

# COLUMBIA.

Sunday Morning, Dec. 24, 1865.

## Christmas.

As Christmas day falls on Monday, and, therefore, we publish no paper until Wednesday, it is but proper to say a few words. We—none of us—can have a joyous holiday, under the circumstances. But we can do this—aid and co-operate in keeping order. To this end, and to this alone, must the efforts of all good citizens be directed.

To all our readers we tender congratulations of peace, "so-called." We do not believe that we will have peace until the radical majority is overwhelmed in the National Congress, by the prompt and vigorous action of President Johnson. He is Commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States, and will, unquestionably, see that his policy is effected.

On this festive occasion, we wish we could get rid of politics. They are nauseous to us, as we are sure they are to most of our readers. On the first of January, 1866, we are of opinion we will have a different and more favorable tale to tell. A merry Christmas to all!

## Foreign Relations.

A Washington correspondent says that the French Minister has become quite alarmed respecting the answer Secretary Seward sent to the Emperor's letter asking for the recognition of Maximilian's government in Mexico, and as much so with reference to the resolutions lately introduced into Congress on the subject of the Monroe doctrine. It is understood the Secretary has left for New York, where he will remain until he hears from the Emperor.

Advices from Havana and Vera Cruz state that additional forces are being forwarded to Mexico, twenty-five hundred French troops had already arrived at latter port. Latest intelligence from Paris states that six thousand French soldiers had embarked for Mexico. It would seem that Napoleon has anticipated and is preparing to meet the policy of the United States in reference to the Mexican Republic. Letters from New Orleans, dated the 12th instant, states that an old and estimable citizen of New Orleans returned from Matamoras; was intimate there with French officers. He says they fully anticipate war between France and the United States, and believe it will commence on the Rio Grande. They already have a plan of the campaign mapped out, which anticipates the sudden crossing of United States troops over the Rio Grande on pontoons, they will then abandon Matamoras and the Rio Grande, and fall back on Monterey, which will be held as a strategic point. These officers claim to be thoroughly informed as to all the means the United States have at their disposal here and in Texas for an advance into Mexico.

A Vera Cruz letter says troops from France continue to arrive, six hundred more disembarking on the 2d instant, who were immediately sent into the field.

There is great anxiety to ascertain what will be the ultimate action of the United States in regard to Mexico. Among the Imperialists they were greatly excited by the last news informing them that General Grant had publicly expressed sympathy with the Republican cause; that General Logan was appointed Minister to the government of Juarez; that Sheridan's army was on the Rio Grande, and was being reinforced.

The French officers and soldiers in the Imperial army openly express strong hatred for the United States, and desire to fight Americans.

Two important decrees were lately issued by Maximilian. One of them extends for fifteen days from the 25th of November, the time in which the soldiers of President Juarez's Government have for laying down their arms, to be granted amnesty; and another ordering a general draft for his army throughout Mexico.

The following appointments of Assistant Assessors for the Third Collection District in South Carolina, have been made by the President, viz:

- Richland—John B. Black, Andrew G. Baskin.
- Lexington—Eolivar J. Hayes, Godfrey Leaphart.
- Edgefield—Richard C. Griffin, James O. Ferrell, William W. Adams.
- Abbeville—George Allen, John H. Marshall.
- Newberry—John S. Hair, Benson Jones.
- Fairfield—Richard W. Gaillard, Robert Hawthorne.
- Chester—Thomas M. Graham, William Butler.
- Laurens—James M. Boyd, James J. Shumate, Homer L. McGowan.
- Anderson—Thomas S. Crayton, William E. Walters, J. Scott Murray.
- Pickens—Washington E. Holcombe, Benjamin F. Morgan, James E. Hagood.
- Greenville—William Goldsmith, Henry M. Smith, William T. Shumate.
- Spartanburg—Joseph M. Elford.
- Union—J. W. McClure, John C. P. Jeter.
- York—H. P. Adicks, Robert M. Wallace, Walter B. Metts.

## Will Prices Decline?

The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that though all classes of dry goods show a decline, "that it does not follow from any known facts that staple goods may not be as high in the spring as they have been this fall. Producers will crowd their looms, and a dull opening may create a panic in prices; but the causes which have stimulated and sustained the speculators of the last two years, are by no means removed or in process of removal." On the same subject, the *Financial Chronicle* says: "Goods of all kind are rapidly accumulating, very much against the wishes of holders. The bottom is not yet reached, but a further reduction of five or seven per cent. will bring about a reaction, and the trade which will surely follow that reduction will soon clear the market of the present accumulation. Prices are not yet down to those of the last week in August, at which time trade commenced so briskly. The long period of dullness which has followed the unwarranted advance of September and October, will suggest more cautiousness should trade again spring up."

## List of Acts passed by the Legislature.

- An Act to make appropriations for the year commencing 1865.
  - An Act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1865.
  - An Act to organize the Executive Department of this State.
  - An Act to postpone the lien of the State on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.
  - An Act to provide for the election of Tax Collectors for the Districts of Darlington and Chesterfield.
  - An Act to incorporate the South Carolina Land and Emigration Company.
  - An Act to amend the License Laws.
  - An Act to amend the law, known as the Stay Law.
  - An Act to provide for the issue of bills receivable, in payment of indebtedness to the State to the amount of \$500,000.
  - An Act to change the time for holding the election for Sheriff of Williamsburg District.
  - An Act to incorporate the Deep-Water and Western Railroad Company.
  - An Act to incorporate the Ashley River Saw Mill, Timber and Lumber Company.
  - An Act to incorporate the Charleston Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.
  - An Act for the relief of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company.
  - An Act to lend the credit of the State to secure certain bonds to be issued by the South Carolina Railroad Company, and for other purposes.
  - An Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds, wills, choses in action, and other papers and records lost during the recent war.
  - An Act to amend the charter of the Charleston Gas-light Company.
  - An Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act in relation to the Southern Express Company, and to provide additional remedies for the default of common carriers."
  - An Act to incorporate the Charleston Dredging and Wharf Building Company.
  - An Act to extend to the Camden Bridge Company the time within which to rebuild their bridge.
  - An Act to establish regulations, for the purpose of preventing the spread of Asiatic cholera in this State.
  - An Act to amend the charter of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.
  - An Act to authorize farmers and planters to give their books in evidence in certain cases.
  - An Act for the relief of the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company.
  - An Act to incorporate the village of Kirkwood.
  - An Act to incorporate Schiller Lodge No. 30, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State of South Carolina, located in the city of Charleston.
  - An Act to amend and renew the charter of the Calhoun Insurance Company of Charleston.
  - An Act to establish the University of South Carolina.
  - An Act to amend "an Act to incorporate the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company, to be located in the city of Charleston."
  - An Act to provide for the drawing of Juries in certain cases.
  - An Act to incorporate the Palmetto Savings Bank.
  - An Act to incorporate the Charleston Savings Bank.
  - An Act to incorporate the Ireland Creek Timber Cutters' Company.
  - An Act to declare certain streams not navigable.
  - An Act to amend the charter of the Edisto and Ashley Canal.
  - An Act to renew the charter of the Mount Pleasant Ferry Company.
  - An Act to establish certain Roads, Bridges and Ferries.
  - An Act to incorporate the German Immigration Land and Trading Company of Charleston.
  - An Act to regulate the distillation of Spirituous Liquors.
  - An Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act to alter the law in relation to last Wills and Testaments, and for other purposes, ratified the 21st December A. D. 1858."
  - An Act to provide for the appointment by this State of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.
  - An Act to incorporate the Rose Mill Manufacturing Company.
  - An Act to provide for the re-organization of the Militia.
  - An Act preliminary to the legislation induced by the emancipation of slaves.
  - An Act to amend the Criminal Law.
  - An Act to establish and regulate the domestic relations of Persons of Color, and to amend the law in relation to Paupers and Vagrancy.
  - An Act to establish District Courts.
  - An Act to authorize the sale of the Columbia Canal.
- The Sixth United States negro regiment is said to have mutinied at Helena, Arkansas, and killed their Colonel, named Bowen.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The despatch to the Governor of Alabama, excites much comment in Republican circles, and there is a feeling that the President is trying to force his plan of early reconstruction through.

Thaddeus Stevens' speech in the House last evening had but few admirers, even among his personal friends. Any bill based upon the speech will fail. Raymond desires to reply to him.

General Logan is still here, and undecided respecting the Mexican mission. It is given out semi-officially at the State Department that there is no danger of a rupture with France. The President sustains the Seward diplomacy.

Alley's resolution on currency contraction gives great satisfaction at the Treasury Department.

The President's Message, enclosing the reports of General Grant, General Howard, &c., on the condition of the South, has been read in the Senate, and is very conservative.

Mr. Sumner pronounced it a white-washing message, only paralleled by that of Pierce on Kansas.

General Grant's report is exceedingly conservative, agreeing fully with the President's policy. He says that the South is loyal and anxious to rejoin its old place in the Union.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, is expected to speak this afternoon in favor of immediate admission of the rebel States. Four of the New York Republicans stand with him.

The proclamation announcing the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, in which the President recognizes all the Southern States, and withdrawing the Military Governor from Alabama, is the principal theme in both Houses of Congress to-day. It is in direct antagonism with the views of Congress.

It is alleged that Mr. Harris, member from Maryland, in taking the oath committed perjury. The matter has been referred to a committee for investigation.

It is whispered here that information of an important character has been received in Washington concerning the complications on the Rio Grande with the French, of a serious nature. The report has thus far taken no definite shape. The House has passed the bill authorizing all roads across the States to carry freight, mails and passengers in spite of any State regulation to the contrary. It is a hit at the railroad between Washington and New York.

LATER.—The President to-day, in reply to a resolution of the Senate of the 12th instant, communicated a message to that body, stating that the rebellion waged by a portion of the people against the properly constituted authorities of the Government has been suppressed, and that the United States are in possession of every State in which the insurrection existed, and that as far as could be done, the Courts of the United States have been restored, the post-offices re-established, and steps taken to put into efficient action the revenue tax of the country.

He says that as the result of the measures instituted by the Executive, with the view of inducing an assumption of all the functions of the States, the people of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee, have organized their respective State Governments, and are quietly yielding obedience to the laws and Government of the United States with more willingness and greater promptitude than, under the circumstances, could reasonably have been expected.

The proposed Amendment to the Constitution has been ratified by each one of the States mentioned, except Mississippi, from which no official information has been received.

The President says: "From all the information in my possession, and from that which I have recently received from the most reliable authority, I am induced to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is surely and rapidly merging itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representation, connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious restoration of the relations of the States to the National Union."

Lieutenant-General Grant's report, which the President transmits to the Senate, briefly reviews his tour of inspection throughout the South, and states he is satisfied the mass of thinking men in the South accept the present situation of affairs in good faith. He says he was pleased to find that the leading men whom he met not only accepted the decision arrived at as final, but that now, that the smoke of battle had cleared away, and time has been given for reflection, the decision has been a fortunate one for the whole country. He also says there is such universal acquiescence in the authority of the General Government throughout the section of the country visited by him, that the mere presence of a military force, without regard to numbers, is sufficient to maintain order. The good of the country and economy require that the force left in the interior, where there are many freedmen, should be white. He further remarks:

"My observations lead me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States are anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible, and that whilst reconstructing they want and require protection from the Government."

The report is very interesting, and furnishes many favorable facts in regard to the condition of affairs in the Southern States, and shows throughout a friendly feeling towards the South.

"THE FINEST COUNTRY IN THE WORLD."—General Shelby, late of the Confederate army, writes from Mexico as follows:

Cordova, Mexico, October, 1865.  
MY DEAR M.: General P., and the balance of us returned yesterday from a three days' tour over the Valley of Cordova. Let me say to you I was raised in the best part of Kentucky, lived in the best part of Missouri, and I tell you honestly it is the best country I have ever seen. Sugar, tobacco, coffee, corn, cotton and rice grow as finely upon it as in any country in the world. I only regret that I am without language to describe it as it should be.

I shall, on to-morrow, select a portion to locate upon, and go to work.

THE JAMAICA INSURRECTION—TERRIBLE FATE OF THE INSURGENT NEGROES.—Some of the English journals denounce the horrible massacres committed by Governor Eyre and the planters of Jamaica. One of them remarks:

"The accounts of the exploit of troops are just like the accounts of sportsmen popping away at pheasants in a preserve, and when, after a month of it, on the 7th ultimo, the new pit, dug at Morant Bay, for negro bodies, was filled without any, the general opinion of the disappointed English settlers is reported by the Jamaica Standard's reporter as a universal verdict of 'too soon,' in which he himself heartily concurred. The *Daily News* says that if a thousandth part of the tales narrated with heartiest applause by the Jamaica papers are true, then 'hell itself has broke loose in that wretched island. But the demons are not the blacks, who burst into the sudden fury of a single day, and never afterward offered the remotest show of resistance.' It is said that fifty lives have been taken for every white person killed or wounded in the *emende*."

A war of races is the only kind which is worse than a war for religion.

PHILADELPHIA SPIRIT.—The La Pierre House, one of the largest and most aristocratic hotels of that city, has been closed up on account of the exorbitant rent asked by its owners. Philadelphia is getting to be a one-horse place for business, as its moneyed men have all gone into "union leaguism." The property holders are all squealing about their taxes, the result of their own folly.—*Washington Union*.

A fire broke out on the 16th, in Chicago, a building at the corner of Lake and Franklin streets, which communicated to a six-story marble building immediately West, and thence to the corner of Lake street. The building was completely gutted. The total loss amounted to about 250,000, one half of which is insured.

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 hymenial tendency. White teeth and a pure breath! What heart can resist them? †

## COMMERCIAL.

CHARLESTON, December 22.—The receipts of cotton still continue light, and for the week we note the arrival of 233 bales of Sea Island, and 2,100 bales of upland. There has been much demand, and with the limited stock on sale, purchasers from day to day have generally taken all that was offered. The market was active yesterday, and sales were taking place at 44¢ for middling to strict middling, and 46¢ for good middling. Sea Island has receded in price, and we now quote \$1@1.50 for low mains to choice Sea Islands.

## COTTON STATEMENT.

	S. Pd.	Up'd
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865	362	1,610
Receipts from Sept. 1 to Dec. 13, 1865	1,583	35,966
Receipts from Dec. 14 to Dec. 20	233	2,100
Total receipts	2,178	39,676
Exports	S. Pd.	Up'd
Exports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 13, '65	1,594	26,756
From Dec. 15 to Dec. 21, 1865	271	1,987
Total exports	1,865	28,743

Stock on hand 313 10,933  
About 1,000 bushels of rice have reached this market since our last; we quote clean Carolina 11¢@12¢.

About 800 bbls. of rosin and spirits have been received recently, and sales have taken place at \$12@15 for No. 1; \$8.50@9 for No. 2, and \$5@6 for No. 3 rosin. Spirits of turpentine, 65¢ per gallon.

We have had no addition to our stock of corn and oats, and no wholesale transactions to report. Corn may be quoted at \$1.18@1.22, and oats at 65¢ per bushel.

An arrival during the week has added some 4,600 sacks to previous stock, and may be quoted at \$2.60@2.75 per sack from on shipboard.

Freights to Liverpool are dull at 3d. for upland and 1½ for Sea Island. The rates to New York are 4¢ per bale by steamer; by sailing vessel 3¢ per pound. A large amount of bent railroad iron is being shipped to New York at \$3 per ton. Boston vessels are getting 1¢ per pound on cotton, and to Philadelphia 3¢.

Bills of exchange on England are being sold at 68@68½. Sight drafts on New York are purchased by the bankers at 46½ per cent. off, and sold at 3 to par off.

Gold is purchased by the brokers at 45, and sold at 46@47.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Cotton firm, at 50¢. Naval stores dull. Gold 163.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour inactive—high grades firm. Wheat firm. Corn declined 1/2¢. Oats scarce. Provisions neglected. Sugars drooping. Whiskey dull.

## Plantations to Rent.

ON the 1st MONDAY in February, at Columbia, by order of the Executor of the late James O'Hanlon, will be disposed of to the highest approved bidder, the LAND belonging to said estate, for the year 1866, and known as the Singleton and Log Castle Tracts. They are superior cotton and grain lands. 60 or 70 hands can be advantageously employed on the Singleton place, and about 25 or 30 at Log Castle. W. A. HARRIS, Agent.  
Dec 24

## F. Lance & Son,

Auction and Commission Agents,  
OFFICE for the present, Senate street, opposite Dr. Shand's Church.  
Having fine sales-rooms, where Furniture can be sold to an advantage, respectfully solicit sales.  
Tuesdays and Thursdays are sale-days.  
Dec 24

## Local Items.

Liquor dealers are notified of the publication of important orders in this morning's issue. These orders will be enforced.

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

DR. M. M. COHEN.—We direct attention to the advertisement of Melvin M. Cohen, on Assembly street. He is prepared to furnish customers with a supply of everything needful for the holidays. The impression was, that it was he who was selling out and removing to Charleston, which we take occasion to correct. His father, Dr. P. M. Cohen, at the end of Lady street, is selling out at cost. Melvin M. Cohen remains with us, and has made Columbia his permanent home.

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

- Sulzbacher & Co.—Display of Fire-works.
- Christmas Toys, &c.
- H. W. Rice—School for 1866.
- W. A. Harris—Plantation to Rent.
- Jas. G. Gibbs—Spirituous Liquors.
- Auction Sale.
- F. Lance & Son—Auction & Com. Merc'ts.
- Melvin M. Cohen—Goods for Christmas.
- H. T. Poake—Schedule S. C. R. R.
- C. J. Bollin—S. C. Railroad.
- Notice of Furniture.

## SHIP NEWS.

### PORT OF CHARLESTON, DEC. 22.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.  
Schr. R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, New York.  
WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.  
Bark Sarah Payson, Payson, Liverpool.  
Bark Flora, Hubbard, Baltimore.  
Spanish bark Paquits, Valles, Barcelona.  
Schr. J. M. Houston, Gray, Philadelphia.

## MARRIED.

On the evening of the 21st instant, by the Rev. William T. Capers, Mr. JAMES H. DISEKER and Miss C. J. CATHCART, all of this city.

## NOTICE!

MAYOR'S OFFICE.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 24, 1865.  
ALL parties selling SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, by retail or otherwise, in the city of Columbia, are notified that sale of the same must be STOPPED, until after MONDAY, January 1. Persons not obeying this order will be arrested and prosecuted by the city authorities.  
By order of Council.  
Dec 24 JAS. G. GIBBES, Mayor.

## School for 1866.

I WILL open a SCHOOL in Columbia, on MONDAY, January 8. The year will be divided into four terms, of eleven weeks each. Students prepared for any College or University.

TERMS.—Primary English, \$8 per term; English, including Mathematics, \$10; English, Latin and Greek or French, \$12.50.

Necessary absences of more than one week per term, deducted. For further information, apply to me, at Dr. John LeConte's.

REFERENCES.—The Faculty of the University of South Carolina.  
Dec 24 H. W. RICE.

## Headq's District of Western S. C.,

FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., December 23, 1865.  
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 59.

For the purpose of preserving the peace, and for the security of person and property, the Brevet Major-General commanding hereby orders, in conjunction with, though subordinate to, the City Council, that all sales of spirituous liquors, in the city and its vicinity, be suspended until after Monday, January 1, 1866.

Violation of this order will be immediately followed by arrest, and such other steps as may be necessary to compel compliance hereto.

When the soldiers of this command, and the freedmen, are not concerned, the parties will be turned over to the City Council, or be subject to its orders.

By order of  
Brevet Major-General A. AMES.  
J. A. CLARK, Capt. 15th Maine Vols., A. A. D. C. and Act. Ass't Adj't Gen'l.  
Dec 24

## NOTICE.

## For Christmas!

THE public are respectfully invited to the select stock of

- GROCERIES,
- PROVISIONS,
- FANCY ARTICLES,
- DRUGS,
- MEDICINES,
- CONFECTION'Y,
- LIQUORS,
- TOYS, &c.,

To be found at the old stand of

MELVIN M. COHEN,

Assembly street, West side,  
One door from Pendleton street.  
Dec 24