

By Telegraph.

The United States and Mexico.
New York, November 18.—The New Orleans Times, of November 5th, says, in relation to the rumors of naval and military preparations, &c., "we have information, which we are not at liberty to disclose, giving positive corroboration to these rumors, and we hesitate not to predict that unless the French troops are removed from Mexico before Christmas, there will be active intervention on behalf of the Liberals, and the traditional policy of the United States will be vindicated."

Heavy Rains in the North.
Boston, November 21.—A violent rain storm prevails. It is severe on the coast. No disasters reported.

New York, November 21.—Very high tides to-day, flooding the lower portion of the city and causing considerable damage to merchandise.

The Latest from Europe.
HALIFAX, November 20.—The steamship China has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 12th.

The Confederate steamer Shenandoah has been delivered to the American Consul and will be sent to New York. Captain Waddell, his officers and crew have been unconditionally discharged.

Earl Russell attended the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 5th instant, and paid a tribute in his speech to the memory of Lord Palmerston. He thanked God that the American war was over, and hoped that the Republic, freed from the sin of slavery, would prosper for centuries to come.

The commission for the trial of the Fenians opens on Wednesday, the 27th inst. Tom Sayers, the pugilist, is dead.

General Logan.

CHICAGO, November 18.—General Logan's intention is to make his future home in Chicago. He will not accept the appointment as Minister to Mexico, at least for the present. He has had no word from President Johnson since he was named for the place, and he regards his appointment as simply a marked demonstration in favor of the Liberal cause, and not made with the intent of having him proceed to Mexico to fill the duties of the mission.

General Logan has been made President of the Atwater Railroad Pump, of this city, and a movement is on foot among our leading citizens to present him with an elegant house, worth, say, \$25,000. No man better deserves such compliment from the loyal people of Chicago. I violate no confidence in saying that General Logan left the army financially quite poor.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Mr. Trescott, the agent of South Carolina, had an interview with the Secretary of War to-day, and received from him a copy of the order addressed to the tax commissioners, saying that the indefinite postponement of the sales of lands for direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts is intended to embrace all lands of whatever character and description, and therefore directing the commissioners to postpone indefinitely such sales in Beaufort, South Carolina.

There is persistent speculation among our citizens, who are nearly all politicians to a greater or less degree, as to the views of the President at this time concerning the Southern States. Doubtless he has been deeply disappointed in the failure of some of them to come up fully and promptly, without reservation, to what he desired them to do, to the end that the confidence they should repose in him would challenge the admiration of the Northern people and elicit the support of their representatives for his policy. When his requirements are complied with in letter and spirit by appropriate action, he will doubtless observe all of promise that has heretofore been inferred as to their being regarded as having entirely loyal relations with the Union. The radicals desire to keep out of Congress the representatives from Virginia, Tennessee, &c., but this cannot be done in consistency with the President's views.

That the radical disunionists will meet with no favor from him when they antagonize his views, I have not a shadow of a doubt. They are not his friends and never will be.

An article which appeared in the *Intelligencer* this morning, copied from the *New York Citizen*, which assails General Baker, the detective, creates much remark. General Baker's subordinates at the White House have been ordered away, and the President himself is said to have indulged in very severe strictures upon him to his face.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.—Common rumor, which flourishes in times of trouble and apprehension, asserts with great assurance, that the trains on the Blue Ridge Railroad are soon to be discontinued, and the rolling stock sold. If the reports we hear on this subject are true, we think it due to the public that the fact should be made known. And why it is, that a road, thirty odd miles in length, cannot pay expenses? Perhaps the Direction of the road can enlighten the public on this subject.

Our other burdens, grievous though they are, should not be increased by the destruction of all public transportation for this whole section, without an effort to stay it. Let those interested, (and who is not?) meet and devise measures of relief. Who will move in a matter so important? [Keowee Courier.]

A grand commercial banquet will shortly be held in Toronto. A large number of business men from the United States are expected to be present. The topics of discussion will be the reciprocity treaty, enlargement of the canal and building the Huron and Ontario ship canal.

Council Chamber.

COLUMBIA, November 24, 1865.

ON the first Monday in December next, an election will be held for one ALDERMAN in Ward No. 2, to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. S. Leaphart.

The following gentlemen are appointed Managers—election to be held at Dr. W. P. Geiger's: L. F. Hopson, A. R. Phillips, James Campbell. F. H. ELMORE, City Clerk.

Financial History—Suspension of Specie Payments in England.

This day's edition of the *Herald*, as will be seen, is partly composed of an epitomic history covering the suspension of specie payments in Great Britain from 1797 to 1819, including recommendations for final resumption in 1821, embraced in a report to the British Parliament, which was presented on the 6th of May, 1819, by a secret committee appointed for the purpose of ascertaining what legislation was necessary to alleviate the serious consequences that would be likely to follow a forced sudden resumption, or to report an act extending the time for a restoration to the metallic standard.

By this report, it will be observed that the first law authorizing the Bank of England to suspend specie payments for its notes, was passed by the legislators of Great Britain, and received the sanction of the Third George, as monarch, on the 3d of May, 1797; and that by supplemental acts of Parliament, to the number of eleven, the suspension was legalized and extended until May, 1821—embracing a period of twenty-four years.

When the bank was first authorized to decline the passing of mint issues over its counter in redemption of the notes, upon all of which the "promise to pay" was prominent, no panic was created thereby, and no financial disturbance heralded the event. Paper money, which became practically the legalized "coin of the realm," was as plentiful then there as now here, and the prospective success of the people elicited the admiration of the world. Everybody was flush with bank issues, the spirit of speculation was rife and rampant, the burdens of the war which was then raging with France were lightened, and prosperity seemed to fringe the entire kingdom. But when the public began soberly to consider upon the frailty of paper wealth, to seriously con their condition, and to look upon the thousands of speculative schemes engendered by the eagerness for easily acquiring fortunes, through the lenses of reason, their precarious position became apparent. Then commenced that series of financial disasters which drew eclipse shadows over England's advancement. Panics and revulsions, riots and bloodshed, running through a decade of years, succeeded, which shook the old kingdom, as by a Peruvian earthquake, from centre to confines.

The report being an authentic history, will be found to contain matters of interest to philosophic writers on domestic economy and financial propagandists. It contains the sentiments of some of the most prominent financiers in England at that time; and as the monetary condition of that country was somewhat similar to that of the United States at present, some profitable ideas may be obtained by a careful perusal of the evidence of those men. Mr. Alexander Baring, it will be observed, was of opinion that the operation of a reduction of the currency necessary for the purpose of resumption, would be accompanied with restraint and inconvenience to every branch of industry in the country, and that, if it were forced with a rapidity at all approaching to what would be required for the resumption within a year from the time (May, 1819,) at which the evidence was given, the injury that would be occasioned would be intolerable. Mr. Baring further says that the "consequences of a contraction or expansion of the amount of money in a country seem more felt during the progress of such contraction and expansion, than from any positive amount of money at any one given period. It is not of great importance what amount of money may exist in any country; but the question of whether it is on the increase or decrease, is one of great importance to every branch of its industry." Mr. Haldimand, one of the directors of the bank, thought that by a sudden reduction of the currency, every possible disadvantage and inconvenience to the public would arise, and he therefore recommended a gradual contraction. Mr. Gladstone, a prominent East India merchant and member of Parliament, gave an opinion that the influence which the reduction of bank issues would produce, would be of a secondary nature; in ordinary times, he said, the retirement of two or three millions of paper would not be felt, but that in the then existing state of trade of the country, after two or three years of much over-trading, (or speculation, he might better have said,) whatever would tend to narrow the means of circulation, would have a very depressing effect. Mr. Gladstone speaks of a contraction of two or three millions of pounds sterling, which is only about ten or fifteen millions of dollars, which, at this time, when considered in connection

with the aggregate circulation in this country, seems but a very small amount; but it must be borne in mind, that trade has increased immensely since that day, and that now the commerce of the United States alone, requires more capital than was necessary at that time to move the entire business of the world.

[New York Herald.]

Mr. Seward's Auburn Speech.

In respect to the attitude which will be assumed by Mr. Johnson's Cabinet in regard to the claims made upon the English Government on account of the depredations committed by Confederate cruisers, the language of the American Secretary may be regarded as re-assuring. A declaration that the President will conduct the settlement of those claims without compromising the national dignity and honor certainly seems not only to exclude the idea of having recourse to the *ratio ultima regum* in case the satisfaction of the demands made by the American Government is refused, but appears to contemplate the possibility of a course of action on the part of Mr. Johnson which, by some, might be interpreted as amounting to a concession. Mr. Seward and the other advisers of the President have long since had before them the voluminous correspondence which was published about a fortnight since in the *London Gazette*, and have probably come to the conclusion that the complaints addressed to the British Government were groundless, and the claims with which they were accompanied untenable. It is now placed beyond a doubt that it was the American Government which first created their opponents belligerents, not only by proclaiming a blockade of the Southern ports, but by proceeding to enforce such blockade before the English Government had accorded to the Confederates a belligerent status. It also appears that Mr. Seward himself was the first minister who, in an official despatch, made use of the word "neutrals," a term which can have no application except during the existence of a war.

The demand for compensation rests on grounds by no means so substantial as those on which the Spanish and Portuguese Governments based the claims which, in 1818, they submitted to the Government of the United States, and which that Government declined to satisfy. Mr. Johnson can scarcely deny the appositeness of a precedent created by one of his own predecessors, and we may, therefore, reasonably expect that the course resolved upon by the Government at Washington will be one which, "without compromising the national dignity and honor," will amount to a frank withdrawal of demands which could not equitably be sustained.

The language in which Mr. Seward treated the Mexican question was far different in its tone. "The influence of the United States on the international conduct of foreign States, particularly on the American continent," would, he told his hearers, "though impaired by the civil war, be now renewed," and "he expected to see republican institutions, wherever heretofore established throughout the American continent, speedily vindicated, renewed and invigorated." Unless Mr. Seward employs language for the purpose of concealing his thoughts, instead of expressing them, these words only admit of one construction.

It is no secret that the famous doctrine which has received the name of President Monroe is one which specially recommends itself to the national vanity, and any action taken by the Government with the view of upholding it, even though at the cost of a foreign war, would be viewed with almost universal satisfaction. Hitherto the American Government have contented themselves with refusing to recognize the new Mexican Empire; they have simply remained passive; but now, to quote the language of their spokesman, "their influence will be renewed." One can hardly suppose that a Cabinet Minister, even in America, would give utterance to what certainly sounds very like threats, if his Government had no intention of carrying those threats into execution; and when Mr. Seward declares that he expects to see a republic where an empire now exists, people are justified in thinking that those with whose intentions he must be presumed to be acquainted have resolved on endeavoring to effect that change.

American Ministers are so frequently betrayed into "bunkum," that we would willingly believe that in the present instance Mr. Seward had no other object in view than that of gratifying his audience by expressing sentiments which they would be sure to relish. But the Mexican question

is one, of all others, which ought only to be touched seriously. The present is certainly not the occasion which the Government at Washington would select for embarking in another war; and, whatever may be their designs, it is likely that the time for putting them into execution has not been determined upon. A distant policy must, however, be to a great extent dependent on the course of events, and we may be permitted to hope that, ere the subversion of the Mexican empire is resolved upon, the American people may be brought to regard in a different light the exclusive doctrine of President Monroe.

[London Morning Post, Nov. 4.]

Proceedings of City Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, November 22, 1865.

Present—His Honor the Mayor; Aldermen Bates, Blakely, Fisher, Glaze, Guignard, Geiger, Harris, Leaphart, Stork and Waring.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and, after the following corrections, were confirmed, viz: Allan Hardy, fined ten dollars, not thirty, as incorrectly stated in the last minutes.

The resignation of Alderman Leaphart, of Ward No. 2, was received and accepted; and the City Clerk instructed to advertise an election for one Alderman in Ward No. 2, to fill the vacancy occasioned by said resignation.

The petition of certain parties, praying that no tavern license be granted on certain parts of Taylor street, was received and referred to the Committee on License.

The following accounts were reported on by the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be paid:

Jacob Hussung \$60 80
Hopson & Sutphen 56 50

The following accounts were referred to the Committee on Accounts, to report at next meeting of Council:

John Alexander \$ 15 00
Wm. Simons 5 00
Columbia Phoenix 240 12

The various applications for license to retail spirituous liquors were referred to the Committee on License, to report at next meeting of Council.

The Committee on Streets submitted report, as follows:

The Committee on Streets, to whom was referred the charge of the Fair Grounds, respectfully report that they have examined the premises, and find the same in a very much abused condition. Some of the trees have been cut, and more or less of the fencing either used as fire-wood or appropriated for private purposes; the houses are much abused, and occupied by various persons, who have no authority to do so. We therefore recommend that the various persons who occupy the premises without authority, be notified immediately by the police to vacate the same forthwith, and that the same be rented immediately for one year to some responsible person. (Signed,) ORLANDO Z. BATES, C. W. WARING.

An ordinance prohibiting the erection of wooden buildings fronting upon Main or Richardson street, was taken up for the second reading; it was read the second time, passed, duly ratified, and became a law.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That delinquent tax-payers be allowed till the 7th day of December to pay their taxes. After which date the books will be closed, and executions be issued against all delinquents.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Streets be authorized to advertise the Fair Ground buildings and land for rent for twelve months, and to receive written proposals for the same up to Tuesday, 28th inst., when it shall be let to the highest responsible bidder.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Market be authorized to advertise to builders and contractors, for the erection of a shed or building as a temporary market.

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the City Council be appointed to memorialize the Legislature for aid for the city of Columbia, and they be instructed to ascertain the amount requisite to defray the necessary claims against the city. Also, to take in charge the application for the property on which the old market was built, and the removal of the same, and the application for the Columbia canal.

Committee appointed: Aldermen Fisher, Harris, Blakely.

On motion, His Honor the Mayor was added to the committee.

On motion, Council adjourned.

F. H. ELMORE, City Clerk.

For Sale.

TWO fine HORSES, suitable for saddle or harness. Inquire at Nickerson's Hotel. Nov 25 3*

Wanted.

THIRTY good HANDS. The best wages and rations given. For full particulars apply at this office. Nov 25 3*

WANTED.

By a gentleman and wife, two or three ROOMS, comfortably furnished. Private family preferred. Address "Dr. J. J. GOODWYN, Columbia, S. C." Nov 25 1*

Six Members

OF the Legislature can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by inquiring at this office. Nov 25 3*

Four Members

OF the Legislature can obtain BOARD and LODGING in a private family, by applying on Laurel street, second door East of Male Academy. Nov 25 2*

Auction Sales.

Spring Wagon, Horse and Cow.
BY J. G. GIBBES.
C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.
I WILL sell, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, in front of my store, at 10 1/2 o'clock,
1 One-horse Spring Wagon and Harness.
1 good Draught Horse.
1 " Mule.
1 Milch Cow. ALSO,
25 bbls. Apples. Nov 25 1

Furniture, Groceries, Mules, &c.
BY JAMES G. GIBBES.
C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.
WILL be sold THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, in front of Jas. G. Gibbes' store,
Marble-top Bureau and Washstand.
Safe, Wardrobe, Feed Cutter, &c.
ALSO,
Cheese, Butter, Lard, Herrings, Coffee.
AND AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,
A pair of splendid Mules, well broken to single and double draught, and one light Ambulance. Nov 25
Unlimited articles received up to hour of sale.

Tract of Land, 200 Acres.
By Levin & Peixotto.
ON MONDAY, the 4th December, at the Court House, we will sell,
A TRACT OF LAND, consisting of 200 acres, more or less, situated seven miles from Columbia, on the Camden Road, bounded by lands of Thomas Gates, sr., and James Dinkins and others. Particulars at time of sale—which will be positive—and terms cash. Nov 23 thsm

Household and Kitchen Furniture, China, Glassware, &c.
By JAMES G. GIBBES.
C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.
WILL be sold, on TUESDAY, November 28, at 10 o'clock, at the residence on Washington street, opposite the Orphan House,
The following articles of elegant and well kept FURNITURE, viz:
One splendid Mantle Mirror.
Set of elegant Parlor Furniture.
Handsome Book-case.
Mahogany Wardrobes.
Marble-top Bureau.
Washstand and Sideboard.
Large China Dinner Set.
Mattresses, Curtains, Bed Linen, &c.
ALSO,
1 fine 7-octave Piano, Chickering's make; Brussels Carpets, and numerous other articles pertaining to house-keeping; together with all the Kitchen Furniture.
N. B.—The Furniture can be inspected on the premises on the day preceding the sale. Nov 24

LOST OR STOLEN.

ONE BOX, containing Shoes and Dry Goods, at Hopkins' Turn-Out, on the 7th November, marked "H. Motes, H. T." Any information concerning the same will be thankfully received by the owner and the finder rewarded, if required.
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Nov 25 1* Newberry C. H., S. C.

Kerosene Oil!
LAMPS & CHIMNIES.
JUST received and for sale by
B. O'BRIEN,
South side Gervais street, near Assembly. Nov 25 2

JUST RECEIVED!
ON CONSIGNMENT.
1-8 CASK (25 gallons) directly imported GODARD BRANDY—the finest article of the kind ever imported to this market. At ISAAC MOISE'S, Plain st., next to J. G. Gibbes' residence. Nov 25 3

LAW BOOKS.
AN assortment of LAW BOOKS, including the SOUTH CAROLINA LAW and EQUITY REPORTS, in sets or volumes, can be found at R. L. BRYAN'S, one door East of Nickerson's Hotel.
Nov 25 4* J. J. McCARTER.

Fresh Goods.
500 LBS. choice BACON SIDES and SHOULDERS.
300 lbs. Fulton Market DRY BEEF.
20 bbls. Peach Blow POTATOES. For sale by
C. H. BALDWIN,
At the old stand of Allen & Dial. Nov 25 2

FRESH GOODS.
1 CASE "Bordeaux" OLIVE OIL—fine.
1 " Languedoc S. S. ALMONDS.
1 case SARDINES. For sale by
Nov 25 2 C. H. BALDWIN.

APPLES!
6 TIERCES FINE BUFF APPLES. For sale LOW by the quantity by
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
South side Gervais street, near Assembly. Nov 25 2

Special Notice to Delinquent Tax-Payers.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
COLUMBIA, November 24, 1865.
BY order of the City Council, the BOOKS of this office will be closed upon the 7th of December next. After that date, TAXES due the city will be collected through the usual forms of law.
F. H. ELMORE,
City Clerk. Nov 25 6

The Southern Guardian.
I PROPOSE to revive the publication of this journal, at Columbia, S. C., as soon as mail communications have been restored, and the necessary arrangements can be made. CHARLES P. PELHAM.
Newspapers in this State and elsewhere will oblige me by extending this notice. Nov 25