

The New Prospects for Ireland.

The Fenian rebellion in Ireland and England seems to have ended. It is several weeks since we have had any accounts of those marvelous exploits in the way of capturing "Martello towers," blowing up houses or exploding nitro-glycerine. We hear no more of assemblages of men for drilling in the mountains, or of the danger of an uprising in Dublin, or of the discovery of secreted arms. The trials of those arrested for participating in these movements, are mostly over, and about a dozen of them, who have been convicted, have been sent to prison. In the meantime, the English authorities are beginning to talk of clemency to the convicts. Four have been released on condition of returning to America, and it is reported that a number of others, including General Nagle, will also be liberated on the same terms. These things, the New York Times thinks, look as though Fenianism, as a rebellious movement, had fizzled out; and they look as though the British Government were aware of the fact and ready to act on it. The battle for Irish rights is now transferred to the floor of the British Parliament, and the leading champions are English politicians, who have triumphed on other fields, and come to this with the assurance of success. The great liberal leaders, with Mr. Bright in the fore-ground, and a strong, brave body of men around him, are determined to secure the abolition of those wrongs of which Ireland complains, and to secure her that justice which belongs to her as an integral portion of the British Empire. By abolishing the grievance of the Established Church, by altering the ruinous system of land tenure, by extending educational advantages, by enlarging the franchise, and by other reforms affecting the development of the country, they propose to show the Irish people that the course of England toward them has changed—and that henceforth they will enjoy all the rights and privileges belonging to Englishmen themselves, and will have opportunities of political progress on equal terms with any other portion of their fellow-citizens. The subject is at this time foremost in the business of Parliament, and there is no danger of its disappearing before the consummation is reached.

We are not so much startled in these times as we used to be formerly at the way they do things in Mexico. A correspondent of the New York Times, at the capital, mentions that at the recent Gubernatorial election in the State of Puebla, there were four candidates, one opposed to the policy of the party in power. That one beat all his competitors put together at the polls; but the Legislature, being in session, immediately declared the election to be irregular, and, without further ado, put in the place that one of the defeated candidates who had the fewest votes. Even Mr. Thad. Stevens has something to learn yet from Mexico.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—On the 6th of April, the Connecticut annual State election takes place. Last year, the vote stood: For English, Democrat, for Governor, 47,565; for General Hawley, Republican, 46,578, being a majority of 987 for the Democrats.

A gentleman who has just arrived at St. Paul, from Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, reports that the Indians about Fort Totten are starving, and that the garrison itself is on half rations. Thirty-six Indians are reported to have died of starvation in the immediate vicinity of the fort.

The Constitution. ARTICLE IX. FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SEC. 1. The General Assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real, personal and possessory, except mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed; and also excepting such property as may be exempted by law for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious or charitable purposes.

SEC. 2. The General Assembly may provide annually for a poll tax not to exceed one dollar on each poll, which shall be applied exclusively to the public school fund. And no additional poll tax shall be levied by any municipal corporation.

SEC. 3. The General Assembly shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated expenses of the State for each year; and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the State for any year shall exceed the income of the State for such year, the General Assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of the ensuing year.

SEC. 4. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law, which shall distinctly state the object of the same; to which object such tax shall be applied.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to enact laws for the exemption from taxation of all public schools, colleges and institutions of learning; all charitable institutions in the nature of asylums for the infirm, deaf and dumb, blind, idiotic and indigent persons, all public libraries, churches and burying grounds; but property of associations and societies, although connected with charitable objects, shall not be exempt from State, County or municipal taxation: Provided, That this exemption shall not extend beyond the buildings and premises actually occupied by such schools, colleges, institutions of learning, asylums, libraries, churches and burial grounds, although connected with charitable objects.

SEC. 6. The General Assembly shall provide for the valuation and assessment of all lands and the improvements thereon prior to the assembling of the General Assembly of 1870, and thereafter on every fifth year.

SEC. 7. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall be authorized by law for some single object, to be distinctly specified therein; and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the General Assembly, to be recorded by yeas and nays on the journals of each House respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt.

SEC. 8. The corporate authorities of Counties, townships, school districts, cities, town and villages may be vested with power to assess and collect taxes for corporate purposes; such taxes to be uniform in respect to persons and property within the jurisdiction of the body imposing the same. And the General Assembly shall require that all the property, except that heretofore exempted within the limits of municipal corporations, shall be taxed for the payment of debts contracted under authority of law.

SEC. 9. The General Assembly shall provide for the incorporation and organization of cities and towns, and shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit.

SEC. 10. No scrip, certificate, or other evidence of State indebtedness shall be issued, except for the redemption of stock, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness previously issued, or for such debts, as are expressly authorized in this Constitution.

SEC. 11. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the General Assembly, in such manner as may, by law, be directed.

SEC. 12. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in pursuance of appropriation made by law.

SEC. 13. The fiscal year shall commence on the first day of November in each year.

SEC. 14. Any debt contracted by

the State shall be by loan on State bonds, of amounts not less than fifty dollars each, on interest, payable within twenty years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt. A correct registry of all such bonds shall be kept by the Treasurer in numerical order, so as always to exhibit the number and amounts unpaid, and to whom severally made payable.

SEC. 15. Suitable laws shall be passed by the General Assembly for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the State, County and school funds, and all officers and other persons charged with the same, shall keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment and transfer; and shall give such security for the faithful discharge of such duties as the General Assembly may provide. And it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to pass laws making embezzlement of such funds a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment proportioned to the amount of deficiency or embezzlement, and the party convicted of such felony shall be disqualified from ever holding any office of honor or emolument in this State: Provided, however, That the General Assembly, by a two-third vote, may remove the disability upon payment in full of the principal and interest of the sum embezzled.

SEC. 16. No debt contracted by this State in behalf of the late rebellion, in whole or in part, shall ever be paid.

ARTICLE XI. CHARITABLE AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

SEC. 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, deaf and dumb, and the poor, shall always be fostered and supported by this State, and shall be subject to such regulations as the General Assembly may enact.

SEC. 2. The Directors of the Penitentiary shall be elected or appointed, as the General Assembly may direct.

SEC. 3. The directors of the benevolent and other State institutions, such as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate; and upon all nominations made by the Governor, the question shall be taken by the yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in the offices aforesaid, until the next session of the General Assembly, and until a successor or successors shall be appointed and confirmed.

SEC. 5. The respective Counties of this State shall make such provision, as may be determined by law, for all those inhabitants who by reason of age, and infirmities or misfortunes, may have a claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

SEC. 6. The physician of the Lunatic Asylum, who shall be superintendent of the same, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; but all other necessary officers and employees shall be appointed by the Governor.

REGISTER! REGISTER!—We hope the young men of this city will not hesitate to come forward and avail themselves of the last chance to be registered. We regret exceedingly to learn that some of them are hesitating to incur what they justly call the humiliation of taking part in the political action under existing laws. We confess that we are completely at a loss to comprehend the principles which influenced them to such a course. We think no man has a right to withhold his name from the registry, unless he is willing to see the State perish. We all owe a sacred duty to the common weal, which, in view of our responsibility to God and our country, cannot be ignored. Whatever may be the consequences of action, every Southern heart should enjoy that consolation that ever flows from a consciousness of duty faithfully performed. Let us try to keep the power in our hands. Persons who do not want to be governed by men who seek to array race against race, should register. Those who wish to preserve their political rights should register. People who do not wish to see the State Governments used as the agencies of plunder and revenge by the bitter enemies of our people, should register. People who wish to protect themselves from political proscription and civil disabilities, should register.—Charleston News.

The managers of a skating rink in Cambridge Mass., have excluded negroes from it.

African M. E. Church.

This body continues its session in their new church, on Camden street. Many of the members from the more distant parts of the District, arrived to-day, among them presiding elder G. W. Brodie.

The Bishop spoke at length of the absolute necessity of punctuality.

Upon the question of printing, in one volume, the records of the first three years of this Conference, extended remarks were made by Revs. Carr, Cain, Tanner, Weaver and Brodie; all showing the expediency of preserving the early history of the Conference.

Conferences resumed the disciplinary questions:

Question 4. What preachers are admitted to trial? E. Mickey, F. Torrens, Wm. Ford, Alex. Owens, A. Williams, J. Wallace, S. Hickley, M. Gilzar, E. Gibson, H. Scott, J. T. Baker, P. Rochel, S. Miller, A. Weston, M. Latta, E. Gourdin, J. E. Cook, D. Grey, J. Nicholas, M. Irwin, H. Tucker, Wm. McClaren, B. W. Norris, E. Williams.

Admitted to Local Membership.—J. White, S. Johnson, C. Simmons, C. Just, E. Ferguson, D. Harris, F. Green, J. Singleton, J. Cook, F. Glen, C. Davis, G. H. Simmons, S. Gregg, J. McCall, J. Woodward, C. Jones, C. Braay, M. Abraham, P. Dickinson, A. Brown, J. Calicut, J. Payne, P. Morehead, W. Grey, R. Ayers, J. Berry, A. Slater, J. Wingate, S. Sauls.

Question 5. What preachers remain on trial? H. Edwards, M. B. Solters, S. Leaf, A. Hamilton, W. E. Johnson, J. Nesbit, J. Mitchell, A. Boston, R. Andrews, C. Small, B. H. Williams, T. Wilson, W. W. Morgan, R. Lucas, H. F. Pope, L. B. Gibson, E. Boon, W. Thomas, S. Speer.

Question 6. Who are admitted with full connection? C. Sampson, W. H. Bishop, M. Alston, M. Campbell, W. L. Ball, A. Bass, J. Johnson.

The following committee was appointed on Bishop's allowance: R. H. Cain, A. T. Carr, G. W. Brodie.

The committee on the literature of the Conference, was constituted committee on publishing minutes.

The candidates for probationary and full membership, were publicly received as per discipline.

We learn from the Western papers that the spring emigration has already opened, and that parties are moving from the Central States Westward to the Mississippi, the Missouri and beyond. An unusually large number of settlers are expected this year, because of the hard times, the stagnation of business, and the scarcity of employment in the Eastern States.

The valuable property known as the Kalmia Mills, with buildings, machinery, etc., including 4,259 acres of land, rich in mineral deposits, was sold yesterday by Messrs. Wardlaw & Carew, for \$160,000. Terms—one-fourth cash; balance in one, two and three years. Messrs. W. C. Langley & Co., of New York, were the purchasers.—Charleston Mercury.

Mr. Wm. C. Small, a well known dry goods merchant in Charleston, died very suddenly, on the 20th.

OBITUARY.

Died, in Columbia, on the 15th instant, after a few hours illness, HUGH SMITH, son of Hugh S. and E. A. Thompson, aged six years, two months and sixteen days. —Charleston Courier please copy.

Two Dwellings to Rent.

A HOUSE on Henderson street, Eight Rooms; out-buildings in good condition. Also, a COTTAGE, Six Rooms, on Barnwell street. Rent low to an approved tenant. Apply to SAM. BEARD, March 21 stu2

TAKEN UP,

AT my place, about four miles from Columbia, as an estray, a RED COW, with a bell on. White forehead, marked with a crop and split in the right ear, and in the left a hole. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses. March 21 F. H. BARSH. 2

SWEET CIDER.

3 BARRELS just received and for sale by the gallon or barrel, by GEO. SYMMERS. March 21

FRESH CRACKERS.

MUSHROOM, Soda, Trenton Butter, Tea Crackers, Jumbles, &c., for sale by GEO. SYMMERS. March 21

BUTTER, &c.

2 FIRKINS Strictly Choice Orange County BUTTER, 1,000 lbs. Sugar-cured Strips, 3 Groces Extra Sugar-cured Hams, Standard and Fancy Groceries received daily, and guaranteed first class in quality and reasonable in price. March 21 GEO. SYMMERS.

Local Items.

THE BIRTH OF THE PHENIX.—To-day is the third anniversary of the incubation of our "bird of fire," as it was hatched in the little nest on Gates street, after many trials and tribulations, on the 21st of March, 1865—thirty-two days after the destruction of Columbia. A poetic friend thus chronicled the event:

"Kind readers, in the darkest hours
Our city e'er has known,
Her peaceful homes, her gardens fair,
With wreck and ruin strown.
Her commerce ruined, and her sons
Bowed low beneath the rod
Placed in affliction's chast'ning hand
By an omniscient God.

Her business marts, her gayest streets,
Were shrouded then in gloom,
And even stoutest hearts gave way
Before the threatened doom.

Grim poverty and hunger gaunt,
Spectres, till then unknown,
Stalked through our blackened,
crumbling walls,
And claimed us for their own.

'Twas then the fledgling Phoenix rose,
And made its first essay
On feeble wings, to greet with hope
The coming, brighter day!
Our city, 'Phoenix-like,' will rise
E'en fairer than before;
Our gardens and our pleasant homes
Will bloom and smile once more."

During these three years we have overcome many difficulties, and secured a permanent place of abode for our bird, from whence it is daily sent forth with its budget of news. And with this brief announcement of the return of the natal day of the paper, we close the subject; but with a gentle reminder to the few defaulting readers, that if they desire to continue receiving the visits of the aforesaid bird, it is absolutely necessary that they should drop in and pay.

The court of inquiry, as to the charges against Maj. Lee, of cruelty to convicts in the penitentiary, will assemble in Janney's Hall, on Tuesday morning next. Over 100 witnesses have been summoned.

Sergeant Bates will leave Nickerson's Hotel, on Monday next, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock, and arrive in Winnsboro the same evening; Tuesday, the 24th, he will reach Chester; Wednesday, the 25th, Fort Mills—stopping all night in each place; and Thursday, the 26th, at 3 o'clock p. m., will reach Charlotte, N. C. From there he will walk to Greensboro, occupying about three days in the trip; will then take the cars for Raleigh, returning to Greensboro by the same mode of conveyance; and from that point to Danville and Richmond, and thence to Washington, will "ride shank's mare."

Mrs. Onkes Smith persists in maintaining that it is "right, proper and delicate" for a woman to select her own husband and "propose" to the man thus selected, instead of waiting for him to propose to her. She waives quite right in all this; but what will the man thus "selected" think of it? That's the question which men, in general, would rather "pop" than have popped at them. Out of regard for those of her sex less favorably situated than herself, Mrs. O. S. ought to take this view of the case into consideration.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 5½ a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays, from 1½ to 2½ p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 2 p. m., and close at 9 a. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 10½ a. m., closes at 1 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5½ d. m., closes at 8 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published this morning for the first time: R. & W. C. Swaffield—The Largest, &c. Jacob Bell—Citation. Sam. Beard—Dwellings to Rent. F. H. Barsh—Taken Up. Geo. Symmers—Butter, &c. Nathan Davis—Aysgarth. Wm. Hood—Income Tax.