

From Abroad.

The London Morning Post states that Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre, had arrived in Paris. The special commission for the trial of the Fenians was opened at Dublin on the 27th of November. The grand jury found bills against Luby, O'Donovan, Rossa, Kickham, Hopper, O'Connor and Moore. Luby was arraigned for treason and felony, and was convicted and sentenced to twenty years penal servitude. Mr. John Mitchell had arrived in Paris, and the report was current on the Boulevards that he had come over as a Fenian Head Centre.

A large meeting of the friends of the Jamaica negro had been held in Manchester, under the auspices of the Mayor of the city, to consider the recent occurrences in that island. Speeches were made strongly denunciatory of the course of Governor Ayre and the military authorities, for the summary manner in which they had suppressed the rebellion. The object of the meeting seemed to be to get a white-washing committee appointed to rectify certain errors in the Governor's report, and vindicate the character of the Jamaica negro before the civilized world.

The circular of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs justifies the position of the Government as well as the action of Pareja, and asserts that Chili must give satisfaction for the outrages she has committed against the dignity and rights of Spain.

It is announced from Vienna, that on the opening of the Hungarian Diet, a general amnesty will be proclaimed as to all political offences in Hungary.

The cholera continued to decrease in Paris, but had not disappeared.

News from Brazil to the 8th of November, states that the Paraguayans were retiring from Corrientes and devastating the country in their rear, which materially embarrassed the advance of the allies. There are no decisive military movements indicated in the news.

It is announced, apparently on authority, that the Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's favorite daughter, is about to be married to Prince Christian of Augustenburg, a younger brother of the pretender to the ducal crown of Schleswig-Holstein.

Earl Russell had received a deputation from Bradford on the subject of Parliamentary reform. His lordship stated that he was of opinion that the time had come for a further admission of the working classes to share in the representation, but that, considering the great opposition any bill might meet with, the Government would not think it wise to bring forward a bill unless it was fully matured and grounded upon well ascertained facts.

The London Daily News says the opening of the Congress at Washington will bring before the eyes of the world the bearings of the war. It will settle the great question whether the American civil war is really over, or whether the causes of a conflict will remain to carry the revolution forward into a second stage. It will determine whether the States can be reunited on equal terms or under the inequality of one section being tutelary and the other in a condition of pupillage. It will decide the destinies of five millions of the colored race, as to real or mock freedom and welfare.

The London Herald says the feeling in the city in relation to American affairs is not altogether satisfactory, though at present it is not supposed any demonstration of hostilities will be made.

The latest news from Chili, South America, is to the 7th ultimo. It is said that the Spanish vessels in the harbor of Valparaiso had received an ample supply of provisions of which they were sadly in need. The blockade was being continued, without any marked change in the operations. In Bolivia, the fighting between the forces under Malgarijo and Arguedas was continued with varying success, but at last accounts the star of Arguedas seemed to be slightly in the ascendant. The Panama Star reports that all attempts to overthrow the Government in the States of New Granada, had proved abortive, the insurgents being entirely dispersed.

NEW STAMPED ENVELOPES.—The Post Office Department is now prepared to furnish stamped envelopes of the denominations of nine, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four, thirty and forty cents. These envelopes are specially designed for the use of express companies and others who carry mail matter outside of the mails, the postal laws forbidding such matter to be so carried unless the same be enclosed in Government stamped envelopes of a denomination sufficient to cover the postage thereon.

The Legislature.

This body, by the appointment of both branches, adjourns to-day. In parting with its members, we may be permitted to say that, so far as we have had opportunity to observe their proceedings, they have worked with an earnest purpose to advance the various interests of the State and to provide for the welfare of her people. They have wisely abstained from dabbling in national or general politics, a policy which we hope will hereafter govern in all future sessions of the Legislature. We have had too much of it heretofore for the weal of the commonwealth, and the present members have set an example which deserves to be followed by their successors.

We publish this morning, their code of laws for the guidance and protection of the freedmen in this State. We have not had an opportunity of examining it as amended, but presume from the features of the original code, submitted to the Legislature, enough of its provisions are preserved to insure justice and right to those for whom it was intended.

We wish the members a safe return to their homes.

Destitution.

The Richmond Dispatch makes a sad announcement, viz: that the "destitute ration," which has been the solitary dependence of many of the people of that city for their daily bread, ceased on Friday last, and that it has been ascertained that 3,646 women and children have been left destitute, with the rigors of winter upon them, and nothing left between them and death but charity.

This is an appalling fact, and yet we fear in many cities of the South we will find a similar state of things during the present winter. Food and fuel, to say nothing of clothing, will, we fear, rule high, and, therefore, not to be obtained by the poor and needy, who cannot find employment.

A writer in the Phoenix proposed that a meeting, having in view the adoption of action for the relief of the indigent, should be held last Thursday, but we have heard nothing of the matter since the publication of his suggestion. This matter should receive the earnest consideration of every friend of humanity.

The Market.

Messrs. Editors: I am informed that our City Council contemplate building a new market in Assembly street, at a cost of \$6,000 or \$7,000. Then we shall be without City Hall, Council Chamber or Clerk's Office. To build these, will cost say \$10,000 more. Where are the funds to come from? Why, it is proposed to sell the real estate of the city for \$15,000 in greenbacks, to pay for putting up this bird-cage in Assembly street. If this policy is carried out, in a few years the city will be the possessor of a few rotten wooden buildings in the middle of the street, and have disposed of the most valuable and eligible property within its limits to pay for them.

If there ever was a time when economy was necessary, it is now, when almost every tax-paying citizen is at his wit's end. What would be thought of a man who had not enough money to build a log cabin to order a mansion? The old market, which has sufficed for a population of 25,000 souls, could be made to accommodate one-fourth the number, until such time as the city can command funds, by taxation or loan, to make permanent improvements. The present market can be rebuilt or sufficiently repaired for about \$3,000—giving us not only a market, but City Hall, Council Chamber and Clerk's Office. Then, is it not madness to contemplate spending \$16,000 to \$20,000, when the treasury is worse than empty, and our citizens unable to pay taxes enough to supply us with water?

The plan submitted is admirable. I have no objection to its location, and the only interest I have is the welfare of our citizens.

TAX-PAYER.

An order has been issued by the Adjutant-General of Mississippi to captains of militia companies recently organized, directing them to disarm negroes within the radius of their company limits. The order is said to arise from General Humphreys, and while it urges the abstinence of all violence in its execution, it directs the employment of such force as shall be necessary to put down any efforts of resistance on the part of the negroes that may be made. This order is an important one, and is denounced as an outrage upon colored veterans who aided in the overthrow of the rebellion.

A LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION.—Last Monday, General Spinner, United States Treasurer, received a contribution from a beggar, amounting to one cent, which he tendered as his contribution towards cancelling the national debt. The donation has been accepted and transferred to the Treasury, passing through the same channels and forms as would a more munificent sum.

NEW YORK BANK-NOTE COMPANY.—The Secretary of the Treasury has taken initiatory steps toward solving the mystery enveloping the National Bank-Note Company of New York, which, as we have stated heretofore, prepared some of the plates of the Confederate notes.

Legislature South Carolina.

Monday, December 18, 1865.

SENATE.

The Senate met at half-past 10 a. m. A message was received from the House of Representatives, granting leave to the Senate to rescind the joint resolution of the General Assembly, fixing the day of adjournment on Tuesday, the 19th of this month, and to appoint Wednesday, the 20th of this month.

Messrs. McDuffie, Lawton, Davant, Dozier and others, submitted reports of committees.

Mr. Buist offered a resolution, providing for printing 5,000 copies of the bills on the "Code," which was agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Arthur presented the account of P. B. Glass, for stationery furnished to the Senate at the present session.

A communication was received from the Hon. T. N. Dawkins, accepting the office of Law Judge.

A number of papers from the House were received.

The Senate proceeded to the second reading of the supply bill; which was amended.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that the House had elected the Hon. C. H. Simonton Speaker.

A communication was received from Hon. W. N. Johnson, accepting the office of Chancellor.

The President declared Mr. James A. Duffus elected Assessor of the Parishes of St. Phillip and St. Michael; also, that Mr. S. L. Leaphart had been elected Comptroller-General.

The Governor approved the bills to establish District Courts, University of South Carolina and the Elmore Insurance Company.

A ballot was held for officers of the Bank of the State, with the following result:

President—Mr. C. F. Furman.

Directors—Messrs. W. C. Dukes, C. F. Hancok, J. P. DeVeaux and J. J. Brabham. Messrs. B. F. Perry, J. J. Middleton, W. F. DeSaussure, R. W. Barnwell, J. S. Preston, C. G. Memminger, T. C. Perrin, Thos. Smith, J. L. Manning, S. McAbley, James Farrow, Wade Hampton, James Simons, R. Yeadon, F. W. Pickens, E. J. Arthur, R. W. Gibbs, Henry McIver, J. N. Frierson and James H. Carlisle were elected Trustees of the South Carolina College.

Hon. F. J. Moses, President pro tem., took the Chair, and addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS: I am about to leave this body to exercise, in another department of the Government, the high and responsible functions which the kind expression of the Legislature has imposed upon me.

Deeply sensible of the obligation I assume in accepting the position to which you have assigned me, I trust that, by a proper devotion to its duties, I may not disappoint your expectations, or fall short of any hope which may have induced this evidence of your preference.

In severing a connection with the Senate, with which I have been so long associated, it would not be natural if I did so without feelings of peculiar emotion. There is not in this body a single member who was here when I entered it. During my service in it, the country has been agitated by the discussion of political principles, which, from opposing and conflicting views, led to excitement and irritation, until at last one united effort was made to free us from the oppression of a Government which, in the judgment of the people, was exercising its power for our oppression and thralldom. That effort resulted in a war, in which we failed in everything but honor and heroism; and, while assuming new obligations to the Federal Union, let us recognize the duty of exerting all our efforts to improve the shattered fortunes of the State, and on the foundation still left us, erect pillars which, pointing to Heaven, may, at no distant day, be emblematic of our advancement and prosperity.

It is a matter of heart-felt gratification to know that, during my long term in this body, my relations with all its members have been of the kindest character, and that even the excitement of debate never engendered a word of anger or resentment. I shall bear with me during life a recollection of the consideration and kindness I have ever received from its officers and members; and, about to bid you farewell to assume new public duties, commending you and our beloved State to the protection and guardianship of Heaven, I beg you, each and every one, to accept my earnest wish for your happiness and prosperity. When you conclude your labors here, may you have a safe return to your families, once again to enjoy the pleasure which cannot be surpassed on earth—the pleasure of a happy home.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

A bill to establish the University of South Carolina, a bill to organize the Executive Department of the State, and a bill to withdraw certain undrawn appropriations were read a third time and their titles changed to Acts.

Mr. Youmans introduced the following resolutions, which were agreed to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That the Managers of Elections in Beaufort District do hold elections at the several precincts in that District, for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, and for Sheriff of said District, on the second Wednesday in February next; the Managers to meet at Gillisonville, to declare the result of said elections, on the Friday following, at 12 m.

Resolved, That the Managers of Elections in the several Parishes of Beaufort District, in which the Tax Collectors have died, or in which four years have elapsed from the last election of Tax Collector, do hold elections at the several precincts in said Parishes respectively, on the first Wednesday in February next, for Tax Collectors in said Parishes respectively; the managers in each of said Parishes to meet and declare the result of the election, at the time and place now fixed by law for that purpose in Parish elections.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for Beaufort District do forthwith publish no-

tice of the elections above ordered, at the several election precincts.

Mr. Warley introduced a resolution relative to the payment of \$400 to defray the expenses of the Commissioners in preparing the Code in relation to persons of color, including clerk's hire, which was agreed to.

The Speaker addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: I accept the office of Law Judge to which the General Assembly has appointed me, and thus dissolve the association which has so long existed between us, and which to me has been so pleasant. It will no longer be my privilege to aid in your councils and preside over your deliberations. The distinguished honors which I have received at your hands so excite my gratitude, that I cannot find fit language in which to give utterance to the profound feeling which now fills my heart.

For more than ten years, I have had the honor of a seat on the floor, and for the latter part of my service, as Speaker of the House. If in all that time I have said a word in debate, or made a ruling in the Chair, that has injured the feelings or wounded the sensibilities of a member, I am unconscious of it, and now ask his forgiveness, for it certainly was not intended. When I lay my head on my pillow to-night, I will have the grateful consciousness that there is not a man on the face of God's earth against whom I have the slightest feeling of unkindness or resentment. In this frame of mind, I assume the duties of the high office to which you have appointed me, and am sure, if I know myself, that I will dispense justice, tempered with mercy.

I think I understand what is due to the bar, and what is due to the country, and I feel certain that I can so administer the business of the courts as not to trespass on the feelings of the one or to retard the interests of the other. My experience teaches me that a Judge who will preside in this spirit will meet with the kind and hearty co-operation of the profession, and advance the business of the courts. I expect there, as I have received here, the hearty and generous support of those with whom I am associated.

This manifestation of your kindness and confidence is the more grateful, because on some occasions safely I have differed very widely from many of you on important measures, and have found myself in a small minority. We have all been striving for the same end, and while we have differed in opinion, the old Carolina spirit has remained, and we have maintained perfect confidence in the motives of each other. I cannot be here again to vote or to counsel, but I will always look to your proceedings with interest, and feel a personal concern in the career of each one of you.

To the officers of the House, I return my thanks for their unvarying politeness and attention.

Mr. Clerk, I feel that I will not be doing justice unless I make this public acknowledgment of my indebtedness to you for your enlightened and efficient aid. Your experience in the business of the House has been invaluable, and has greatly assisted me in the performance of the difficult and delicate duties of the Chair. I will always cherish a lively feeling of friendship for one who has been so patient, kind and considerate, under circumstances, occasionally, well calculated to try the temper of the most amiable.

Gentlemen, I bid you a kind and affectionate farewell. May the good God, in His mercy, guard and protect our beloved South Carolina, raise her from the ruins in which she has been plunged, and bestow upon you, my friends and associates, His choicest blessings. Farewell.

Mr. Read was called to the Chair. On motion of Mr. Keitt, the House proceeded to vote, *via voce*, for Speaker, and C. H. Simonton, Esq., was elected.

Mr. Bonham introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, *unanimously*, That the thanks of this House are due, and are hereby tendered, to the Hon. A. P. Aldrich, for the able, urbane and impartial manner in which he has discharged the delicate and arduous duties of Speaker of this House.

Resolved, *unanimously*, That he is entitled to and carries with him from the Chair, the cordial regards of his late associates, and their best wishes for his success in his new field of public service.

Resolved, *unanimously*, That a committee of three be appointed to communicate to his Honor Judge A. P. Aldrich, these resolutions.

Mr. Crayton introduced a resolution, which agreed to, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence, that the Clerks are hereby authorized to advertise for one month before the next meeting of the Legislature, proposals for stationery sufficient, in their opinion, to accommodate both branches of the General Assembly.

Mr. Butler introduced the following resolution, which was considered immediately, agreed to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, *by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same*, That the action of the General Assembly in reference to an "Act to extend relief to debtors, and to prevent the sacrifice of property at public sales," ratified the 21st of December, in the year of our Lord 1861, and the Acts amending said Act, is intended only as a temporary suspension of the usual legal remedies of creditors, and not in any manner to initiate legislation for the destruction of such legal remedies, or for the continuous or ultimate relief of debtors from the operation of the laws in force for the collection of debts prior to the passage of the first of the above-mentioned Acts.

The following bills were ordered to be continued until the next session of the General Assembly: A bill to repeal certain enactments in relation to the banks of this State; a bill to repeal the fourth section of an Act entitled "An Act to re-charter the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina;" a bill to alter the Constitution, so as to divide Pickens District into two Judicial and Election Districts.

The following bills were ordered to be laid on the table: A bill to amend the law as to the inspection of flour; a bill to give

the City Council of Charleston authority to fix the amount to be paid for the retail of spirituous liquors; a bill to provide for the appointment by this State of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States; a bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of the Poor for Horry District.

Mr. James McCauley, a member elect from Clarendon District, attended, presented his credentials, was sworn, and took his seat.

Mr. Benbow introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to, and sent to the Senate for concurrence:

Resolved, That a commission, consisting of three members of this House and two members of the Senate, be appointed to inquire and report at the next session of this General Assembly, what has become of the public property remaining in the hands of the officers of the State, at the surrender of Gen. Johnson's army, in May last; and more particularly what disposition has been made of the public property removed by the Quartermaster-General, Commissary-General and Ordnance Officer from Columbia, in February last, previous to the entrance of Gen. Sherman's army into said city.

Adjourned.

Local Items.

CASH.—Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all parties will bear this in mind.

The price of Epsom salts, in Dr. P. M. Cohen's advertisement yesterday, should have been ten cents, instead of twenty-five as printed.

WEEKLY RECORD.—This is the title of a new paper just issued in Charleston by the Rev. Messrs. Moed and Byrd. It is a large quarto, well printed and well filled with good family and religious reading.

RICHMOND DISPATCH.—This old favorite newspaper with us in years gone by, has just re-appeared, under the management of its former proprietor, and with all its familiar features of excellence. The papers of Richmond are a credit and honor to Virginia.

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.

"THE CODE."—Owing to the great length of the Acts embraced in "The Code," we are compelled to defer the publication of the "Act to establish the Domestic Relations of Persons of Color," etc., until to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.—After nearly a week's muggy weather over head and slush and mud under foot, the sun yesterday came out warm and pleasant. The change was delightful, although the atmosphere is too warm to justify us in hoping for an long continuance of fair weather.

Mr. T. M. Pollock, at the "Rear House," nearly opposite the old jail, is prepared to supply his friends and the great public with the very best of "eatables and drinkables." We had the pleasure of spending a short time, last night, at his restaurant, and discussed some excellent New York oysters, roast duck, chicken salad, fish, etc., and we can assure our readers that he has a few more left of the same sort.

Mr. P.'s billiard tables will be ready in a day or two, so that parties fond of this healthful recreation can be accommodated.

COLUMBIA MALE ACADEMY.—In calling attention to the advertisement of this institution, we are pleased to observe that Mr. Thompson has associated with him Mr. Richard Ford, formerly principal of the same school, and with an able corps of teachers, managed it for some years with great success. Mr. Ford is a graduate of one of the English universities, and with his long experience as a teacher, is singularly well qualified for the position he assumes. Mr. Thompson is well known to our citizens as a teacher in the military schools of this State, having served in that capacity for three years in the Arsenal in Columbia, and five years at the Citadel in Charleston. Under the management of these gentlemen, we have no doubt but the Academy will be very successful.

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

- F. W. Pape—Columbia Male School.
- " " " "—Book-keeping.
- W. A. Harris—Valuable Residences, &c.
- John H. Heise—Confectionery, &c.
- J. H. Clarkson & Co.—Sugars, &c.
- Clarkson & Talley—Brett for Sale, &c.
- Columbia Male Academy.
- A. F. M.—Lodge of Sorrow.
- Durbee & Walter—Auction Sale.
- C. S. Jenkins—Redemption of Bills.
- E. & G. D. Hope—Good Things.
- Situation Wanted by a White Lady.
- Meeting of Columbia Medical Society.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Enquirer says: "The movement to collect funds in aid of the South seems to have met with little success, either here or in Brooklyn, no collections or subscriptions having been made."