COLUMBIA.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 30, 1865.

The Inauguration-Addresses Provisional Governor Perry took a formal leave of the General Assembly yesterday, just before the inauguration of Governor Orr, the newly elected Constitutional Governor, and the first Executive elected by the people of the State. The ceremonies of the occassion were attended by a large assemblage of ladios and gentlemen.

Governor Perry, in his chaste and appropriate farewell address, pays a high compliment to the wisdom of the people in their present state of transition, and a well merited tribute to the gallantry of the sons in the recent struggle for what they honestly believed to be their rights. He gives us great encouragement, as the representative of the Federal Government in South Carolina, that she will soon be restored to her rightful position in the Federal Union. We, of course, expect and believe that he speaks by authority.

Governor Perry takes the proper ground, that the "Test Oath" does not apply to members of Congress, as they are not really officers of the Federal Covernment; and that the oath prescribed by the Constitution is the only one that they can properly be required to take. Governor Perry's suggestions, briefly recapitulated in this address, are well worthy of consideration, and commend themselves to the good sense of the General Assembly.

In taking leave of Governor B. F. Perry, we feel that we write the meed awarded to him by the whole people of the State, when we pronounce an emphatic "well done."

The inaugural address of Governor Orr, will be read with attention and interest by the people of the State. It is the first State paper from an Executive of their own choice, and as he is to be their Chief Magistrate for four years, his views will well command attention. His recapitulation of our State affairs for the past four years, of the causes of secession, and of the determination of the people in all sincerity and honesty to return to their loyalty, are all correct and satisfactory.

His recommendations as to the legislation necessary to secure the protection of his person and property to the freedmen, will claim the attention of the General Assembly. It will be seen, that he recomrules of evidence, as to permit them to testify in all cases when their rights are involved. He properly exempts the late slaves from any responsibility in the change which has come to them as the result of the war. We endorse his recommendation, that the freedmen be treated kindly, and that we should feel interested in their elevation. Governor Orr intimated that in the future, some compensation may be made to owners of slaves manumitted by the Federal authorities.

The remaining recommendations of our new Governor are practical, and address themselves to the thinking portion of our people. On the whole, Governor Orr's inaugural address gives us ample grounds for the belief that he will make a wise and patriotic Chief Magistrate, and that the close of his administration will witness a vast improvement in all the great interests which appertain to and form the ground-work of the prosperity of any Commonwealth.

Condition of the Freedmen

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, it is reported, is engaged in making out his report as to the state of the people he has under his care. His report (the General having recently made a tour through the Southern States) will embrace a full statement of habits, condition, and wants of the freedman, and will prove a very important document. Most of the reports of the Assistant Commissioners have been received, and give interesting details concerning the relations existing between the freedmen and their former masters in the several States.

It is stated that the small pox is prevailing to a very great degree among the freedmen in Alabama, Georgia and Vir ginia, and but for the exertion of the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, would have spread throughout the South.

There is grave apprehension that the coming winter will be the severest season for the colored people; the sudden termination of their old relations with their masters during the summer having left most of them utterly destitute, with no opportunity to support themselves by

These statements and apprehensions are probably correct, but much of the expected suffering may be ameliorated by the conduct of the freedmon themselves. We feel assured that if they have a disposition to work, work may be found for all, and we trust that they will show such a disposition and earn enough to support themselves and family comfortably.

Cotton Supply.

It is stated that a number of bankers, in this country and England, with large capitalists interested in an abundant supply of cotton, are taking initiatory steps to organize a national cotton-growing company in the Southern States. It is now shown that the attempt to produce cotton in India is a failure. The only fear as to the success of the present movement is the uncertainty of obtaining the labor of he former producers-the present freedmen. It is stated, that to remove this apprehe 1sion, Mr. Conway, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, in Louisiana, has been requested to visit England, and that he will probably leave in a few weeks.

If the capitalists and manufacturers desire to procure even a moderate supply of cotton, they must go to work in earnest to procure labor to prepare the soil, and plant and cultivate. How Mr. Conway proposes to remove the apprehensions of the English capitalists, we have not learned; and if his experience in the bureau, in Louisiana, has given him any ground of hope or confidence that the labor of the freedmen can be obtained in any degree of either quantity or quality, these people must be more industrious and reliable than they are represented to be generally throughout the South.

But aggregated capital and associated effort can accomplish very much. They have, however, but a few months to do what is necessary to be done. Besides, corn and meat must be raised to feed the laborers, whoever they may be; the lands must be prepared, seed must be planted, fences must be built, stock must be provided and agricultural tools and implements furnished. It will require, not only means, but promptness and energy to secure even a moderate supply of the great staple for the coming year.

PARDONS.—Comparatively few applications for pardon, it is stated, are now coming in at the Attorney-General's office, some days none being received, and never more than three hundred a day. Some time since, it will be recollected, that the President directed the suspension of the issue of pardon warrants, except by special order. In obedience to those instructions the Attorney-General simply examined the cases and forwarded such as might be favorably acted upon to the State Department, where an immense quantity have accumulated. On Tuesday, the President ordered that no more requisitions he issued from the Attornoy General's office, thus, for the present, suspending most of the pardon business of that department. About twenty thousand pardons have been granted under the amnesty proclamation. These include eighteen from the District of Columbia, about one hundred from Florida and two hundred from Maryland, the number from each State increasing in the following order: Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia, the last three having about 2,000, 2,500 and 3,000 respectively.

COUNTERFEITING .- Counterfeiting the national currency has become so extensive that The Washington Chornicle exclaims: "the national credit is in jeopardy. Let Congress show its appreciation of the importance of this matter by doing that which the safety of the nation demands, to wit: by awarding to the crime its just punishment—death."

SENTENCE APPROVED.—The President has approved the death sentence of two citizens of Georgia, named Christopher C. Rease and John M. Brown, who were convicted by a court martial of the murder of a negro weman named Nellie West, in Taliaferro County, in that State. The executions are to take place on the first Friday in January.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY .- The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States, will hold its annual meeting in Macon, Georgia, on Thursday, the fourteenth day of December next. The Committee of Commissions will meet at the same time and place, and the proceedings of the two bodies will be looked for with no small interest

Personal.—Two well-known and valua-le citizens of New Orleans have returned. PERSONAL—IWO Well-known and valuable citizens of New Orleans have returned. The Hon. Pierre Soule, our distinguished statesman, our great orator, and our eminent lawyer, is once more in the city, after three years of absence in different lands, and is the guest of a leading merchant, the Freedmen's Bureau having possession of his beautiful residence on Esplanade street. The Rev. Dr. Leacock, expelled by Gen. Butler three years ago, has also returned and been warmly greeted by his parishoners of Christ Church and his numerous friends throughout the city. These distinguished gentlemen, each eminent in his sphere, add no little to the intellectual and social wealth of the city, and we echo the voice of the people of New Orleans in cordially welcoming them home.—New Orleans Crescent.

During October there were 41 ship and steamboat disasters, and 14 railroad accidents.

Legislature South Carolina.

Tuesday, November 28, 1865.

SENATE. The Clerk called the roll, a quorum was present and the Senate proceeded to busi-

present and the Senate proceeded to business.

Message No. 1 of his Excellency the Provisional Governor was communicated to the Senate, and with the accompanying dacuments was made special order of the day for to-morrow at 1 P. M.

Mr. Buist presented the potition of the Ashley River Saw Mill Company for incerporation. Petition of Henry Larcomb and others, colored men, praying to be incorporated under the name of the "United Free Company of the city of Charleston;" and the memorial of the City Council of Charlest u, praying that they be allowed to hat the price of licenses to retail spirituous liquons in the city; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bui t also offered the following reso-

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to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Bui t also offered the following resolution; which was agreed to, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives or concurrence.

Resolved, unanimously, As the sense of the Gener. Assembly of the State of South Caro ina, that in the death of the Hon. Thom: J. Withers, Associate Justice of the Cour of Appeals, the legal profession and public at largo are called to monrn the lost of a Judge whose genius and elequence and learning adorned all the judicial positions with which he was honored, and whose uprightness, love of truth and manly independence, justly entitled him to the esteem of the State.

Mr. Arthur submitted the report of the Regents of the Lunatic Asylum, and the account of Dr. A. W. Keenedy for medicines and medical services rendered to Arsenal Cadets; also the account of Dr. A. W. Kennedy for servants hire, wood, etc., furnished the State Arsenal at Columbia, and for his salary as physician.

The President pro tem. laid before the Senate, the report of the Agent to collect and record the names of deceased soldiers from South Carolina.

Mr. Shingler presented the petition of sundry citizens praying the charter of a bank to be known as the "Agricultural and Savings Bank of South Carolina;" also, offered a resolution in relation to the reestablishment of free schools throughout the State.

A number of papers were received from

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the House of Representatives.

A nessage was received from the House
of Representatives, proposing to refer to a
special committee of three to inquire into
and to report the most proper mode of
submitting bills passed by the General
Assembly to his Excellency the Governor,
in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; and have ordered that a message
be sent to the Senate, asking that body to
oppoint a similar committee, to act with
the committee of this House.

Mr. Arthur offered a resolution, which
was concurred in, that a message be sent
to the House of Representatives proposing to unite with that body forthwith in
counting the ballot for Governor and
Lieutenant-Governor.

The resolution was agreed to, and a
message was sent accordingly; and the
House having returned a message of concurrence, the President pro tem, of the
Senate, attended by the officers and accompanied by the numbers of the Senate,
attended, in the House of Representatives, when the Speaker of the House of
Representatives, in the presence of both
Houses of the General Assembly, opened
and published the returns. The following
is the result, as amounced by the Speaker,
who proclaimed the election, and on the
return of the Senate, by the President pro
tem, viz:

FOR GOVERNOR.

FOR GOVERNOR. Hon, J. L. Orr. 9,928 General W. Hampton 9,186

Majority for Hon. J. L. Orr 742

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Hon. W. D. Porter 15,072
On motion of Mr. Sullivan, a special committee of three was appointed to wait on Hon. James L. Orr and Hon. W. D. Porter, and to inform them of their election to the offices of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, respectively, and to inquire when it would sait them to qualify.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the hour to which the House was ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, the Speaker took the Chair, and the proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr.

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Mr. Seigling presented the report of the Trustees of the Roper Hospital of the receipts and expenditures of the Roper Fund, for the year 1865.

Mr. J. J. Ryan presented the petition of sundry citizens of Barnwell, asking a change of election precinet.

Mr. Lord presented the petition of the President and Directors of the Charleston Gas Light Company, to repeal so much of an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate certain Societies, Associations and Companies, and to renew and amend the charters of others," passed the 21st day of December, 1857, as provides that the said company shall not charge more than four dollars per 1,000 feet for gas.

Mr. Simonton introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate accordingly, that it be referred to a special committee of three members of this House to inquire into and report the most proper mode of submitting bills, passed by the General Assembly to his Evcellency the

mittee of three members of this House to inquire into and report the most proper mode of submitting bills, passed by the General Assembly, to his Excellency the Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; and that a message be sent to the Senate asking that body to appoint a similar committee to act with the committee of this House.

Mr. Lord introduced a resolution, which was considered immediately, and was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any, and if so what, relief should be extended to persons against whom tax executions are now in the hands of the Sheriffs of various Districts, for taxes levied between December, 1860, and December, 1865.

Mr. Woggener, introduced a hill for the

Aff. wagener introduced a bill for the establishment of agriculteral and mechanical schools in various Districts of the State, and for a technical night school for apprentices and youths in business in Charleston; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Education

for the election of Tax Collector for the District of Darlington.

Mr. Mullins introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, and a message was ordered to be sent to the Senate accordordered to be sent to the Senate accordingly, that a message be sent to the Senate, inviting that body to attend in this House, this day, at half-past 12 o'clock p. m., to witness the counting of the votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State of South Carolina.

A bill preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves was read the third time, the title was changed to an Act, and it was sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to unite forthwith in counting the ballots for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Governor.

A message was received from the Senate.

Governor.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition for the appointment of a joint special committee to inquire into and report the most proper mode of submitting bills, passed by the General Assembly, to his Excellency the Governor, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution.

Message No. 6 was then received from his Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of the State of South Carolina.

Mr. Mullins introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker to wait upon his Excellency Hon. James L. Orr, inform him of his election as Governor of the State of South Carolina, and ascertain at what time it will be convenient for him to qualify, as Governor, and that a message be sent to the Senate, asking that body to appoint a similar committee to act with the committee of this House.

Mr. Simonton introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that a committee of three members of this House be appointed to wait upon the Hon. W. D. Porter, and inform him of his election to the office of Licutenant-Governor.

Mr. McKewn presented the petition of sundry citizens, praying the charter of a bank, to be known as the "Agricultural and Savings Bank of South Carolina."

Adjourned.

Restoration in Mississippl.

Owing to the meagreness of the statement in the despatch from Mississippi, published Saturday, purporting to give the substance of President Johnson's instructions to Governor Humphreys, we give by authority a full copy of the despatch, which is as follows:

Washington, November 17, 1865.

R. G. Humphreys, Governor-select Joseph

B. G. Hamphreys, Governor-elect, Jackson,

B. G. Humphreys, Governor-elect, Jackson, Mississippi:

The troops will be withdrawn from Mississippi when, in the opinion of the Government, peace and order and the civil authority has been restored, and can be maintained without them. Every step will be taken while they are there to enforce strict discipline and subordination to the civil authority.

There can be no other or greater assurance given than has heretofore been on the part of the President or Government. There is no concession required, on the

the part of the President or Government. There is no concession required, on the part of the people of Mississippi or the Legislature, other than a loyal compliance with the laws and Constitution of the United States, and the adoption of such measures giving protection to all freedmen or freemen, in person and property, without regard to color, as will entitle them to resume all their Constitutional relations in the Federal Union.

resume all their Constitutional relations in the Federal Union.

The people of Mississippi may feel well assured that there is no disposition arbitrarily on the part of the Government to dictate what action should be had; but, on the contrary, to simply and kindly advise a policy that is believed will result in restoring all the relations which should exist between the States composing the Federal Union.

Union.

It is hoped they will feel and appreciate the suggestions herein made—for they are offered in that spirit which should pervade the bosom of all those who desire peace and harmony and a thorough restoration of the Union.

of the Union.

There must be confidence between the Government and the States; while the Government confides in the people, the people must have faith in the Government. This must be mutual and reciprocal, or all that has been done will be thrown away.

ANDREW JOHNSON,

President United States.

The White House.—There was quite a crowd of visitors at the Executive Mansion, on Monday. Among those who called were Lieut. Gen. Grant, Maj. Gen. Geary, the rebei Gen. Albert Pike, of scalping notoricty, and ex-Senator Johnson, of Arkansas, who was a member of the United States Senate with President Johnson, and who now is seeking pardon for his extensive participation in the rebellion. A number of ladies were also present, urging the claims of friends for amnesty. One of these was quite carnest in behalf of Harry Gilmor, of Maryland. Mrs. Bishop, daughter of the late rebel Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Mallory, was there, endeavoring to obtain her father's release on parole. The statement that Judge Magrath and the rebel Secretary of War, Mr. Seddon, had been released from Port Pulaski, and Governor Lubbuck from Fort Delaware, on their parole, is without foundation. There is no probability that either will be set at liberty very soon.

The Washington Union says: "The President exhibited his remarkable. berty very soon.
The Washington Union says:

The President exhi

"The President exhibited his remarkable patience, giving to each and all the visitore that peculiarly conreous attention so characteristic of him, illustrating his excellence of disposition and rare good nature. "It gives us unfeigned satisfaction to state that the President is in the enjoyment of excellent health, bearing up wonderfully under the pressure of public business weighing heavily upon him."

THE New-GOVERNOR OF GEORGIA.—The Savannah Newe says of the Hon. Charles J. Jenkins, the newly elected Governor of

Georgia:
"Gov. Jenkins has been elected without between December, 1860, and December, 1865.

Mr. Wagener introduced a bill for the establishment of agriculteral and mechanical schools in various Districts of the State, and for a technical night school for apprentices and youths in business in Charleston; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Warley introduced a bill to provide

"Gov. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove to be 'the right man in the right place,' and will make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove to be 'the right man in the right place,' and will make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove to be 'the right man in the right place,' and will make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove to be 'the right man in the right place,' and will make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove to be 'the right man in the right place,' and will make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove to be 'the right man in the right place,' and will make an excellent Chief Magistrate. Mr. Jenkins has been elected without the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we believe he will prove the slightest opposition; no other candidate having been nominated, and we he lived have been the slightest

Local Items.

Cash.—Our terms for subscription, adall parties will bear this in mind.

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 Phaniz steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN .-- If any of our dealers wish to let the people of Sumter and that section of country know what they have for sale, an opportunity is offered them through the medium of the Watchman; the editor and proprietor of which-A. A. Gilbert, Esq. - is now in this city, attending to his duties as a Representative from that District.

In the Court of Appeals, held in this city, on yesterday, the 29th instant, the following applicants were admitted to the Bar of the State:

To the Law Courts-Joseph M. Adams, Pickens; James E. Burke, Charleston; C. J. C. Hutson, C. W. Hutson, William Thomson, Beaufort; J. Scott Murray, Anderson; A J. Norris, Edgefield; W. H. Townsend, Barnwell.

To the Equity Courts-Joseph M. Adams. Pickena; James E. Burke, Charleston; C. J. C. Hutson, C. W. Hutson, William Thomson, Beaufort; Mortimer Glover, Samuel Dibble, Orangeburg; J. Scott Murray, Anderson; W. H. Townsend, Barnwell,

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

me:
Durbec & Walter—Furniture, &c.
Shiver & Beckham—Hats and Caps.
G. W. Logan—House to Rent.
Gen. Ames—General Orders No. 31.
"" No. 32

" No. 3: Clarksen & Talley—Rio Coffee, &c. C. Gage—Notice to Defendants. " — Ordinary's Court. Thomas' Restaurant—Venison, &c. W. M. Gibbes—Estray Colts.

W. M. Gibbes—Estray Colts.
Levin & Peixotto—Horses, &c.
E. E. Jackson—Something New.
"—Lemons, Raisins, &c.
Hanahan & Warley—Groceries, &c.
"—Lumber.
"—Kerosene Oil.
W. E. Haskell, Jr.—Watches, &c., Stolen.
English & Davis—Partnership Notice.
Exhibition of General Sherman.

Affairs at Fortress Monror.—Fortress Monroe, now chiefly interesting as the place of captivity of Jefferson Davis, is garrisoned by some companies of the 5th regular artillery, though Colonel Milos, of the volunteers, is still in command. During the confinement here of Mr. Davis no one is allowed to enter the fort without a pass. A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette is responsible for the following:

no one is allowed to enter the fort without a pass. A correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette is responsible for the following:

"Mr. Davis, since his imprisonment, has twice had his hair cut. On the first occasion General Miles took possession of the hair which was shorn. On the second eccasion Mr. Davis carried off his hair to his quarters, but soon an orderly came dashing up from the General and demanded the hair, but Mr. Davis had already destroyed it.

"The late Confederate President is allowed to walk upon the ramparts. Recently a large number of ladies, friends of General Miles, posted themselves in such a way that Mr. Davis would have to pass them. Mr. Davis, seeing their object, turned back towards his quarters. The ladies were not to be thus deprived of a close inspection, so they followed after him at a good pace, whereupon Mr. Davis seated himself and lit a cigar, the odor of which must have been offensive to their delicate senses, for General Miles sent word next day that Mr. Davis was not to be allowed any more cigars."

Mr. Raymond, of the New York Times, in an article on the Fenians, called the affair an imposture, farce and swindle; where upon, the President, Col. O'Mahoney, asked a retraction of what he considered a personal insult. Raymond declined; O'Mahoney challenged him, and Raymond refused to fight. The former published the correspondence, and says of the latter, "a person who will neither undo a foul libel nor place himself in a position to be chastised for it, is not possessed of the courage of a man or the instincts of a gentleman."

A New Enterprise.—We hear that a

the darkest hours that ever dawned on a people, and we should be glad indeed to people, and we should be see such men patronized.

naton Dispatch A Civil Isonoulio.—The City Conneil of Portsmouth have invited the Mayor, Daniel Collins, Esq., to resign, because he was arrested, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, which charge they believe to be sustained. He respectfully declines, gives the Council some severe raps, and in turn asks them to give the people a chance to elect other men, since they have failed to meet the public expectations.

The cable passengers of the steamer

The cabin passengers of the steamer Atlanta have been allowed to come up to the city of New York. They are all in good health. No new cases of cholera have occurred on board the Atlanta.

The Mississippi House of Representa-tives has reversed its refusal to allow negro testimony against whites. It has now passed the bill by a vote of 47 to 43.

A foreign vessel loaded with German emigrants arrived at New Orleans a few days ago, the first for several years.

The Florida Convention adjourned sine die on the 7th instant.