

**Adjournment of the Legislature.**

The Legislature adjourned yesterday, about 1 o'clock, after a session of over twenty working days. We shall continue the publication of the official Acts in a few days, and our readers can then form an idea of the business that has been done. We wish the members a safe return to their homes.

**The Constitutional Guarantee.**

In that old and revered instrument, the Constitution of the United States, occurs the following clause:

"The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence."

The language of the first section of this charter is now cited by Senator Wilson and other leading radicals, to justify the forcing of negro suffrage upon the Southern States. We think, with the New York Herald, which has an excellent article on the pretensions of the radicals in relation to this point, that their recourse to it is a complete though unintended acknowledgment of the indestructible statehood of the States. The moment any one of them should cease to be "a State in this Union," the guarantee would not apply to it, and no act relating to such State could be done under its authority. If, as many of the radicals contend, a State ceases to be a State, and is no longer in the Union when republican government is subverted therein, the guarantee is futile, ceasing to be operative as soon as a case arises calling for its practical application. It is only while they remain States in the Union that a republican form of government is guaranteed to them; but the guarantee being of perpetual obligation, it incontrovertibly follows that States can neither be annihilated nor cease to be in the Union.

Another remark equally obvious and incontrovertible is, that the language of this guarantee precludes the right of governing those States from Washington. What is guaranteed to each State in the Union is a state government of a particular form. It is clear, then, that in all matters not belonging exclusively to federal jurisdiction, they are to be governed from within, not from without. When Congress, under pretense of guaranteeing republican government in those States, undertakes to govern them itself, it dispenses with the very thing which it is the purpose of the guarantee to secure, namely, a separate State government for each of the States. Every government must have its sphere of jurisdiction; but when the Federal Government takes the business of the State Governments out of their hands and does it for them, it dispenses with their existence, and renders unnecessary the very thing it is bound by the Constitution to guarantee.

By the terms of the guarantee, not only is the existence of the States made perpetual, and their right to State Governments indefeasible, but it is declared that these governments must be republican in form. It is ridiculous to call that a republican government which is created and controlled by authority outside of the State. Republican government is self-government; it is an abuse of language and an affront to common sense to call any State government republican which does not spring from the voluntary action of the people of the State over whom it is exercised. If by the usurpation of its rulers, a monarchy, or any other anti-republican form of government, should be established in a State, it would be the duty of the Federal authority to interfere and overthrow it, leaving the people free to re-establish any form of republican government they see fit. Governments not republican can be forced upon a people from abroad; but a republican government, from the very meaning of the word, must be created by, and responsible to, the people whose submission it demands.

**AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION WANTED.**—There is a great deal said in Congress about negro suffrage, negro equality, negro rights, and all that, and amendments to the Constitution are offered to meet the several points. We have no doubt all parties will agree that negroes should be on an equality with the whites in one respect, and that is, that they should have the privilege of working for a living like the whites. Therefore, an amendment to the Constitution is wanted which will make the niggers work. Here is a chance for Sumner, Wilson, Wade, Thad. Stevens, and all the rest. The sugar plantations in Louisiana, to say nothing of the cotton plantations, all over the South, are anxiously awaiting an amendment to the Constitution that will reach this subject.

[New York Herald.]  
The friends of Marshall O. Roberts declare that he has been offered the New York Collectorship.

**Messrs. Editors:** A writer over the signature of "Tax-payer" has condemned, in a most summary manner, the erection of a new market, particularly the one submitted to the Council by the Building Committee, terming it a "bird cage." Now, I have seen the plan alluded to by "Tax-payer," and proposed by the Building Committee for adoption, and so far as my knowledge of building goes, (and I have had some experience,) I think that no building suitable for the purpose of a market could possibly be more substantial. The piers are of brick, laid in lime mortar; the roof is circular, and constructed in the strongest manner—altogether a most substantial and permanent building. As to the cost, I, also, am a tax-payer, but am not afraid of the outlay, as I see by the plain and satisfactory report of the architects, that the income to be derived, as certainly as the market is built, will amount, per annum, to one-half the original outlay—a good investment, and a fact which, if the report is published, (as it ought to be,) each tax-payer will see and be convinced of. Who estimated the cost of repairing the old ruins at \$3,000? I say it will cost as much as the new market, and give no adequate return; but by carrying out the new plan, the city will retain in its possession a magnificent lot, unencumbered by a useless mass of old brick-work.

**Messrs. Editors:** Inasmuch as you have published an article relating to the market, over the signature of a "Tax-Payer," it is but just to other tax-payers that they should know the whole action taken.

The Council appointed a Building Committee, who advertised for bids, but were unable to procure any in the absence of plans. They, therefore, called upon a firm in this city to furnish them with "a plan so arranged that the building could be added to at any time without involving any alteration in the proposed present structure." Accordingly, the architects engaged submitted plans, &c., together with the following report, which, in all justice to the Committee of Council, we request you to publish:

To His Honor the Mayor and the City Council of Columbia, S. C.

We respectfully submit the following report upon the new market, the drawings for which we have prepared in accordance with the order of your Building Committee.

It is proposed to locate the new building midway in Assembly street, either between Lady and Washington, or Washington and Plain streets.

There is more than sufficient brick in the old market and city hall to supply the number required for the new building, therefore the only expense will be cleaning and transporting them the distance of one square.

The plan is so arranged that the building can be extended uniformly to any length without remodelling. At present we only suggest the erection of twenty-four stalls, each twelve feet square, and eleven tables, four feet by eight.

The stalls are so arranged that the goods must be delivered outside, and sold inside, thus bringing every transaction under the immediate inspection of the market clerk.

Exhibit No. 1, shows the amount of material required.

Exhibit No. 2, shows the probable cost. Exhibit No. 3, shows the revenue on the outlay.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.	
Bricks required, 120,000.	
Excavation, 70 yards.	912 00
Lumber, 27,000 feet.	810 00
Sashes, 12.	18 00
Painting, ———	111 00
Iron, 850 lbs.	84 00
Roofing felt, (or shingles,) 10,000 feet superficial.	800 00
Hardware, 15 kegs of nails.	150 00
Whitewashing, 5 bbls. lime, 1 keg size.	40 00
EXHIBIT NO. 2.	
Excavating and properly grading.	\$300 00
Bricks laid in lime mortar.	912 00
Lumber	810 00
Sashes	18 00
Painting and glazing	111 00
Iron	84 00
Roofing felt (or shingles)	800 00
Hardware	150 00
Whitewashing	40 00
Workmanship and labor	3,000 00
Total cost	\$6,225 00
EXHIBIT NO. 3.	
Revenue from rental of 24 stalls at \$2.50 per week	\$3,120 00
Revenue from 11 tables at \$1 per week	572 00
	\$3,692 00
Deduct salary of market clerk, say	600 00
This leaves an annual income for the outlay of \$6,225 of	\$3,092 00

Respectfully submitted,  
**KAY & HEWETSON,**  
Architects & Engineers.

Tax-Payers can see from the above report that the subject has been well considered, and that the committee, in recommending the erection of a new market, acted only for the interest of the city and community, the comfort and convenience of vendors and purchasers, not losing sight of the important item of a return for the investment financially.

OTHER TAX-PAYER.

**Physicians and Patients.**  
**Messrs. Editors:** The Medical Society of Columbia, met on Wednesday last, and unanimously adopted the preamble and resolutions passed by the Physicians of Charleston, at a meeting on the 16th of October last, with this exception, that, instead of doubling, we will charge our old rates in gold, or its equivalent.

You will oblige us much by publishing the preamble, &c., as follows. It was drawn up and offered by a Committee consisting of Drs. E. Geddings, Kinloch, Robertson, Jervey and A. Pelzer.

R. W. GIBBES,  
Secretary Medical Society, Columbia.

**MEETING OF THE PRACTISING PHYSICIANS.**  
At a meeting of the Practising Physicians, of the city of Charleston and its vicinity, held October 16, 1865, at the Medical College, on motion of Dr. R. A. Kinloch, Dr. E. Horibeck was called to the Chair, and Dr. J. S. Bunt requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. E. Geddings, a Committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to prepare business and draft resolutions for the meeting. The Chair appointed the following gentlemen: Drs. E. Geddings, Kinloch, F. M. Robertson, Jervey and A. Pelzer.

The Committee retired, and in a short while returned and offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*The Members of the Medical Profession practising in the city of Charleston and its vicinity, to the citizens:*

We, the practising physicians in the city and precincts of Charleston, having assembled to deliberate upon the altered relations which the present unhappy condition of the community has established between our patients and ourselves, beg leave respectfully to invite attention to the following considerations.

It has been truly remarked that the medical profession is founded in benevolence, and it will be generally conceded that no class of men has it more in their power to mitigate human suffering than physicians, or have exercised their deeds of benevolence with more cheerfulness and alacrity. But the healing art involves other considerations. In all the relations of life, the general scheme of society is founded on mutual obligations. Labor is the indispensable condition of our social compact, and the rewards of labor are absolutely imperative, not only as a means of happiness, but as a condition of existence.

As long as it was the custom in our community to conduct the ordinary business relations on a credit system, the medical profession cheerfully acceded to the general usage, and only called for the compensation for their services at the expiration of six or twelve months. This arrangement, so far as the medical practitioner is concerned, exists in no other country, and is both unreasonable and unjust. The lawyer expects and receives his fees when his services are rendered. The divine and the official is secure in the periodical receipt of his salary; and the mechanic and the artisan requires to be paid when his contract is completed. Yet the physician, whose education is the most expensive, laborious and prolonged; whose duties are the most responsible, and whose avocations are the most patient, harassing and self-sacrificing, as far as his compensation is concerned, is placed below the servant or daily laborer.

The present altered condition of the country—the complete prostration of business and of most of the industrial pursuits, together with the destruction of a great part of the pecuniary resources previously existing, have developed a stern necessity, on the part of our profession, for the total abandonment of the credit system, and the adoption of a cash basis in all business transactions. These principles have been universally adopted and rigidly enforced by all classes of the community except the medical profession. A stern necessity now calls for the removal of this exception. All collateral resources having been destroyed, while the necessary expenses of living have augmented from five to ten fold, (all of which have to be paid in cash,) to enable us to provide for ourselves and families, an imperative duty impels us to claim the right to be placed upon the same footing, as regards compensation for our services, with other portions of the community. As hitherto, no one of us will disregard any legitimate demands upon our benevolence; and while those whose reduced circumstances render them no longer able to bestow the ordinary remuneration will find a ready response, on application for our services, we feel ourselves justified in indulging the expectation that all others will require our labors promptly, when they are rendered, or at the termination of the case.

We, therefore, respectfully submit the following resolutions as an exponent of our views and expectations:

*Resolved,* That the necessities of our position render it imperative upon us, in the present state of affairs, to demand cash payment for our professional services. These payments will be expected at the time the services are rendered, for all cases of office advice or single visits, and in all other cases, as soon as the attendance terminates.

*Resolved,* That whereas the Medical Fee Bill established by the Medical Society of South Carolina, in the latter part of the last century, was adopted at a time when the expense of living was at least three or four times less than the present exigency requires, and was, besides, predicated upon a specie basis, we shall feel ourselves obliged, in our charges, to double the rates therein specified, and to add thereto whatever may be the rates between specie and currency.

*Resolved,* That to facilitate the fulfillment of the arrangements above specified, the attending physician will, as soon as a case requiring continued attendance has terminated, hand in a card, or memorandum, specifying the amount of his fees, or furnish such memorandum at the end of every month.

*Resolved,* That, as we have hitherto done, we will cheerfully render our services to those of our patients who have, by the calamities of the recent war, been deprived

of their ability to pay the ordinary compensation, until such time as their ability to remunerate us may be restored.

Dr. R. A. Kinloch offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That we consider it eminently desirable, at this time, to abandon the old practice of dispensing medicines from private offices—a custom which prevails in no other city of any size.

*Resolved,* That the custom now prevalent, with our city apothecaries, of closing their places of business at an early hour in the evening, is an evil seriously felt by the profession and the community, and we hereby respectfully urge its correction.

The nuptial tie has been described as a knot fixed with the tongue which the teeth cannot unloose. But the teeth themselves, if beautiful by the aid of Sozodont, are powerful agents in producing the fascination which leads to marriage. The charm to which this delicious preparation lends to the breath, too, has a decidedly hymeneal tendency. White teeth and a pure breath! What heart can resist them? †

**COMMERCIAL.**

**BALTIMORE, December 13.**—We report the sales of 1,600 bags of Rio coffee, at about 19c.; gold; also, 50 bags, at 20c. The fruit market is stocked, and we quote bunch raisins at \$4.80; layer, \$4.90; half box, \$2.70. The flour market continues heavy, and prices have a declining tendency. We report sales to-day of 1,150 bbls., at \$9@9.50. Corn meal, \$4.

**WILMINGTON, December 16.**—The cotton market was dull to-day, with sales of 20 bales middling, at 42@43c. 66 bbls. crude turpentine sold, at 65c. for white, and 60c. for colored; 382 bbls. tar, at \$2.25; 2 rafts of timber, at \$11 per M.

**Parlor and Office Stoves,**  
A LARGE SUPPLY, just received and for sale by A. PALMER, Corner of Assembly and Dec 22 3 Washington streets.

**SAUCEPANS & TEA KETTLES**  
ENAMELED, TINNED and PLAIN, for sale by FISHER & LOWRANCE. Dec 22 2\*

**POTWARE!**  
OYENS, SPIDERS, POTS and EXTRA Lids. FISHER & LOWRANCE. Dec 22 2\*

**Grindstones.**  
RECEIVED TO-DAY, a lot of GRIND-STONES—all sizes. Dec 22 2\* FISHER & LOWRANCE.

**NEW GOODS!**  
AND CONSTANTLY ARRIVING.  
LIVE POOL SALT.  
HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS.  
STRIPS, CANDLES, MACCARONI.  
Kits MACKEREL, STARCH.  
SODA, JELLIES, &c. By J. H. CLARKSON & CO., At Clarkson & Talley's. Dec 22 1\*

**Fine Coffee and Sugar!**  
BY the sack or barrel.  
Also, Boyd's PROLIFIC COTTON SEED, by the bag, in quantities to suit purchasers.  
Also, at a great bargain, a fine PHE-TON, less than half New York cost. By Dec 22 1\* CLARKSON & TALLEY.

**NOTICE.**  
The State Fair Grounds Still to Rent.  
NOT having received satisfactory proposals heretofore, I propose now to rent it to some responsible person within the next week. Call at my office, corner of Gates and Washington streets.  
ORLANDO Z. BATES,  
Chairman Committee on Streets. Dec 22 3

**D. F. FLEMING & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c.,**  
2 Hayne Street, Corner of Church Street,  
**CHARLESTON, S. C.,**  
HAVING resumed business at their old stand, 2 Hayne street, corner of Church street, are now receiving a large and well assorted stock of

**Boots, Shoes, Trunks, &c.,**  
Which will be sold at the lowest market price. The patronage of former friends and the public is respectfully solicited.  
D. F. FLEMING. S. A. NELSON. J. M. WILSON. Dec 22 12mo

**University of South Carolina.**  
THE General Assembly of South Carolina having changed the South Carolina College into a University, applicants are hereby notified that the exercises of the University will begin on MONDAY, the 8th January next. Students (who must be at least fifteen years of age) will be allowed to select the Departments which they wish to pursue, provided they attend the Lectures in at least three Schools. In certain cases, attendance upon a less number of Schools may be permitted. There will be no examinations for admission. Applicants should present themselves punctually.  
C. BRUCE WALKER,  
Secretary Faculty.  
Charleston Courier, Augusta Constitutional, Greenville Enterprise, Marion Crescent and Lancaster Ledger will give the above two insertions each, and forward their bills to the Treasurer of the University, Rev. C. Bruce Walker, at this place.

**Local Items.**

The Post Office is located on Lady street, near Assembly.

Mr. John S. Green was, on yesterday, elected District Judge for Richland District, by the Legislature.

**NIGHT SALES.**—Messrs. Durbec & Walter offer for sale, this evening, at 7 o'clock, a variety of fancy articles, &c., suitable for Christmas presents. Here is an excellent opportunity for our young friends.

**FOR CHRISTMAS.**—Messrs. E. H. Moise & Co., Pickens street, advertise a fine assortment of fire-works for Christmas. The stock embraces a large variety. Their assortment of confectionery is also very fine.

Messrs. Townsend & North are the agents for the "Field and Fireside," a literary weekly; and "The Keystone," a monthly publication, devoted to the interests of the Masonic Order. As these are the only publications of the sort in the South, they will, no doubt, be extensively patronized.

**THE NEW MARKET.**—We publish, in another column, a communication on this subject, adverse to the views of the writer in Wednesday's paper. Since the former communication was written, we have examined the plans of the architects, Messrs. Kay & Hewetson, and must say that the contemplated building is anything but a "bird cage." It is to be constructed of brick; will be a substantial building, and the design reflects great credit upon the taste and skill of the architects.

We are convinced that the new structure, and the removal of the market from our principal street, will have the sanction and approval of all our citizens.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that the University of South Carolina is to be opened on the second Monday in January. The following are the professors—most of whom are well known throughout the South:

R. W. Barnwell, Chairman of Faculty—School of History, Political Philosophy, and Economy.

Prof. W. J. Rivers—School of Ancient Languages and Literature.

Prof. M. LaBorde—School of Rhetoric, Criticism, Elocution, and English Language and Literature.

Prof. J. L. Reynolds—School of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Sacred Literature, and Evidences of Christianity.

E. P. Alexander—School of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering and Construction.

Prof. John LeConte—School of Natural and Mechanical Philosophy, and Astronomy.

Prof. Joseph LeConte—School of Chemistry, Pharmacy, Mineralogy, and Geology.

W. H. Orchard, Esq., was, on Wednesday last, elected Bursar and Marshal of the University. The appointment is a good one, as Mr. Orchard's experience, from his connection with various institutions of learning, has made him familiar with every department. His active business habits, and his amiability of temper, render him peculiarly fit for the position to which he has been appointed.

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

Durbec & Walter—Furniture, &c.  
—Christmas Presents.

University of South Carolina.

O. Z. Bates—Fair Grounds to Rent.

J. H. Clarkson & Co.—New Goods.

Clarkson & Talley—Coffee and Sugar.

Mad. Sosnowski's Institute.

G. A. Woodward—Mt. Zion Institute.

A. Palmer—Parlor and Office Stoves.

D. F. Fleming & Co.—Boots, Shoes, &c.

Fisher & Lowrance—Saucepans, &c.

—Potware.

—Grindstones.

**MADAME SOSNOWSKI'S**  
**Institute for Young Ladies!**  
Opposite Charlotte Railroad Depot,  
COLUMBIA, S. C.

THE duties of this Institute will be resumed on January 15, 1866, and end on July 15 following. For circulars, stating terms, &c., apply to Principal.  
Dec 22 †18

**Mount Zion Institute,**  
WINNSBORO, S. C.

THE exercises of this SCHOOL will be resumed the FIRST MONDAY in February, 1866.

**OFFICERS.**  
G. A. WOODWARD, Principal.  
Rev. W. P. DuBOSE, A. M., Assist-  
W. M. DWIGHT, } ants.  
Terms per Session, payable one-half in advance, the balance at the end of the session: Board, with Tuition in all branches except Chemistry, Philosophy and French..... \$100  
Tuition for Day Scholars, in Classical or higher English and Mathematical Departments..... 25  
Primary Department, from 10 to 20  
Course of Chemistry and Philosophy, each..... 10  
French..... 15  
Contingent fee..... 2

G. A. WOODWARD, Principal.  
Payment required in specie, or its equivalent in currency, at time of settlement.  
Dec 22 †4