

Legislature South Carolina.

Saturday, December 3, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 11 a. m. A number of papers were received from the House of Representatives.

A bill preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves, received the third reading, was agreed to, and the title changed to an Act.

Mr. Townes introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. Mr. Tracy introduced a bill to amend the twenty-third section of the first article of the Constitution of this State.

Mr. Buist presented the petition of the clerk of the Senate for payment of expenses in attending the called session of the Legislature, at Greenville. Also, the petition of the "Deepwater Western Railroad Company," praying an Act of incorporation.

Mr. Hemphill offered a resolution for the discontinuance of an election precinct in Chester District, and the establishment of a new one.

Messrs. Buist, Hemphill and Williams submitted reports of committees.

Mr. Arthur submitted the count of Dr. A. W. Kennedy for services rendered to prisoners in jail.

Mr. Boozer presented the memorial of the Commissioners of Public Buildings of Lexington District for an appropriation to rebuild the court house and jail in that District, which were burnt by the United States army in February, 1865.

The petition of Wm. Kinsler, Edward Kinsler and Henry O. Kinsler, for a charter for a ferry across Congaree River, at Columbia.

The President laid before the Senate the report of the Solicitor of the Western Circuit on District offices and officers.

The special order for 12 m.—a bill to establish District Courts—was discussed and made the special order for Monday, at 11 a. m.

The President announced the following as the result of the ballots for officers: Solicitor of the Eastern Circuit—Henry McIver.

Commissioners in Equity—Orangeburg—V. D. V. Jamison; Union—William Monroe; Clarendon—G. A. Huggins; Darlington—A. F. Edwards; Richland—Douglas B. DeSausure.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The Clerk called the roll. The Speaker took the chair, and proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Howe.

Mr. Walsh presented the account of Isaac T. Lewie, captain of militia, for transportation of arms and ammunition.

Mr. Todd presented the petition of John Knight, praying the renewal of his charter for a bridge across Saluda River, known as Knight's Bridge.

Mr. Lewie presented the petition of Wm. Kinsler, Edward Kinsler and Henry O. Kinsler, for a charter of a ferry over Congaree River, at Columbia.

Mr. Barton presented the return of Free Schools for Orange Parish for the year 1865.

Mr. Norton presented the petition of Charles R. Jarrett for recharter of Jarrett Bridge, on Tugaloo River.

Mr. Hayes presented the memorial of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, of Lexington District, for an appropriation to rebuild the court house and jail in that District, which were burnt by the United States army in February, 1865.

Mr. DePass presented the memorial of the citizens of Kirkwood for an Act of incorporation.

The Speaker announced that Thomas P. Ryan is added to the Committee on Railroads and Public Buildings.

Mr. W. E. Mikell introduced a bill to incorporate the Ashley River Saw Mill, Timber and Lumber Company.

Mr. DePass introduced a bill to appoint Commissioners of Kirkwood, and for other purposes.

Mr. Garlington introduced a bill to amend the Insolvent Laws.

Mr. Russell introduced a bill to provide for the election of Commissioners, Masters and Registers in Equity by the people.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of the Solicitor of the Western Circuit on District offices and officers.

Messrs. Dawkins, Talley, Simonton, Lord, Crayton, Walsh, Garlington, Barker, D. Wyatt Aiken, Reid, Farmer, Gilbert and Youmans presented reports of committees.

Mr. Mullins introduced a resolution, which was ordered for consideration on Monday next, that the General Assembly adjourn sine die on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to establish District Courts; and a bill to amend the Criminal Law.

Adjourned.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Secretary of War has completed the estimates necessary for his report, and will immediately prepare it for publication. The estimates for maintaining the army for the ensuing year at its present force on a peace footing, is sixty-three millions of dollars. Enough material of war is left to arm and equip a million of men, or to maintain our present force in the field for a year on a war footing. Immense quantities of army cloth and blankets are in process of being permanently stored in the various arsenals, while in one depot there is stored ten thousand tons of nitre, and the quantity is increasing. Enough has been realized from the sales of material thus far to maintain the army for one year. These facts may interest France and England.

"MAKING TREASON OBITIOUS."—A bill with this title has been reported in the Senate of Missouri. Section 1 provides that no person shall address another who has acquired a title in the rebel service by such title, without prefixing the word "rebel." Section 2 provides that any person violating the provisions of the first section shall be fined not less than \$10 nor more than \$50.

Latest from Europe.

The steamship Scotia, with Liverpool and Queenstown dates to the 19th ult., has arrived at New York. We subjoin some extracts of the news. The commercial intelligence will be found under the proper head:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Morning Post, in an editorial on Sir Morton Peto's late speech to his constituents at Bristol, says: "His testimony to the good will of the American people generally will be appreciated here, and we cannot but be glad to be told that the idea of war with England is not generally or favorably entertained among respectable people. No doubt, they feel strangely about the 'Alabama,' but their leaders know as well as we do that the challenge, 'pay or fight,' is not the way to settle a dispute which is purely one of international equity. With a proper disposition on our part to do what is right, and on the other side to ask nothing that is unreasonable, there can be no difficulty in ultimately finding a solution to a problem which need have no difficult conditions but those which are thrust into it by false pride or inexcusable perversity."

The investigation into the charge of treason against James Stephens and the three other prisoners arrested with him, was concluded on the 15th, by the committal of the prisoners for trial. On the magistrate giving the usual caution, and asking Stephens whether he had anything to say as to the charge, Stephens said: "I feel bound to say, with a view to my own reputation, that I have employed no attorney or lawyer in this case, and that I intend to employ none, because in making a plea of defence of any kind, I should be recognizing British law in Ireland. Now, I deliberately deny the existence of that law in Ireland, its right or even its existence. I repudiate the right of its existence in Ireland, and defy any punishment that can be inflicted on me. I have spoken."

It was stated that piles of documents, revealing all the secrets of the organization, were found in Stephens' residence, and that Fenianism was an open book, at least to the administrators of the law.

Full details of the abortive attempt at insurrection in Jamaica, had been published in England. The Times thinks that the authorities acted with commendable promptitude.

The Daily News is indignant with the tone of the military despatches and newspaper correspondents of Jamaica, which it thinks proves that the ferocity denounced in savages can take possession of British hearts, and that mercy and justice can be forgotten by English officers as thoroughly as by the Indian or Cossack.

THE FENIANS.

The investigation into the charge against James Stephens, the Head Centre of Fenianism in Ireland, and the three persons who were arrested in his house at Sandymount, was resumed at Dublin, before Mr. Stronge. The evidence was chiefly documentary, and did not involve any new feature of special interest.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the magistrate said: Mr. Stephens, Mr. Brophy and Mr. Edward Duffy, you are charged with confederating and conspiring with others to levy war against the Queen, to establish a republic in this country, and to separate it from England. I am ready to hear you if you have anything to say, but at the same time it is my duty, under the statute, to caution you that if you say anything to criminate yourselves, it will be taken down and given in evidence against you. I may tell you that you are not bound to say anything. What do you say, Mr. Stephens? I am ready to take—

Stephens—I am under the impression that it was only when committed—

Mr. Stronge—The case is closed against you. Previous to my stating what decision I have arrived at, I wish to know if you desire to say anything before I announce what I intend doing. The case is so clear, prima facie, that I shall be bound to commit you.

Mr. Lawless suggested that the prisoner should abstain from making any statement.

Stephens—You look on this matter as a lawyer, but I look on it as a patriot.

Mr. Stronge—I need not remind you that there are a great many others involved in this charge.

Stephens—I am sure to get as much credit for the other gentlemen as anything else; and if I say anything at all, I feel bound to say it.

Mr. Stronge—I shall be bound to take down what you say in reference to this charge.

Stephens—Certainly, take it down. I feel bound to say, with the view to my own reputation, that I have employed no attorney or lawyer in this case, and that I mean to employ none, because in making a plea of defence of any kind I should be recognizing British law in Ireland. Now I deliberately and conscientiously repudiate the existence of that law in Ireland, its right or even its existence.

Mr. Stronge—That is, you repudiate the existence of that law?

Stephens—I repudiate the right of its existence in Ireland, and defy and despise any punishment that can be inflicted on me. I have spoken.

Mr. Stronge—Then I apprehend that, with reference to the charge against you, you make no statement?

Stephens—None whatever.

Mr. Stronge—That is as regards—

Stephens—I have said all I mean to say.

Mr. Stronge—And you make no further statement?

Stephens—No further statement.

Stephens, in reply to an observation of Mr. Lawless, said: You are looking at it from a lawyer's point of view. (To Mr. Barry,) I mean no offence, gentlemen.

Mr. Stronge—Mr. Duffy, have you anything to say?

Duffy—I have nothing to say.

Mr. Stronge asked Brophy if he had anything to say.

Brophy—Have you any further evidence? Mr. Stronge said that they had nothing to do with that at present.

Brophy said: Then, I think, it is very easy to satisfy you. A portion of the evidence with regard to commercial transactions, given here to-day, was in the

ordinary course of my business. I wish, further, to correct mis-statements made by the Crown on a former occasion.

Mr. Stronge—That is, alleged to have been made.

Brophy—Well, it appeared in the newspapers. It was stated I had absconded, whereas, at the very time I was attending to my business.

Kickham, having been communicated with by means of an ear trumpet, stated that he had nothing to say.

The prisoners were then committed for trial—Stephens, before his removal, requesting the reporters to give his observations fully and accurately.

It was stated that piles of documents, revealing all the secrets of organization, were found in Stephens' residence, and that Fenianism was an open book, at least to the administrators of the law.

SPAIN AND CHILI.

The British Government detained the West India mail from the 17th to the 18th inst., in order that the Commercial Body might consider the nature of their advice by the mail that had just arrived, and to confer as to the steps requisite for the protection of British interests in Chili.

The London Morning Post says: "The action of the Spanish Government having been anticipated in Liverpool, the merchants connected with the West Coast trade do not consider the blockade important. They believe that they can carry out copper ore from the blockaded ports as well as cotton was carried from the Southern ports during the late war. It is, therefore, not at all impossible that from Liverpool there may issue as complete a fleet to run the Spanish blockade as there was to run that of the United States."

The confirmation of the blockade of the Chilean ports caused copper to advance another £10 per ton, making a total rise of £20 in two days.

An influential meeting of merchants and ship-owners, interested in the trade of the West Coast of America, was held in Liverpool on the 17th inst. The conduct of Spain was strongly denounced for its unbecoming acts and a general want of political morality. A resolution was passed, to the effect that the meeting viewed with surprise and indignation the course pursued by the Spanish Admiral, and that a memorial should be despatched to Lord Clarendon, requesting the Government should take prompt action for the protection of British interests. This resolution having been unanimously adopted, Messrs. Horsfall and Graves and the Chairman, C. Turner, Esq., members of Parliament for the Lancashire District, were appointed a deputation to present a memorial to Lord Clarendon on the morning the steamer sailed.

It is stated in Liverpool that blockade runners had been fitted out and that it was quite probable some would sail on the day the Scotia left Liverpool.

The Times says the meeting at Liverpool was one of the most influential commercial meetings ever held in Liverpool. The Times in a leader declares that the interest of every kingdom in Europe, as well as every republic in America, demands that the complaints Spain had made against Chili should be authoritatively rebuked. England, France and the United States cannot suffer that the rights of neutral nations should be trampled on. In face of these dangers it is time to have done with the miserable selfishness of an absolute non-interference. A joint remonstrance of the Great Powers cannot fail to recall the Spanish Government to the consideration of legal principles, which it seems to have forgotten, to the reparation of wrongs which it has too hastily authorized.

FRANCE.

La France contains an article directed against the rumors of intended territorial modifications attributed to the Emperor. The writer says France does not seek any territorial aggrandizement; she has no desire whatever to reconstruct the map of Europe; but if other great powers wish to overthrow for their own profit the map of Europe, France would be compelled to fortify her defensive positions, to take precautions, and secure her own safety, while re-establishing an equilibrium which would restore to her those guarantees the changes elsewhere might have destroyed.

An Imperial decree had been published reducing the French army by about 40,000 men. The reduction will take place at the expiration of the various terms of service, until the strength of the various regiments in Algeria was progressing favorably.

The Paris Bourse on the 17th November was flat. Rentes closed at 68 3/8.

The Patrie says Marshal Magenta will shortly proceed to Austria. The same journal asserts that Spain is not unlikely to accept the mediation of a third power in the affair with Chili.

THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, November 18.—We have the authority of Consul Dudley for stating that the Shenandoah will sail for New York on the 21st inst., under the command of Capt. Freeman.

The Times to-day, in a general editorial on speed, etc., while extolling the Cunard line, calls on that company not to rest on former successes, but to keep themselves at the head of Trans-Atlantic navigation. It urges them to have all their steamers "first-class," so that the saying may not arise every fortnight that the news is not due as early as usual, because it is not coming by a first-class boat.

The American correspondent of the Times, represents the steady decrease of the Federal army and navy as evidence that war with England is not contemplated if she refuses to pay for the Alabama claims.

The Army and Navy Gazette remarks that "the reduction of the French army are so remarkable as to excite surprise and respect." The changes are so large that they may be regarded as a guarantee of change in French policy.

The Gazette thinks the reductions in the French army may induce Mr. Gladstone to call on the War Department for a reduction of the British army.

COPENHAGEN, November 17.—The King of Denmark has granted to Messrs. Jame Wild Cappman & Co., a concession for laying a telegraph between England, Norway and North America, by way of Greenland.

Local Items.

CASH.—Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all 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 Phoenix steam power press. Orders can be filled to any extent.

Attention is invited to the card of the "Underwriters' Agency." This company has cash assets amounting to \$3,000,000, and issues policies payable in gold or currency. Mr. H. E. Nichols, corner Washington and Assembly streets, is the agent for the company in this city.

NEW YORK NEWS.—Messrs. Durbee & Walter, of this city, have been appointed agents for this sterling paper. It is published daily, semi-weekly and weekly, so that persons can measure their desire for news by the depth of their pockets. The course of the paper, with reference to the South, during the last five or six years, is well known; and our people have now an opportunity of testifying their appreciation of it, by subscribing liberally. The terms of subscription are reasonable.

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

- C. H. Baldwin—Fresh Goods.
- John Stork—Wines, Liquors, &c.
- Edgar McMullen—Horses and Mules.
- Renting of Pews in Marion St. Church.
- Speck & Pollock—Bottles Wanted.
- X. Y. Z.—Situation as Teacher Wanted.
- Henry T. Peake.—Passenger and Freight.
- S. J. P.—Situation as Governor.
- Apply at this Office.—Situation Wanted.
- R. North's Bookstore.—Piano Wanted.
- D. Paul & Co.—Liquors, Groceries, &c.
- H. E. Nichols.—Underwriter's Agency.
- Little & Marshall—Agricultural Impts.
- Mrs. T. Learmont—Evergreens, &c.

The Price of Gold.

Gold in New York, on the 1st inst., rose to 148 1/2—a higher point than it has attained but once (in October) since the end of the war. The rise is attributable to the uncertainty prevailing as to the political situation of England and France. The annexed table, giving the highest and the lowest rates of gold from the 1st January, 1865, to the 22d of November last, may be found of interest:

	Lowest.	Highest.
January	197 1/2	234 1/2
February	196 1/2	216 1/2
March	148	201
April	143 1/2	165
May	128 1/2	145 1/2
June	135 1/2	147 1/2
July	138 1/2	146 1/2
August	140 1/2	145 1/2
September	142 1/2	145 1/2
October	144 1/2	148 1/2
November 1	143 1/2	145 1/2
November 2	146	146 1/2
November 3	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 4	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 5	147 1/2	147 1/2
November 6	147 1/2	147 1/2
November 7	147 1/2	147 1/2
November 8	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 9	146 1/2	146 1/2
November 10	146 1/2	146 1/2
November 11	146 1/2	146 1/2
November 12	146 1/2	146 1/2
November 13	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 14	147	147 1/2
November 15	147 1/2	147 1/2
November 16	147 1/2	147 1/2
November 17	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 18	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 19	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 20	146 1/2	147 1/2
November 21	146 1/2	146 1/2
November 22	146 1/2	147 1/2

IMMIGRATION.—The immigration to America from the countries of Europe, which experienced little diminution during the continuance of hostilities between the two sections of the Union, has, apparently, received a fresh impetus from the close of the war and the restoration of tranquility.

If we consider the inducements held out to immigrants by the scarcity of labor, both North and South, in consequence of the destruction of life during the war, and the vast quantity of cheap land in the South that has been, and will hereafter be, thrown upon the market, it is reasonable to expect that the immigration of 1865 will far exceed that of this or any former year.

There are homes and remunerative work for 1,000,000 of industrious foreigners in the South, and we hope before the next harvest, to see the great tide of foreign immigration setting hitherward. From the general report of last week's regular session of the New York Commissioners of Emigration, we learn that the number of immigrants that had arrived at New York between the 1st of January and the 15th ultimo, was 168,333. The arrivals to the same date, in 1864, were 171,163. In the week, between the 8th and 15th November of this year, the arrivals were 5,118. If the immigration, between the 15th of November and next January, continues at the rate of over 5,000 a week, the number of arrivals this year will exceed that of 1864.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.—The New York Post's Washington correspondent says: "Prominent Republicans who have had interviews with the President within a few days assert confidently that he agrees with the average sentiment of Congress upon the subject of reconstruction. At a Cabinet meeting held on Friday last, the President expressed himself in strong terms of disapprobation of the South, because of its apparent refusal to accept the terms of reconstruction held out. The defeat of all Union candidates, and the nomination of the worst rebels to office, he regards as indicating anything but a loyal spirit, and while the late rebellious South remains in this dangerous mood the troops will not be withdrawn."

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, the blind preacher, received deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, at Burlington, Vermont, on last Sunday. He has hitherto been a Methodist.