

The Legislature.

As our Legislature will meet to-morrow for business, we venture to make a few suggestions.

In the first place, let them do whatever President Johnson requires in order to the admission of their Senators and Representatives to Congress. They have already complied with the first requisite—the adoption of the "Constitutional Amendment;" the other is a mere matter of form in this State—the "war debt" being only a trifle, which can be set aside. We are no advocates of "repudiation," so called; but if it be necessary to sustain the Administration, in disavowing the small debt we have incurred for "State defence," let us do it!

Our financial condition requires the most serious consideration of the Legislature, and we most earnestly exhort them to give it at once their gravest consideration. Upon the skillful legislation on this point depends the welfare of the planting and commercial interests of the State.

We will have more to say on these subjects, and will present some views that we have no doubt will claim attention.

A Good Precedent.

The published determination of the Clerk, Mr. McPherson, not to place the names of the members elect from the Southern States on the roll of the House of Representatives in Congress, has brought to light through the Cincinnati Commercial a similar incident in Congressional history. From this incident in the historical records of the House, we learn that on the 2d of December, 1839, at the opening of the 26th Congress, Hugh Garland, clerk of the 26th Congress, refused to call the names of the members from New Jersey, because the seats of all the members of that State were contested. For three days there was an excited and wild debate, the House being both unorganized and disorderly. On the fourth day, the clerk was directed to call the roll again, and commencing with Maine, had proceeded according to the geographical situation of the States as far as New Jersey, and was about to say that he would not call the names of members of that State, when John Quincy Adams, who had not had any thing to say about the controversy up to that moment, suddenly took the floor and said—"I rise to interrupt the clerk." Instantly there was profound silence in the hall and Mr. Adams said:

"We degrade and disgrace our constituents and the country because the clerk of the House, the mere clerk whom we employ and whose existence depends upon our will, usurps the throne and sets us, the representatives and vicegerents of the whole American people, at defiance and holds them in contempt. And what is this clerk of yours? Is he to suspend by his mere negative the functions of Government and put an end to this Congress? He refuses to call the roll. It is in your power to compel him to call it, if he will not do it voluntarily. (Here Mr. Adams was interrupted by a member, who said he was authorized to say that compulsion could not reach the clerk, who had avowed that he would resign rather than call the State of New Jersey.) Well, sir, let him resign," continued Mr. Adams, "and we may possibly discover some way by which we can get along without the aid of his all-powerful talents, learning and genius."

Mr. Adams submitted a motion to require of the clerk to call the roll for the State of New Jersey, and there was a general outcry of "How shall the question be put?" All knew the clerk would not put it. Mr. Adams said: "I intend to put the question myself." That solved the difficulty. Richard Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, sprang upon a desk, and moved that the Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, take the chair, as presiding officer, and officiate until the House be organized by the election of its constitutional officers. The motion was put and carried. Mr. Adams was escorted to the chair. New Jersey was called and the House organized.

We trust that if Mr. McPherson should prove to be refractory, and according to his avowed purpose endeavor to usurp the throne, there will be manhood and patriotism enough found among the conservatives of the House to follow the precedent set by Mr. Adams.

The South Carolina Railroad, which all our citizens are anxiously concerned about, is making, we understand, steady progress towards completion. It is thought that the Augusta branch will be completed to Midway, twelve miles beyond Branchville, about the first of the coming month; and if no unusual obstacles present itself, the entire line will be open to Augusta on the first of February next, or perhaps sooner. The Savannah Railroad Company have contracted for the rebuilding of their bridges across the Edisto, Ashepook and Congaree Rivers, and this work will be pushed forward rapidly to completion. With energy, it may be expected that the entire railroad system of the State, which, a few months since, was in a most dilapidated condition, will be in working order. [Charleston News.]

The old Knickerbocker Magazine is to be revived under its old title. It will appear in January.

Foreign News—By the China.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

A supplement to the London Gazette contains further additional correspondence between Messrs. Adams and Russell, relative to the departure of cruisers for the rebels from England. Russell repeats the argument that the British Government acted upon precedent, and supplies memorandum showing that steps were taken to prevent and punish breaches of neutrality. Every representation of the American Minister was considered immediately, and "deferred, when necessary, to the law officers without delay."

THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FORESHADOWED.

It is impossible for the American Government to abandon the claims for the depredations of the Alabama, but it is quite possible for a Government to yield nothing yet do nothing. We must prepare to be told that the United States will abate no jot of its demands, and will reserve the right of enforcing them. But, still, when the temper of the people is calmed, when commerce has had time to renew the links which bind the two nations together, when the memories of war fade into the past, there will be little disposition to dwell on unfortunate but inevitable casualties.—London Times, Nov. 11.

A DISGRACE TO BOTH COUNTRIES IF WAR SHOULD RESULT FROM THE DIFFERENCE.

We confidently dismiss the supposition that the Alabama claims can become a direct cause of war between the two countries, but trust that something will yet be done to bring the dispute to an early practical settlement, for it is one which can in no other way be disposed of. It would be an eternal disgrace if both Governments should confess themselves unable to find any but a violent solution of their differences; but there is a state of nominal peace which has many of the disadvantages of war.—London News, Nov. 11.

THE SHENANDO.

The liberation of the captain and crew of the Shenandoah is said to have been unconditional, the British Government being of opinion that there are no legal grounds upon which they could be detained.

LIBERATION OF THE CREW—THE MEN PAID OFF.

We are informed that the order for parole was received by Captain Paynter, of the Donegal, early in the afternoon, and that immediately after it was communicated to Captain Waddell. Captain Waddell then came ashore, and had an interview with some Southern gentlemen, after which he returned to his ship and paid off and discharged the crew. At 7 o'clock, the men left the Shenandoah in the Rock Ferry Company's steamer Bee, and at 8 o'clock, they were landed upon the George's Landing-stage. But few spectators were present to witness the arrival of the crew so renowned for their exploits, owing doubtless to the fact that their parole was not known even to themselves until a short time before their landing. Each of them brought on shore a large quantity of luggage, and they appeared to have no lack of money—facts which appeared to attest that their long cruise has not been unrewarded. The news of their arrival soon spread, and crowds of persons collecting on the stage formed themselves into groups around the sailors and endeavored to draw them into conversation. These attempts, however, rarely succeeded, and when they did, it was evident that the men spoke rather to evade curiosity than to satisfy it. The men, indeed, appeared to be themselves quite in the dark as to their position, and though under the impression that they had done with the Shenandoah for good and all, appeared to labor under a fear of committing themselves or their officers by some rash statement. Some of them eagerly questioned the bystanders as to what the English people thought of the Shenandoah, and two or three of them expressed the greatest surprise that the officers of that vessel should even have been suspected of pursuing their work of destruction with a knowledge of the termination of the war. The men, though exhibiting a marked reticence on matters connected with the discipline of the ship, speak freely of the circumstances which led the Shenandoah to terminate her privateering career, namely, the meeting with the ship Barracouta, which the crew are unanimous in alleging as the first source through which reliable information was received of the termination of the war.

Many of the crew of the Shenandoah are Liverpool men, and these immediately on being landed drove off to their homes. The men declare that they are at perfect liberty to do what they choose, and that their discharge is unconditional. At all events, they have been paid off in American dollars, and many of them will, no doubt, to-day, be on their way to other parts of the country.—Liverpool Courier, Nov. 9.

CAPT. WADDELL'S LETTER TO EARL RUSSELL. Captain Waddell, in a letter to Earl Russell, which is published, says: "In obedience to orders, I found myself in the Arctic and Ochotsk Seas, far removed from the ordinary channels of commerce, and in consequence of this awkward circumstance I was engaged in acts of war until the 28th of June. I was ignorant of the reverses suffered by the Confederates, and the total obliteration of the Government under which I acted. I received the first intelligence of the downfall of the Confederate cause on the 2d of August, from the British bark Barracouta, and desisted immediately from further acts of war until I could communicate with a European port, and learn if the intelligence was true. I could not have been sensible that the tales told by American ships were true, but merely upon the statement of a British captain I diligently sought for a precedent in law-writers for guidance in the future control, management, and final disposal of the vessel, but found none. Finding the authority questionable under which I acted, I immediately ceased cruising and shaped her course for the Atlantic. I did not feel justified in destroying the vessel, but, on the contrary, though the ship should revert to the American Government, I, therefore, sought Liverpool to learn the news, and if without foundation, to surrender the ship, with the guns, stores and apparel complete, to the British Government, for such disposition as it should deem proper."

Captain Waddell, the commander of the Shenandoah, states that the last vessel he spoke was the Barracouta, from Liverpool

for San Francisco, from which he learned that the South was really and truly defeated. On this he at once stowed away his guns and ammunition in the hole, and steered for Liverpool, stopping at no other port. On arriving near the port he took a pilot on board, and finding the news of the defeat of the Confederacy confirmed beyond all doubt, he desired him to take the Shenandoah alongside a man-of-war, if there was one in the river. The ex-cruiser was in consequence placed alongside the Donegal, and a crew from that vessel placed in charge of her, some customs officers also being in charge with them. Immediately after the surrender, Captain Waddell, his officers and crew came on shore. As she came up the river, the Shenandoah excited great attention, the sight of the Confederate ensign she carried being a novelty. As soon as the necessary formalities were concluded, it was believed she would be handed over to the United States Government. According to various reports, Captain Waddell was more than once told while cruising in the Pacific, of the termination of the war, but as his informants were the crews of the Northern vessels he destroyed, he refused to give credence to the statement. The crew of the Shenandoah, it is said, suffered much from hunger, and three are reported to have died from starvation.

THE VESSEL SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

The Shenandoah was surrendered to the American Consul on the 10th, who took formal possession, and placed her under Captain Freeman and a crew of his own selection, to convey the ship to New York. THE NEW MINISTRY—SPEECH OF EARL RUSSELL.

Earl Russell attended the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 5th. In a speech, he paid a tribute to the memory of Palmerston. Alluding to the last reconstruction of the Cabinet, he said he had received the fullest support from his colleagues, with the remark on its policy that he trusted the country would allow time to consider the course they ought to pursue, and he should abide by the principles of his life. The Government deemed it their duty to consult the wishes of the people, and it would be for Parliament to consider how far those wishes were based on justice. He thanked God the American war was over, and he trusted the republic, now freed from the sin of slavery, would go on and prosper for centuries to come.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The reception of Russell at the banquet was a practical reply to the detraction which had lately pursued the government. Russell's language could only be used by men who feel the important measures expected of them, and are willing to encourage the hope.—London Daily News, 11th.

The effect of the speech was rather an encouragement to the cause of reform. [London Star, 11th.]

The crops being now generally all gathered, we see that most of our planters who live within a reasonable distance of the Edisto River, are preparing to send down the river fleets of ranging timber, for building purposes. Several steam saw mills are now busy cutting timber, upon the upper waters of our river, and in a short time we expect to see neatly-made rafts slowly winding down the stream to their destination in the low country, thence to be shipped to Northern ports, in exchange for the vast quantity of dry goods and groceries that are daily pouring into Southern markets.

The supply of cotton which was saved from the universal conflagrations of last winter's campaigns, will soon be exhausted, as thousands of bales were forwarded from this point last summer, whilst our town was the terminus of the South Carolina Railroad.

Our Northern manufacturing friends must tender their thanks to their brother Abolitionists, that no cotton has been made anywhere in the South this season, and very little is likely to be made for several years. Under these circumstances, the lumber business will furnish the chief article of exchange between the two sections of this vast Republic, so lately tottering upon its foundation, but now repaired, with the cracks and crevices more closely cemented together.

For the past four years, the Northern ship and house builders have been necessitated to obtain an inferior article of timber and lumber from Maine, South America and the West India Islands. But our ports being now open, the demand for our solid and substantial pine is greater than the supply has been—hence the high prices paid upon its delivery in Charleston. [Orangeburg Times.]

DESCRIPTION OF A COUNTERFEIT FIFTY DOLLAR TREASURY NOTE.

A New York despatch of the 8th, gives the following description of a dangerous counterfeit: Counterfeit fifty dollar legal tender notes are in circulation in this city, a very close imitation of the genuine. Experts are being deceived. But two discrepancies between the notes are apparent to the public. The last part of the engraving of the head of Hamilton's face represents an acute angle formed by the shape of the collar. So far as known it is perfect in the counterfeit, but in the genuine the flesh lines are drawn by the engraver across the point of the collar at the junction with the waistcoat. Another discrepancy is the shape of the ornaments in the border of each end of the face of the bills, and whole border on the back figures. The fifty in the genuine is in an octagonal frame, rather well defined, though the angles are not sharp. The sides are easily discovered in the counterfeit. The border ornaments are octagonal in only a slight degree and become perfect circles. It is thought that the Treasury Department will call in all fifty dollar tender notes in circulation.

A Western editor, speaking of a quill-driving contemporary, says: "His intellect is so dense that it would take the sugar of common sense longer to penetrate it than to bore through Mount Blanc with a boiled carrot."

You can't open your lips, ladies, without revealing whether you use the Fragrant Sozodent or not. No occasion for words. Your teeth and breath speak for you. The lustre and purity imparted to the dental machinery by that peerless fluid, and the fragrance it gives to the mouth, cannot be realized by the use of any other article accessible to the human family. †

THE FLORIDA CONVENTION.—The Florida Convention, which closed its proceedings a day or two ago, made no half work in conforming to the requirements of the President in order to place the State on an acceptable footing. It has annulled the Ordinance of Secession, abolished slavery, declared that no colored person should be restricted from giving testimony as a witness on account of color in cases wherein such person was involved, repealed the Ordinance establishing a Confederate States debt, and made other changes in the Constitution. We conceive Florida to be now in a fair way of having her representatives admitted to seats in Congress. We cannot tell, however, what may arise in the shape of other tests which it seems to be the disposition on the part of not a few politicians to apply. Indications multiply each day that a strong effort will be made to keep the Southern members from Congress, no matter how clear their credentials, or earnest their desire to cement the ties of the Union. The intelligence from Washington next month will be of great importance.—U Charleston Courier.

A number of German laborers have arrived in King George County, Virginia, where, under the direction of Dr. Stillwell, formerly of New York, they are to cultivate the Marmon estate, now owned by Lewis Fielding, Esq.

The debt of Virginia, before the breaking out of the war, was only \$1,800,000, and every dollar of it, says a Richmond paper, with interest, will be promptly paid.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, NOV. 24.
ARRIVED YESTERDAY.
Schr. D. Talbot, Packard, Rockport, Me.
WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.
Steamship Granada, Baxter, New York.
Schr. Myrover, Hughes, New York.
BELOW.
Brig Dirigo, from New York, and a schooner unknown.

COMMERCIAL.

CHARLESTON, November 23.—Since our last statement, on the 17th instant, an improvement of about 2c. per pound has taken place in the price of cotton, partly in consequence of an advance in the Liverpool market, and also from a general confidence that the article here had fallen to a low figure. There has been a steady advance in the tone and character of the market during the week, and with a supply of the most limited character for sale, there was much stiffness on the part of holders yesterday. The receipts still continue very small, and amounted, during the week, to 27 bales of Sea Island and 1,990 bales of upland cotton, most of which is passing through without changing hands. The market yesterday was firm, with a good demand, and prices may be quoted, for middling, 44@45c. With limited receipts; the price of Sea Island remains unchanged, say 80c@81.65 per pound.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	S. I.	Upl.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865...	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Nov. 15, 1865.....	987	25,593
Receipts from Nov. 16 to Nov. 22.....	27	1,990
Total receipts.....	1,376	29,193
Exports.....	S. I. Upl.	
Exports from Sept. 1 to Nov. 16, '65, 1,192 21,552		
From Nov. 17 to Nov. 22, 1865.....	41	1,273
Total exports.....	1,233	22,825
Stock on hand.....	143	6,368

New York, November 22.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 3,000 bales, with a steady market, at 52@53c. per pound. Gold 47.

ROOM WANTED.

A FURNISHED ROOM, for a single gentleman, is wanted. Apply at this office. Nov 26

For Sale.

TWO desirable RESIDENCES—one on Richland, the other on Laurel street. For terms, apply to F. W. McMASTER, No. 5 Law Range. Nov 26 *7

Two Members of the Legislature CAN be accommodated with BOARD and a comfortable ROOM. Apply corner of Washington and Bull streets. Nov 27 2*

WANTED,

TWO or three JOURNEYMEN TINNERS. Good wages and steady employment will be given. A. PALMER. Nov 26 3

WILL OPEN THIS DAY.

200 PIECES FINE ENGLISH PRINTS, at reduced prices. 100 pieces fine BONNET RIBBONS, at reduced prices. SHIVER & BECKHAM, Next to Shiver House. Nov 27

For Sale,

BETWEEN this and 25th proximo, a "GRAND SQUARE" ROSEWOOD PIANO, Steinway & Son's make. Also, Rosewood Stool and India Rubber Cover. This is a splendid instrument, of the best tone, and not in the least abused. Apply at this office, Nov 26 3*

NOTICE.

A SPLENDID FARM TO RENT. BY authority of the City Council, I propose to rent for one year, to the highest bidder, the STATE FAIR GROUNDS, (adjoining the city,) containing about forty acres, all in a high state of cultivation. Applicants will apply to the City Clerk, at his office on Taylor street, North of Catholic Church, where terms will be made known. ORLANDO Z. BATES, Chairman Committee on Streets. Nov 26 4

Local Items.

There was no quorum in either branch of the Legislature last night. The Senate will meet to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock and the House at 10.

We have been requested to state that Rev. C. H. Pritchard will preach in the Marion Street Church, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. E. G. Gage at 3¼ p. m.

THE BURNING OF COLUMBIA.—An interesting account of the "Sack and Destruction of the City of Columbia, S. C.," has just been issued, in pamphlet form, from the Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

OUR POLICE ORGANIZATION.—We most imperatively call upon our city authorities to bring to their aid such police force as they may require, to preserve order in the city. We understand that no application of the kind has been made, and that probably if it were made, it would be granted. We do exhort our Mayor and Council to apply at once for an adequate force to preserve order. We are no sensationalist, but occurrences which have come to our knowledge, constrain us to urge this matter.

GAS LIGHT.—We are requested by the Secretary of the Columbia Gas Light Company to call the attention of stockholders to the non-payment of their assessments: the third instalment is now called for. The machinery is being daily received, and money is required. All instalments must be met during the coming week. The shares of delinquents will be positively sold on Monday, the 4th of December. It is to be hoped owners of stock will not allow it to be sacrificed, but settle up forthwith.

We would call attention to the advertisement and card of Messrs. Scott & Heriot, whose establishment is located on Washington street, in the building recently erected by our enterprising young mechanics, Messrs. Kirk & Howell. Messrs. S. & H. have one of the most desirable stocks in this market, and are prepared to sell at Charleston prices. Call and examine their stock. Mr. Scott is already favorably known as one of the former firm of Zealy, Scott & Bruns, and will be glad to serve his old friends and patrons.

THE MAILS—WHO IS TO BLAME?—The following is an extract of a letter from a subscriber to the Phoenix, who lives about thirty miles from Columbia, on the Greenville Railroad:

"How provoking it is to be a subscriber to a newspaper, and not to receive the papers at anything like a reasonable time after publication. The last paper received from your office is dated 14th instant—just eight days ago. If such is to continue, you will get few subscribers up this way. The papers, when received, are very often delivered on the down train.

"Do blow up the parties at fault. Touch all connected with the mail, and you are apt to hit the right one. No one is more anxious to get your paper than myself, but it is poor consolation to subscribe and not be benefited.

"Letters from Charleston, mailed ten or twelve days ago, are still on the wing."

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

F. W. McMaster—Residences for Sale.
E. E. Jackson—New Goods.
A Palmer—New Store.
" "—Tinnery Wanted.
Levin & Peixotto—Ladies' Cloaks, &c.
Levin & Peixotto—Variety Sale.
O. Z. Bates—Farm to Rent.
Apply at this Office—Piano for Sale.
Board for two Members of Legislature.
Shiver & Beckham—English Prints.
Calnan & Krenner—Groceries.
A. R. Phillips—Furniture.
Durbec & Walter—Furniture.
Scott & Heriot—Dry Goods, Groceries.
Apply at this Office—Room Wanted.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber has just opened his new store, corner of Washington and Assembly streets—on the square opposite the old Jail—where can be found a large supply of COOKING STOVES, comprising the following celebrated patterns: Buck's Patent, Western Home and Delta. Also, a complete assortment of JAPANNED, PLAINISHED, STAMPED and PLAIN TINKWARE. A. PALMER. Nov 26 3

For Sale.

TWO fine HORSES, suitable for saddle or harness. Inquire at Nickerson's Hotel. Nov 25 3*

Wanted,

THIRTY good HANDS. The best wages and rations given. For full particulars apply at this office. Nov 25 3

Six Members

OF the Legislature can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by inquiring at this office. Nov 25 3*

Four Members

OF the Legislature can obtain BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by applying on Laurel street, second door East of Male Academy. Nov 25 2*

French, and Music on the Piano.

MADAME V. H. VALLORY and daughter will give instruction in the above branches, on reasonable terms. Residence in the College Campus, Ward 3. Nov 19