the representatives of the other States when their Legislatures rally to the call of the Executive, as the Palmetto has done. **Cor. Philadelphia Ledger.**

Washington, November 15.—Inlate years the proposition has been often mooted in the Senate of having pupils at the Legations to learn the art of diplomacy. But our present school of diplomacy seems to be that of arms. It looks to arms. The appointment of General Logan as Minister to the Republic of Maxico, (the seat of Government of which is in the province of Chinuahna,) contemplates our resistance, at least, to further French aggression in that quarter, and probably to a continental policy sustaining the Monroe doctrine. The latter idea is strengthened by the appointment of another soldier to go to Chili, and take the place, after a while, of an experienced and popular minister now there. Meanwhile General Kilpatrick goes to Spain, it is said, to impress the views of our Government upon the Court of Madrid. The French imbroglio has been given as a reason in the highest quarter for keeping up the army at present to about 200,000 men, some of which are being concentrated upon the Canadian frontier, to repress Fenian movements, doubtless, and thus ingratiate England to our interest as against Frence. But the latter has an alliance with Spain by marriage, and with Austria by setting up one of her Archdukes in the splendid Empire of Mexico. Dynastic reasons, with desire to keep the French people in good humor, may make war with us in Mexico rather a desirable thing to Napoleon. Napoleon is reported to be withdrawing troops from Rome, which thing may be to procure a conciliation of the Catholic clergy in Mexico.

France has as large a navy as our own

France has as large a navy as our own, and in a war our commercial marine would be the greater sufferer, unless, indeed, it is for the most part in foreign hands, by transfer during the scourging of the seas by Confederate privateers.

It will be remembered that General McDougall, Senator of California, made a deep impression upon Congress, a couple of sessions since, by a very able exposition of French designs in Mexico and on the Pacific slope.

Foreign News.

Foreign News.

The royal mail steamship Persia, which left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and Queenstown on the 5th, arrived at New York on Wednesday, the 15th, with two days later news from Europe. There had been no further Ministerial arrangements in regard to the British Cabinet, and it was said there would be none until after the meeting of Parliament, as there was no Speaker to issue writs, and as an interregnum would be prejudicial to the sitting members, should a vacancy give rise to a contest. Mr. Gladstone had made a speech at Glasgow, which left no ground for doubt as to the general course the Ministry would pursue. He had declared in favor of extending the representative franchise of the people, although it was said that this was no indication that any understanding had been arrived at in the new Cabinet in favor of a reform bill. The London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian states that Minister Adams has resolved on relinquishing his post, and returning home early in the spring. A Special Commission has issued for the trial of the Fenians, which was directed to the twelve Judges, and especially to Mr. Justice Fitzgerald and Mr. Justice Keegh, who were to hold their court at Dublin, with power to adjourn to Cork, if necessary to facilitate proceedings. The news from the Continent has no special features of interest. The Frankfort Senate had addressed a note to Vienna, in which they repeated their refusal to accede to the demands of Austria and Prussia. The Prince of Augustenburg had been notified by the representatives of the great powers that should his stay in Holstein lead to any further demonstrations in his favor, he would be either immediately expelled from the Duchies or placed under arrest. The Danish Ministry had been formed under M. Delegerys. A report was current that a large Bennen ship, with three hundred and seventy passengers for New York, had been lost in the British Channed, but it was believed to be without foundation.

Livenrool. November 4, 1865.—The action against the Royal

New York, had been lost in the British Channel, but it was believed to be without foundation.

Liverrool. November 4. 1835.—The action against the Royal Bank of Ireland had been settled. It appeared that Mr. Leary, one of the Fenian prisoners, had a sum to his credit in the bank, which the Government alleged was the proceeds of bills remitted from America for treasonable purposes, and with a view to the stopping of such remittances and preventing the money being so applied, the Crown Selicitor requested the bank not to pay it over without the sanction of the Attorney-General. The bank having refused to pay any further checks, Mr. Leary commenced the action.

An application from Mr. Leary to draw part of the sum, for the purpose of his defence, was at once agreed to, and paid accordingly. After the commencement of the action, Mr. Leary's attorney mentioned that the balance was also required for the defence of the prisoner, and that it would be so applied. It was at once permitted to be withdrawn, and so the matter ended. In the action brought against the magistrates and police by the proprietors of the Irish People newspaper, the defence is that nothing was seized in the office of The People except what was necessary to the purposes of the prospection.

The Spanish Government had joined the Constantinople Sanitary Commission.

The London Morning Post says that Mr. Gladstone's speech commits him to a hearty cspousal of the reform bill, whenever a practicable one shall be produced, and when public opinion and the state of parties shall allow of its being passed; but not one word seems to intimate that any such bill will be brought forward by the Government in the coming session.

The Imnes says that the discount demand at the bank on the 3d was comparatively light. In the Stock Exclauge advances had been offered at about 6½ per cent.

In the London money market, money was in good demand, the minimimum rate remaining at 7½ eeut. Consols, on the 3d, closed at 83½ 60s. Jenson, November 5, 1865.—The Bourse is heavy at foundation, Liverpool, November

There is no other news of importance

MARRIED,

On Thurday evening, the 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. L. P. O'Connell, Mr. A. S. TRUMBO, Charleston, to Miss ANNA W. ZEALY,

OBITUARY,

Died, at the Rectory, on Sunday, November 12, the Rev. THOS. F. DAVIS, Assistant Rector of Grace Church, Camden, S. C., and eldest son of the Bishop of the

"Now hath he obtained a more excellent ministry."

*** North Carolina papers please copy.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Columbia, on Sunday, November 19, FLORENCE GRAY, youngest daughter of Robert S. and M. Florence Bruns, aged six months and twenty-five days.

The relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs Robert S. Bruns, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their youngest daughter, FLORENCE GRAY, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, at their residence, South-west corner of Gates and Medium streets.

Local Items.

We are indebted to Mr. Bostwick for late copies of New York, Washington and Rich mond papers.

JUST PUBLISHED. - The Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, originally published in the Columbia Phonix. A pamphlet edition of the above has just been issued and is for sale at this office-

price \$1 a copy.

BAD WEATHER.—Yesterday was an ugly, drizzling day-wind and rain coming from the East-making overcoats and umbrellas necessary outfits. Nothing of interest transpiring.

STATE EXCHANGES .- Among the journalknocked off their legs or temporarily crippled during the war were several well-conducted papers in neighboring Districts. They are now being revived to some extent, and we cordially welcome them to life and usefulness. In Marion, we have a new paper—the Crescent—which, we presume, seeceeds the Star. It is a well printed paper, and conducted with ability. We are also glad to welcome the Laurensville Herald once more, under the able management of Messrs. McGowan and B. W. Ball.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. -Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morn-

Hanahan & Warley—Colombia Saw Mill.

—Bacon, Flour, &c.
Parker & Fripp—Groceries, &c.
Edward Murray —Estray Mare,
John Simonton—Catch the Thief,
A. R. Phillips—Beef Cartle,
Kay & Hewets and To Commencers,
Coffin & Rayenel—Rooms to Remi
Express Office—Pips 1981

COMMERCIAL.

New York, November 17, "From has declined 56,00c. Wheat advanced by Cornadvanced 2c. Beef steady. Port heavy hard and whiskey dull. Cotton from sales of 3,000 bules, at 52-6,53c. Sugar and naval stores quiet. Freights lower, Gold 47.

London Movey Marker, —Money in good demand—the minimum rate remaining at 7 per cent. Consols, on the 3d, closed at 883@883 for money. Barings quote bar silver 5s. 1jd.; American leagles 76s. 2jd. The stock market, on the 3d, was checked by the negative character of the bank return and by the decidedly unfavorable changes shown by the Bank of France.

changes shown by the Bank of France.

Liverpool, November 4.—The Brokers Circular says the cotton market was animated on Friday last, and prices advanced considerably. A fair business was done also on Saturday morning, but in the afternoon a reaction took place upon advices from New York of lower apotations and increasing receipts. On Mondey, the demand was limited, and freely supplied at declining rates. On Wednesday, the business, though generally fair, was almost confined to the supply of the immediate wants of the consumer, and a heavy decline was submitted to, but yesterday the reduced prices attracted attention, and with increased sales the market became more regular in the reduction. Sea Island in moderate request at unchanged prices. American, now arriving abundantly, attracts more general attention, and has been in demand throughout the week. On Friday an a vance of fully 1d. was paid, but subsequently was lost, and a further decline submitted to of 1@14d per pound. Brazil has declined 14@2d, and Egyptian also closed 14d, and Surats 1d, lower than last week. The sales of the week (five days foot up 51,130 bales, including 15,92e for speculation, and 13,130 declared for export. The following are the quotations: Uplands fair 224d.—middling 204d. Mobile and Texas fair 204d. New Orleans fair 23d.—middling 204d. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, of which 5,000 were for speculation and export. Market firmer in tone, but prices unchanged. Stock 323,670 bales. Evenno.—Sales of cotton to-day 7,000 bales, the market closing unchanged for American, and irregular for other descriptions. The sales to speculators and exporters were 4,600 bales. Breadstaffs rather more inquiry, and some small transactions have taken place at low prices, but the market generally is void of animation and and and some small transactions have taken place at low prices, but the market generally is void of animation and and some and transactions have taken place at low prices, but the market generally is void of animation. Liverpool, November 4.—The Brokers

more inquiry, and some small transactions have taken place at low prices, but the market generally is void of animation, and shows no response to Liverpool.

London, November 4.—Consols for money 884@89; Illinois Central shares 82; Erio shares 534@54; United States five-twenties

PIPE.

THE man who took a PIPE from a table in the Express Office, had better return it and save himself. Nov 21-1

TO CONTRACTORS.

BIDS will be received at our office, on and after WEDNESDAY, 22d proximo, for the erection of two STORES on the North-west corner of Richardson and Ger-Full particulars can be tained on application.

KAY & HEWETSON,

Nov 21 Architects and Engineers.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM my premises, yesterday morning, a bay MARE, medium size, with a star on her forehead. A snitable reward will be given for her return.

Corner Gates and Bridge streets.

Nov 21

To Rent,

ElGHT ROOMS—being the half of a large house, pleasantly located—together with a commodious kitchen, ample servants' acnommodations, half of large stable and other out-buildings. Apply immediately at COFFIN & RAVENEL'S.

Assembly street, near Washington, Nov 21