

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 A. M. Hon. William D. Porter, Lieutenant-Governor of the State, took the Chair, as President of the Senate, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, and addressed the Senate as follows.

SENATORS: It gives me great pleasure to renew my association with you. The duties of the Chair have always been most agreeable to me. They have been rendered so by the uniform kindness and courtesy of the members towards myself and towards each other.

I miss some of the old familiar faces, and I see others that are new to me. But we will not be strangers any longer, for we are all servants of the State, taking counsel together for her safety and welfare.

Mr. Kershaw, from the Committee on the Military and Pensions, reported a bill to re-organize the militia.

A number of reports of committees were received and disposed of.

The bill to establish a District Court, was discussed, amended, and made the special order for to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Townsend submitted the report of the Committee on the College, Education and the Legislative Library on the message of the Provisional Governor in relation to the South Carolina College.

The Senate proceeded to the first reading of a bill (from the House) to establish and regulate the domestic relations of persons of color, and to amend the law in relation to paupers, vagrancy and bastardy. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At the hour to which the House was adjourned, the Clerk called the roll, when the Speaker took the Chair, and a quorum being present, the proceedings were opened with prayer.

The Speaker announced the following as the result of the elections held yesterday for Commissioners in Equity, etc:

- Anderson—W. W. Humphreys. Barnwell—Jas. J. Patterson. Chester—Giles J. Patterson. Chesterfield—Jas. C. Craig. Colleton—Benjamin Stokes. Darlington—A. F. Edwards. Horry—Benj. E. Sossions. Marion—A. L. Evans. Spartanburg—T. Stobo Farrow. Union—J. L. Gant.

Register in Equity for Charleston—J. L. Gant. Register of Mesne Conveyance for Charleston—Henry Trescot.

Mr. Haskell presented the annual report for November, 1865, of the Trustees of the estate of Dr. John De La Howe.

Mr. Gayer presented the petition of Wm. Whaley, Chas. D. Carr, E. S. Colcock, E. M. Seabrook and Thomas D. Eason, for incorporation of the Deep Water and Western Railroad Company.

Mr. Wannamaker presented the petition of T. J. Goodwyn and others to change an election precinct in Orangeburg District.

Mr. Wallace presented the petition of Wm. B. Hunt, Secretary of State, praying compensation for services, expenditures and losses sustained in preserving the public records of the State.

Mr. Bachman presented the memorial of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Columbia, praying the aid of the State in rebuilding the city.

Mr. Warley introduced a resolution, which was agreed to, that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire and report whether, under the various Acts incorporating railroad companies within the limits of this State, this General Assembly has power to establish a schedule of prices for freight and passage over said roads.

Mr. Walker introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, that the election precincts in Chester District, known as Blacktocks, McKeown's Store, and Caldwell's, be discontinued, and that a new election precinct be established at David Moffet's Store, to be called Moffet's Store.

Mr. Keitt introduced the following preamble and resolutions; which were ordered for consideration to-morrow:

Whereas, The people of South Carolina have, in Convention assembled, by the insertion of a clause in the Constitution of the State, acquiesced in the action of the United States Government in the abolition of slavery in the State;

And, whereas, The General Assembly of the State of South Carolina have, in good faith, agreed to and ratified the amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, whereby slavery is abolished within the United States, and wherever the United States has jurisdiction;

And, whereas, The people of South Carolina have, in every way, declared their acquiescence in the results of the late war, and have given the President of the United States, and his administration, every assistance in support of his policy of reconstruction, whereby peace and harmony and prosperity may be restored to the whole country;

And, whereas, The people of South Carolina are anxious that their Government, under the new Constitution, may be projected at once, and may move off without any embarrassment in her new career, and that civil law may be restored to the State;

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, respectively ask that his Excellency, the President of the United States, will, at the earliest day possible, withdraw from the State all United States troops now occupying different posts in this State, and confine them to the fortifications to the sea-coast, necessary to the defence of the country.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State, be requested to transmit a certified copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to his Excellency the President of the United States.

Mr. Walsh introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of the Poor, for Horry District. Reports of sundry committees were presented.

A bill to repeal the usury law of this State—which had been made the special order of the day for this day at 12 o'clock M.—was read the second time, discussed and sent to the Senate.

The House proceeded to the consideration of a bill to establish District Courts; also, a bill to amend the Criminal Law; which had been made the special order of the day, for this day, at half-past 12 o'clock P. M.; were discussed, and made the special order of the day, for to-morrow, at 1 o'clock. Adjourned.

The Next Congress.

The session which commences on Monday next, will be one of the most important ever held. Anything, therefore, relating to the men who compose it, or which will serve to throw any light upon their probable action on the questions arising, will be of interest to the public.

We have reached a critical period in our history, and upon Congress, in a great measure, rests the decision whether the late insurrection is to be followed by another revolution and domestic anarchy, or whether with the downfall of the rebellion is to commence an epoch of greater prosperity and firmer union between all sections than heretofore.

The republican party proper have a large majority in both houses of Congress. It was this party that had control of the Government and wielded its power during the late war. They announced, both by resolutions in Congress and Executive proclamations, that they were prosecuting the war for the preservation of the Union, to prevent its being broken into fragments.

It was denied over and over again that any State had the right to secede. They declared also that all the efforts of the Southern States in that direction were illegal in toto, and therefore, an insurrection against the Government. The rebellion has been crushed, the insurrection subdued, the armed forces engaged have been either captured, surrendered or dispersed.

Having accomplished this, will Congress now allow the country to be immediately restored by the admission of the Southern representatives, or postpone it to some future day, and thus keep the country in an unsettled condition for some time to come? If the latter, our domestic as well as our foreign relations will be seriously complicated, commerce crippled and our financial affairs imperiled.

As already stated, the republicans have a large majority in Congress and will be responsible for the measures adopted. The members were elected before the present political issues arose. All the issues of the canvass at the time of their election have passed away by the collapse of the rebellion. It is therefore impossible to tell the precise course which they will pursue upon the great question of restoration, which will now mark the dividing line, except it may be with such men as Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, who have publicly announced their policy.

That there will be a marked difference in the course in Congress of members of the republican party is plainly evident. A disagreement has already developed itself to a considerable extent. President Johnson was elected by the same party and upon the same issues that Mr. Stevens was, but their avowed policy at the present time in reference to the treaty of the Southern States is directly antipathetical. The whole question as to the action of Congress, then, is, does Andrew Johnson represent the views and policy of the republican members, or is Thaddeus Stevens, with his radical, extreme ideas, the true exponent of that party? In looking over the tabular classification of the members of the House of Representatives, published elsewhere, we find that, excluding the eleven Southern States which were engaged in the rebellion, there are one hundred and eighty-four members. Of these one hundred and forty-three were elected as Republicans and forty-one as Democrats of various shades. With some half a dozen exceptions, all of both parties take their seats with the avowed purpose of supporting the Southern policy of the President. Whether this is mere pretence, or the real determination of the members, time alone can determine. According to the best information that we can obtain up to the present time of writing, the following is the real position of the members: Conservative Republicans, 65; Radical Republicans, 83; War Democrats, 30; Copperheads, 10; Southern secessionists 54.

The first four classifications are the only members who will have a vote on the admittance of the Southern representatives. It is believed that the conservative Republicans and Democrats will sustain the policy of restoration marked out by the President, and that the radical Republicans will oppose it. As it is impossible to obtain correct data in regard to the position of all, a direct application of the above test may show a larger preponderance of the conservative element in the Republican party, or vice versa.

Much will depend upon the form in which the question of admitting the Southern representatives comes up as to how the Republican party will divide on that question, as divide it must in some form. If, for instance, an attempt is made to declare that the Southern States are so many conquered territories, and, therefore, out of the Union, those favoring that policy as against the President's will be a mere faction. The same will be true in regard to an attempt to keep the Southern members out of Congress until their respective States give the negroes the privilege of the elective franchise. Very few members from the North will presume to take that stand, in the face of the developments in the Northern States during the last few months. But when we come to the question of receiving the South in full fellowship just as it stands now, the result is more doubtful, and the position of a majority of the Republicans somewhat problematical. The extreme men of that party desire to delay re-organization, while the President would settle the country, and lay the foundation for prosperity at once. The former would plunge us into untold evils of domestic and political anarchy, and threaten us with financial

ruin, while the latter would give us peace, domestic tranquility and commercial prosperity. The whole country has been in turmoil, excitement and unsettled for five years, the people in suspense, unable to tell what the next day might bring forth. They are anxious for quiet. Our commercial and mercantile interests have been in a state of uncertainty. But under the policy marked out by the President, everything is beginning to revive, and our business men are looking forward with better and brighter faces. Will Congress destroy their anticipations, or make them a reality? Its decision is not only important in regard to the interests of the country, but upon that decision rests the life or death of the Republican party, inasmuch as that party will be held responsible for the action of Congress. The Republican party now occupies the position and has the prestige to become the ruling power of the nation for years to come. If the Republicans in Congress rally to the support of the policy already commenced by Andrew Johnson, the fate of the Democratic party will be forever sealed, while the Republican will be the party of the country for the next quarter of a century. But if, on the other hand, they follow the lead of such fanatics as Stevens, Sumner, Wade and Chandler, then the Republican party will receive its death-blow in the house of its pretended friends, and the Democracy will be again placed in power. The people are anxious and are hoping and praying for an early re-adjustment of all our internal difficulties. Will the Republicans in Congress grant them that boon, or force them to look to the Democracy for the accomplishment of this end? This is the position in which the members of Congress will find themselves when they assemble on Monday next.—New York Herald, 27th ult.

Washington News and Rumors.

R. M. T. Hunter, the rebel Brigadier-General Roane, of Arkansas, were at the Attorney-General's office on Monday, urging their claims for pardons.

Eleven hundred dollars has been paid to Mrs. Washington, widow of Lewis Washington, a Confederate officer, in compensation for household property seized and sold during the war.

General Butler is seen flying about the War Department and White House in a manner that indicates that he has work on hand. Mr. Stanton compliments his eminent legal attainments.

William Procher Miles, of South Carolina, called upon the President yesterday, to urge action in his pardon case. "Two of his colleagues," he said, "had been pardoned—Messrs. Boyce and McQueen—and he was anxious to get his, as he was desirous of embarking in business." The President told him he could do the latter without any pardon.

The New York Times' correspondent says: "The reported release of Messrs. Mallory, Yulee and Lubbock, and other prominent participants in the rebellion, is untrue. Strong efforts are being made in behalf of Yulee and Mallory, but there are particular reasons for holding on to them for the present."

The correspondent of the Herald says: "Robert Heth, committed to the Old Capitol with Taylor, for appropriating to their own use about twenty thousand dollars of the specie belonging to the rebel government, and which fell into their hands after the capture of Richmond, was on Monday released from the Old Capitol by order of the Secretary of War, H. Hitchcock and C. Molans were also released and turned over to the civil authorities."

The President is relieving Virginia from military rule as fast as possible.

The British Minister has formally claimed three hundred and sixty hogsheads of tobacco which have been stored in Richmond for some months, and which were about being removed by government agents to New York under the confiscation law. The French Minister also claims this tobacco as belonging to August Belmont, agent of the house of Rothschilds. The French Consul at Richmond protested against its seizure by the government some time ago.

The President has just issued an order releasing from Fort Pulaski the rebel Secretary of War Seddon and Judge Magrath, of South Carolina. The order did not emanate from the Adjutant-General's Department, but came direct from the President. Hence arose the contradiction of previous reports that they had been released.

The correspondent of the Tribune says: "The President had a lengthy conversation on Saturday with Mr. Colfax and General Grant on national affairs. The details have not transpired, yet it is known to have been in the main a full and frank discussion of the arguments for and against speedy reconstruction. This was done in the most friendly temper, and with entire unreserve and personal cordiality. The interview is deemed important, as setting at rest the imputations so freely made by Southern sympathizers that the President had taken offence at Mr. Colfax's recent speech, and that there were to be hostile divisions between the executive and legislative branches. The President has hitherto believed immediate restoration judicious, while Mr. Colfax prefers delay. Mr. Colfax's faith in his position waxes stronger, while the recent action of the Southerners themselves has done much to undermine the President's previous convictions."

The relations between Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales continue to be commented on in the clubs and the social circles of London. The Prince gave umbrage to her majesty and to many other people by giving a ball on the night after Lord Palmerston's death, a frivolity which, however, could only have been the result of thoughtlessness, since the late Premier was much more admired by the future king than by the present Queen. Her majesty, however, punished this want of decorum toward the most popular statesman of this century, by foridding the Prince to appear on her behalf at Palmerston's funeral, and appointing the Viscount Bury in his stead.

During a funeral in Westminster Abbey, a man stole Ben Johnson's skull from his coffin. The antiquaries are on his track.

Local Items.

GROCERIES AND FAMILY SUPPLIES.—Messrs. Calnan and Kreuder again call the attention of our readers to their ever-increasing supply of groceries, provisions, &c. A call at their store will convince those who doubted that they can be supplied.

Messrs. Muller & Senn invite the citizens generally, and all their country friends, to give them a call. It is hardly worth while to direct attention to their advertisement, as it is nearly conspicuous enough to be seen by a "blind man on a galloping horse."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—Trinity Church—Rev. P. J. Shand, 10 1/2 a. m., and 3 1/2 p. m.

Marion Street Church—Rev. C. H. Pritchard, 10 1/2 a. m., and Rev. E. G. Gage, 3 1/2 p. m.

Baptist Church—Rev. J. L. Reynolds, 10 1/2 a. m., and Rev. C. H. Pritchard, 3 1/2 p. m.

St. Peter's (Catholic) Church—Rev. J. J. O'Connell, 10 1/2 a. m., and 3 m.

Presbyterian Church—Rev. George Howe, 10 1/2 a. m.

The congregation of the Washington Street Church—Rev. W. T. Capers—worship on Sabbath afternoon in the Baptist Church.

Toys.—Mr. C. S. Jenkins is making extensive arrangements for the reception of "Santa Claus" and all his attendants, by laying in a supply of toys, in great variety—common as well as fine—and expresses a determination to suit the pockets and tastes of one and all. As toys have been scarce articles during the last four years, we prophecy for Mr. Jenkins a "run" on his stock that will materially reduce it, and of course, at the same time, line his pockets. Just take a look at his stock; he will take pleasure in showing it. Mr. J. will please accept our thanks for his remembrance of our little ones.

A rule applies to the redemption of United States Treasury notes that all should understand—that is, if a portion of the note be taken off, and the principal part be presented for redemption, deduction is made in proportion to the amount of the note that is missing; if only a corner is torn off, deduction is made accordingly. Whether this is matter of law, or mere regulation of the Department, we do not know; but it is well for all, especially the laboring masses, to bear it in mind.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published this morning for the first time: Muller & Senn—Groceries, &c. —Yarn. A. R. Phillips—Furniture, &c. Calnan & Kreuder—Groceries, &c. Geo. Schofield & Co.—New Goods. C. S. Jenkins—Toys. Levin & Peixotto—Building Lot. —Mules, Horses, &c. W. A. Harris—Real Estate for Sale. —Commission Agent. Lumsden & McGee—Com. Merchants. —Agents Glass Factory. John H. Heise—Horses for Sale. D. Wyatt Aiken—\$150 Reward. Meeting True Brotherhood Lodge. City Fire Department—Meeting. Nomination of James Campbell. James H. Baldwin—For Sale and Lease. Declination of R. C. Shiver. Dr. W. P. Geiger—New Drug Store. Wilbur & Son—Earthenware, &c. Mrs. R. Latta—Handsome Furniture. Gen. Ames—General Orders No. 34.

A supplement to the London Gazette contains further additional correspondence between Mr. Adams and Earl Russell relative to the departure of cruisers for the rebels from England. Russell repeats the argument that the British Government acted upon precedent, and supplies memoranda showing that steps were taken to prevent and punish breaches of neutrality. Every representation of the American Minister was considered immediately and referred, when necessary, to the law officers without delay.

A party, in charge of Mr. C. J. Lorigan, Civil Assistant Engineer, from the United States Engineer office at Hilton Head, arrived in Savannah on Friday, by order of Brevet Maj. Gen. Seur, United States Engineers, to make surveys of Fort Jackson and Battery Lee, Fort Pulaski and the Eastern end of Tybee Island. These will complete the surveys for proposed permanent fortifications for the defence of the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

A gentleman just arrived in New York from Colorado, by the overland route, speaks of a horrible sight witnessed on the prairie, where a small emigrant train had been attacked by the Indians, and an old man captured, who was tied to a wagon and burned to death. The body was found the next morning with an arrow driven into each eye. Gen. Connor was in favor of extermination.

The Macor Telegraph, of the 24th, says: "It is authentically stated in this city that the Hon. Robert Toombs, who had been concealed for months in one of the adjacent counties, has eluded his pursuers, escaped across the country, and made his safe exit from the port of New Orleans for foreign parts."

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

The Future of South Carolina. It is agreed on all hands that the change in our system of labor, produced by the result of the late war, must necessarily work a change, not only in our system of agriculture, but cause us to bury our pursuits and seek new instrumentalities to develop our producing capacities. Governor Orr, in his inaugural address, gives the subject the attention it deserves, and makes some suggestions which, as soon as practicable, we hope to see generally adopted by the people of the State. He tells them—and tells them truly—that their "first great want is enterprise and industry." This is too true of the people of this State. They have never evinced much of either of these indispensable elements of prosperity and success. This is doubtless owing, in a great measure, to the principal avocation of the wealthy and those of more moderate means—viz: planting; but the old system of extensive planting and holding large estates but poorly cultivated, must undergo material modifications; the lands must be more thoroughly tilled and improved, and to effect this, skilled labor and productive industry must be induced to come among us, and the rich rewards of an extensive infusion of these elements in our new operations, will amply repay any individual diminution in the number of acres a man may have been able heretofore to boast that he possessed. Further—the infusion of these fixed elements of prosperity will have a beneficial effect upon our own people, and especially upon the rising generations. Drones and idlers cannot find a congenial home among our industrious and working people. The good example of the latter class will be contagious, and false pride, which too frequently prevents men from working, will finally fall before the hard knocks of honest toil, and the ceaseless teachings of untiring energy and persistent industry. The good time will then come when no man, whatever may have been his birth or ancestry, or whatever may have been his former position, will be ashamed to labor with his hands, or teach his children to earn an honorable livelihood. When we have done these things; when we have invited labor and mechanical skill among us by proper inducements; when we have shown to the world that we are determined to turn over a new leaf in our industrial pursuits, and practically evinced an improvement in our stock of energy and enterprise; when we have thrown off the easy but lazy habits of past affluence, and set to work in earnest, then, and not until then, will we realize the glorious and prosperous condition which Gov. Orr predicts as that of new Carolina.

Two Valuable Tables.

We find published in the Charleston News the two subjoined tables, which will prove highly valuable for future reference in the adjustment of debts and claims. They ought to be cut out and preserved:

VIRGINIA TABLE, Showing the value of One Dollar in Gold as compared with Confederate Treasury Notes during each month of the war, from May, 1861, to April 1, 1865.

Table with 5 columns: Year, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865. Rows for months from Jan to Dec.

GEORGIA TABLE. The following Table represents the valuation of Confederate money in Gold, from January 1, 1861, to May 1, 1865, inclusive, and from 1st to 15th of each month, at Augusta, Georgia.

Table with 2 columns: Year, 1861, 1863. Rows for months from January to June.