COLUMBIA.

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 6, 1865.

The Issue.

Probably by this time, at the Federal Capital, the issue between the Radicals and the Administration is being made.

We find in the National Intelligencer, an interesting article on this issue. That paper, long and favorably known for its conservatism and reliability, says that the Administration stands for the equality of the States, for the sway of civil law, for the right of representation in Congress subject only to the qualifications of the Constitution and to such manifest personal exceptions as plainly deserve to be enforced against existing traitors or infamous conspirators. It regards force only as necessary police regulation in aid of civil law until such time as all danger from local disturbances shall finally subside. And the policy of the Administration goes on the conviction that the sooner the States are restored to their practical relation with the Federal head, the sooner will all danger, even from local disturbances, be removed, and thus the sooner the nation will be relieved from the offence of arms, from burdesome garrisons, from factious sycophants of a central armed power on the one hand, and an insensate and spirited populace on the other, (which Southern disorder must create and continue on the plan of force.) The President seems to prefer to think that the mind and heart and interests of the South will better work in the element of the freedmen into the body politic than will arbitrary and unconstitutional action, based on the theory that the South, relieved of garrisons, will either murder the negro, or reduce him again to bondage.

Opposed to the Administration is the doctrine that the States are destroyed: that the President has usurped powers; that the American Union is practically dissolved; that the South are a subjected people; that their elections are mockeries; that their members returned to Congress shall be subjected to tests unknown to the Constitution: that the names of such shall not be entered on the roll of the States, even after a Presidential proclamation that the rebellion is over and that the insurgents have returned to their allegiance; that negro suffrage shall, by national authority, be forced on the Southern States, either by legislation or by oppressice tricks of Compress, bearing on the admission of Southern members in the Capitol; that the fact of the rebellion shall never die, but that the bloody war shall be fought over to inflame the sections against each other, to answer the ends of the very demagogaes who were foremost in producing that war, and who know no interest but party and self; that the South, however ready to come back with a loyal and impulsive heart, must, nevertheless, be punished by cold and cruel and needless delays (on the Colfax and Stevens theory) until hope delayed shall make the heart stek, and the nation shall wither piecemeal and fall to pieces like a rotten wreck, to go down amid a war of races and factions in the South, and of party violence and mischiefs in the North, and so go the mournful way of all the great republics of

the past.
No matter how dispuisel, how sugared over, these are the issues between these who dissent from what our American President has done and from what he desires to do. The issue was long ago made by the reconstructionists, and it has quite recently been boldly reaffimed by Mr. Speaker Colfax. And this issue must be fairly met. It remains to be seen how parties will range themselves in Congress as the friends or foes of "the policy of the President," the President of the United States and of the American people.

Such are the views of the Intelligences, a paper having ample opportunity to know "the situation," and it is said, has the confidence of President Johnson.

The South Carolina College.

Our readers are acquainted with our views upon this institution, and the change which we advocate in its future manageand we Saturday's proceedings of the Legislature that Mr. Simonton, from the Committee of the House on Education, made the subjoined report, which was agreed to, and ordered to the Senate for concurrence The reasons advanced by the committee for the proposed change are manswerable. in the present condition of the finances of the State. The University system, once inaugurated, there is no doubt it will be permanently established, as applied to the South Carolina College:

The Committee on the College, Education and Legislative Library, to whom was referred so much of the Message of the Provisional Governor as relates to the South Carolina College, have attentively considered the subject, and ask leave to

tion of the finances of the State, it becomes necessary to establish such a system
of education as will make the smallest
demands upon the public treasury.
During the sorious interruption also to
the education of our youth, for the last
four years, arising from their being called
into our armies, very few are now prepared
to enter College, with those classical attainments which the laws of our College
require for admission into even her lowest
classes. Some time must therefore elapse ses. Some time must therefore elapse classes. Some time must therefore elapse before our best class schools can be resuscitated, and they shall be able to send forth their pupils to fill up these classes in our College. In the meantime the College must necessarily dwindle, and the benefits which she would return to the State be very small in comparison with the large expenses which she would occasion to the public treasury.

very small in comparison with the large expenses which she would occasion to the public treasury.

It becomes necessary, then, that such a system of education should be adopted as shall be more self-supporting.

Our people, too, have become very much impoverished by the desolation which the war has spread over our whole country. Very few, then, can afford the charges of a long and expensive course of studies, such as the curriculum of our College demands. Many must, on that account, limit themselves to such branches of education as shall best promote their success in those employments which they may have selected afterwards to pursuo.

This is incompatible under our present College system, but can be fully provided for under that of an University.

For these, and other reasons which will doubtless suggest themselves to most minds, the committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the South Carolina College be converted into an University.

Resolved, That the Trustees of the South Carolina College be instructed to prepare, and report to the General Assembly, at the next session, a plan for the organization of the College as an University.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Col-

organization of the Col-versity.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Col-lege, under the direction of the Board of Trustees, be authorized to adopt a system approximating that of an University, under which students can be received and educated, until a permanent University system be adopted by the General As-sombly.

The report was agreed to, and elered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Notwithstanding our own views, which are sustained in the above report, we publish elsewhere a communication on the other side of the question.

NATIONAL BANKS,—The following National Banks are reported to have failed. Our readers are cautioned against receiving them at present: First National Bank, of New York; Attica Bank, New York; Syracuse, New York; Hallowell, New York; Bedford, Maine; Pittston, Pennsylvania.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. GRANT.—Licut. Gen. Grant left here on a special steamer, the Cosmopolitan, for Savannah, yesterday morning. The Cosmopolitan will touch at Hilton Head on the route, Gen. Grant being desirous to make a personal inspection of that past.

at post.

The General received a large number of Generals The General received a large number of visitors at the residence of Generals Sickles and Bennett, in Charlotte street, on Saturday. Among others, were the Mayor and Aldermen, who went in a body to pay their respects; the Collector of the Port, Hon. A. G. Mackey and family; the Collector of Internal Revenue, F. A. Sawyer and family; Postmaster Stanley G. Trott, ex-Governor A. G. Magrath, and a number of our most prominent citizens and ladies. The reception passed off very pleasantly, Gen. Grant telling the orderly in attendance to pass the visitors in pleasantly, Gen. Grant telling the orderly in attendance to pass the visitors in without ceremony. A complimentary dinner was given to Gen. Grant by Gen. Sickles, Saturday afternoon, at which were present Generals Grant, Sickles, Devens, Bennett, Comstock, Col. Badean, his Excellency Governor James L. Orr, Hon. Wm. Aiken, Hon. A. G. Mackey, Postmaster Trott, ex-Governsr A. G. Magrath and T. C. Callicott, Esq. Governor Perry was expected, but was detained at Columbia by important official business, having, just previous to starting, received despatches from Washington requiring his attention.

spatches from Washington requiring his attention.

On Friday afternoon last, Gen. Grant, accompanied by Gen. W. T. Bennett, commanding the city, drove out to the race course, visiting on their return the orphan house, arsenal and other points of interest in the city.

Saturday morning, the General and staff, with Generals Sickles, Devens and Bennett, breakfasted with Maj. Gen. Saxton, at the latter's headquarters, Ashley street.

Unless sooner recalled by orders from Washington, Gen. Grant will extend his trip to the Rio Grande, Texas, and return by way of St. Louis, Mo.'

During the reception of visitors on Saturday, Gen. Grant expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at the general good feeling, spirit and disposition which he had observed along his route, evinced by the Southern people towards the Government, and their cheerful adaptation to the new order of things.

[Charleston Courier, 4th.

From the Land of Surrise—far off Asia—come the aromatic roots of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation, the chemistry of the toilet has achieved its most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsullied teeth and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all diseases that effect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the Sozodont.

Furniture at Private Sale.

G MOHAIR CHAIRS, 1 SOFA, 2 OTTO-MANS, 1 Marble-top Centre Table, 1 Burean and Glass, 2 Marble-top Side Tables, 1 Mahogany Wardrobe, 3 Flower Vases, 1 Chandelier, 1 Dining Table, 1 Sideboard, Cooking Stove and Utensils, 1 large gilt Looking-glass. This Furniture is in fine order, and

considered the subject, and ask leave to report:

That under the present exhausted condi
That under the present exhausted condi-

Legislature South Carolina.

Monday, December 4, 1865.

SENATE. The Senate met at 10 a.m. The Clerk read the Journal proceedings of Saturday. The President laid before the Senate communications from Hon. D. L. Wardlaw and Hon. John A. Inglis, accepting the offices of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

and Hon. John A. Inglis, accepting the offices of Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Buist introduced a bill to repeal certain enactments in relation to the banks of this State. And, also, the petition of the Stonewall Fire Company, of Charleston, praying an Act of incorporation.

Mr. Tracy submitted the report of the Solicitor of the Southern Circuit.

Mr. McQueen presented the petition of citizens of Chesterfield District, praying that the grain of the District may not be wasted by distillation.

Sundry reports of committees were presented by Messrs. Buist, Dezier and others.

A bill to establish District Courts was discussed, amended, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. 'Arthur presented the petition of James S. Guignard for the charter of a ferry across the Congaree River.

A resolution was sent to the House of Representatives, asking the concurrence of that body in the adjournment of this General Assembly, on Saturday, 16th inst. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Clerk called the roll, the Speaker took the chair, and the proceedings were

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

The Speaker laid before the House the communication from the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives in relation to the removal of the United States, troops from the Clerk. the United States troops from the College

the United States troops from the College Campus.

Mr. William Wallace presented the petition of Mrs. Dougherty, praying the renewal of certificate of State stock.

Mr. Price presented the petition of the officers of Mountain Lodge No. 15, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Greenville, to renew the charter of the same.

Mr. Clyburne presented the return of Commissioners of Free Schools for Lancaster District, for 1865.

Mr. Hough presented the petition of sundry citizens of Chesterfied District to suppress the distillation of grain.

Mr. Farmer presented the report of the Solicitor of the Southern Circuit.

Mr. Weatherly presented the petition of sundry citizens of the State for charter for a railroad, to be located in the city of Charleston.

Mr. Duryea presented the petition of the States of the Sta

for a ramoun, to Charleston. Mr. Duryea presented the petition of the Mr. Duryea presented the petition of the

Charleston.

Mr. Durvea presented the petition of the Stonewall Fire Company, of Charleston, praying an Act of incorporation.

Mr. Price presented the report of Dr. M. LaBorde, President of the Central Association, for the relief of South Carolina Soldiers.

Mr. Taliey presented the petition of James S. Guignard for charter of a ferry across Congarce River.

Mr. Norton introduced a bill to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales.

Mr. Simonton introduced a resolution, that on and after Tuesday, 5th instant, for the remander of this session, the House will recede from business each day from 3 o clock p. m. to 6 o'clock p. m.; which was considered immediately, and was agreed to.

Mr. Talley gave notice that he will offer

Mr. Tailey gave notice that he will offer certain amendments to a bill to amend the

law known as the "Stay Law."

Mr. J. S. Richardson, jr., gave notice that he will offer certain amendments to a bill to amend the law known as the "Stay

that he will offer certain amendments to a bill to amend the law known as the "Stay Law."

Mr. Farmer introduced a bill for the relief of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company.

Mr. Garlington introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken introduced a resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, It is opposed to the whole spirit and the analogies of the Constitution of this State, that any person should be eligible to a seat in the General Assembly who holds an office of profit or trust under laws made and amendable by that General Assembly;

And whereas, It admits of grave doubts whether the Adjutant and Inspector-General, who is a salaried military officer, is one of that excepted class referred to in the twenty-eighth section of the first article of the Constitution of this State;

And whereas, The eligibility of the Adjutant and Inspector-General to a seat upon the floor of the General Assembly privileges him to become the judge of his own salary, and the supervisor of his own official acts; therefore,

Resolted, That it be referred to the Compittee on Retrenchments to inquire into and report upon the expediency of abolishing the office of Adjutant and Inspector-General.

Mr. D. Wyatt Aiken also introduced a resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The recent Convention, representing the combined wisdom, as well as the sovereign power of the people of this State, has seen fit to anite the two offices of Upper and Lower Treasurers, which is the first step towards that retrenchment so imperiously demanded by the impoverished condition of our State:

And whereas, The Comptroller-General henceforth will thereby be relieved of all duties, except those which may be performed by the Treasurer or Secretary of State; therefore,

henceforth will thereby be relieved of all duties, except those which may be performed by the Treasurer or Secretary of State; therefore,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Retrenchments, to report whether or not the office of Comptroller-General should be abolished.

Mr. Duryea introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of and to report a general plan by which persons holding bonds or stock of this State which may have been lost or destroyed, may receive new bonds or certificates therefor.

Mr. Simonton introduced a bill to incorporate the South Carolina Land and Emigration Company; which was read the first

portact the South Carlottal Land and Emg-gration Company; which was read the first time, and was referred to the Committee on Incorporations. Messrs, Duryea, McKewn, Ryan, Mikell, Youmans, Browning and Farmer, present-ed reports of committees.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to amend the Criminal Law; also, a bill to establish District Courts; which were amended and made the special order for to-morrow, at 11 o'clock.

Adjourned.

The South Carolina College.

Messas Editors: It is known that for some time the exercises of the South Carolina College have been suspended, as one of the evil results of the inglorious war, through which we have just passed. It is quite desirable that they should be resumed at the earliest practicable period. But how is this desired object to be obtained? The College heretofore has been dependent, mainly, on the yearly appropriations of our Legislature. Our State now is indebt, her financial resources are exhausted, and how can she make her accustomed appropriations to all the finstitutions which need her aid, and even claim her beneficence. It is certain that she cannot meet all these demands. Can the College become self-sustaining? All, who are familiar with her past history, know that she cannot. Three hundred students, at the usual rates of tuition, would not give sufficiently large salaries to her Faculty. But one-third of this number of students cannot be matriculated at present. Very few young men, in our State, are prepared to enter even the Freshman Class, and what is sadder still, very few of our citizens, even among those who were formerly wealthy, are prepared to give their sons opportunities of a liberal education. What is to be done in these circumstances? Some have proposed to convert the College into a University. What do they contemplate by this change? What do they contemplate by this change? Do they expect to imake the institution more self-sustaining, and also, better adapt it to the uneducated condition of our young men? These, we presume, are the objects of those who propose the change. But are these desired objects likely to be obtained by the proposed change? Suppose we make a University, we must add several more professors to the present number, and incur various other expenses, in filling new libraries, and procuring necessary apparatus. And where are the candidates for admission into the several classes? Young men, who, in favorable circumstances, would enter such a University, have not the means of availing themselves of such rare opportunities. And hence, the expense of this institution to the State, would be far greater than that of the present College who, in favorable circumstances, would enter such a University, have not the means of availing themselves of such rare opportunities. And hence, the expense of this institution to the State, would be far greater than that of the present College expense. O! but, says one, we want a University, so that an uneducated young man can enterit, and in two or three years come out a Bachelor of Law, Medicine or something clse, without having studied much, or having expended much money; and we will call it a University, and the world won't know otherwise, for it will have a big name, and a name is everything with many persons. I understand you now, you merely aim to make a school of irregular classes, where a little information will be retailed, in the form of lectures, without the great trouble of study on the part of the student. This is one of the great molern improvements of the present day. Everything must be practical? There is no use of studying, e dead languages, etc. If our young men learn to be successful in business, that's quite sufficient. This language expresses what we regard as the sentiment of too many at the present time. There is too great a tendency to popularize everything. What are the Universities of our country? Are they not merely schools of irregular classes and doubtful gradations? When a young man has passed through the regular curriculum of study in a College of high grade, he may then enter a University for the purpose of pursuing further some favorite study, and thus becomes better prepared to give instruction in a specified department. We don't object to a University of high grade, like some of those in Europe, but we do emphatically object to calling mere schools, of an indefinite standard of scholarship. Universities, simply for the sake of name. Education does not consist in the mere accumulation of knowledge; but it is a drawing forth of the mind, as the literal meaning of the world implies—a thorough training of the mental faculties, by which they are strengthened, and prepared for gre practice.
We feel, in common with many of our

We feel, in common with many of our fellow-citizens, the greatest possible interest in the future welfare of the South Carolina College, and, therefore, we do not wish to see her fair laurels torn off, by making a more school of her, under the falsely assumed name of a University. The time may come, when she may very properly be converted into a University of high grade, but that time is not the present.

high grade, but that time is not the present.

We fondly hope that our Legislature will make such provision as will retain her Faculty, and keep her classes open for the few young men who may be able to enter them. And if necessary, allow a preparatory school to be opened in connection with the College.

Let us not retrograde under the new Let us not retrograde under the new

regimen of our recently organized State Government, but let us advance, by con-socutive andmanly movements. OMEGA.

Three Fine Horses for Sale. JOHN H. HEISE

Local Items.

Robberies.-The robberies of private residences still continue. Keep a good lookout, or you, reader, may be the next sufferer.

James Campbell, Esq., was, on yesterday, unanimously elected Alderman in Ward No. 2, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Alderman Leaphart.

R. O'BRYAN.-This young and enteprising merchant, on Gervais street, has a fine assortment of groceries and provisions, and, as we can testify, sells them at moderate prices. Call and examine his stock, and, if you are inclined to be sociable, ask for one of those square packages marked "From Bob." You will find it a curiosity worth investigating.

LUNCH. -Hungry individuals will be gratified to learn that Mr. John Fanning has opened a saloon on Assembly street, near Washington, and will furnish an excellent lunch, with the "trimmings," every morning, at 11 o'clock. A plate of good soup, a piece of roast beef, or a fine steak, as every one knows, is very acceptable at that hour; and as Mr. F. supplies his patrons with just such articles, a hint is all that is necessary.

STORE BREAKING. - The drug store of Dr. C. H. Miot, on Pickens street, was entered on Monday night. The burglars seemed to be well acquainted with the mode of ingress. They bored the shutter just at the point where they could most conveniently draw the bolt. We are glad to learn that the Doctor's loss was trifling; in all probability, they did not find the medicine they were after.

RENCOUNTER.—A serious rencounter took place in this city, on Monday evening, between two young men, which resulted in the shooting of J. Tyler Starling, and, as it was supposed, mortally wounding him. He was still alive yesterday afternoon,

lough his wounds are considered very ngerous. His assailant-Mr. Rawleighhas not yet been apprehended.

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

Muller & Senn-Pistols, Shot, &c. Bacon, Lard, &c.

-Flour.

pply at this Office—Furniture for Sale.

" Bacon, Lard, &c.
" Flour.

Apply at this Office—Furniture for Salc.
Mrs. Leckie—Trimmings, &c.
Lumsden & McGee—Hauling.
" " Mules and Wagons.
" " Clothing.

Fisher & Heinitsh—Sozodont, &c.
Levin & Peixetto—Carolina Rice.
" " Gas-light Stock.
" " Handsome Furniture.
S. C. R. R.—Schedule Augusta Branch.
Marshall, Beach & Co.—Bankers, &c.
R. O'Brien—Fresh Supplies.
James G. Gibbes—Groceries, &c.
Fisher & Lowrance—New Goods.
J. B. White—Hillsboro Academy.
Regular Communication Richland Lodge.
L. C. Clarke—New Goods.
J. U. Matthews—Furniture for Sale.
T. B. Crews—Hack Line.
General Ames—General Orders No. 35.
" No. 36.

Hillsboro, N. C., Military Academy. THE sixteenth session (five months) of this Academy, will begin on MONDAY, the first day of January 1866. Circulars furnished on application to furnished on application J. B. WHITE, Sup't. Dec 6 w5

Richland Lodge No 39, A. F. M.

A REGULAR communication of this Lodge will be held TH IS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at Odd Fellows' Hall. This being the night for the election of officers, members will please be punctual, and come prepared to pay their dues. By order of the W. M.

Dec 6 1 R. TOZER, Secretary.

MULES AND WAGONS.

FIVE FINE TEAMS—22 young Mules and five fine Wagons and Harness, all in excellent order—for sale by Dec 6 6 LUMSDEN & McGEE.

JUST RECEIVED AT Lumsden & McGee's. 2.000 PIECES READY-MADE CLOTHING, at wholesale or rctail. Planters, laboring men and contractors will get a bargain by calling early. Pants, 81.75; Jackets, 2; Shirts, 874c.; Drawers, 1.25; Blankets, 3. Dec 3 6

SOZODONT! SOZODONT! JUST received and for sale by FISHER & HEINITSH.

Turkish Bandolenian HAIR TONIC, for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Carolina Rice, of New Crop, AND VERY SUPERIOR.

20 BBLS. of the above, just received direct from the mills and for sale by Dec 6 3 LEVIN & PEIXOTTO.

PIANO WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, a good second-hand PIANO. Apply at the Book-store of Messrs. Townsend & North, THIS MORNING, 6th inst., between the nours of 10 a. m. and 12 m. Dec 6 1*

HAULING! HAULING!

ORDERS for HAULING COTTON, LUM-bia, will be attended to immediately, if left at LUMSDEN & McGEES. Dec 6