The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 464. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches

BERLIN, February 12.—The Conference of the South German States have adopted an army system similar to that of Prussia.

FLORENCE, February 12.—The Cabinet Ministry of Italy have all resigned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12.—In the new Turkish Ministry, about to be created, ALI VIZIER FRUAT will be Foreign Minister.

LONDON, February 12—Noon.—5-20's, 73 3-16; at Paris, bonds 82¾; Frankfort 76¾; Consols 91.

The great Reform demonstration yesterday and last evening passed off enthusiastically and quietly. From representations made to Government, serious Fenian riots were feared in Chester, but the authorities were watchful, and no outbreak occurred.

LONDON, February 12.—The apprehended riots at Chester failed. The city is quiet.

PARIS, February 12.—The American squadron will visit Cherbourg during the Exposition.

MADRID, February 12.—The Queen will open the Cortez on the 30th of March. There is a rumor of the proposed imposition of a forced loan.

LONDON, February 12—Evening.—Consols 90¾; 5-20's 73 3-16; at Frankfort 76¾; at Paris 82¼.

Congressional

WASHINGTON, February 12.—In the Senate, a Bill retiring the Compound Interest Notes, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Commerce Committee reported favorably upon a Bill amending a Bill, affording safety to passengers on boats propelled by steam.

Mr. MUERILL introduced a Bill, regulating the distribution of the Freedmen's Bureau fund.

The Judiciary Committee were directed to report upon the expediency of a Constitutional Amendment, extending the Presidential term to six years, and forbidding a re-election: also abolishing the office of Vice-President and the Electoral College.

The Bankrupt Bill was taken up. Mr. SUMNER urged his test oath amendment. A lengthy discussion took place on the affairs of the South. Mr. HOWARD stated that he had learned from a gentleman, just from Texas, that fifteen murders had been committed, and no convictions. Senator DOOLITTLE defended the South.

Mr. CHANDLER gave notice of a Bill repealing the tariff, and establishing a uniform tariff of fifty per cent. *ad valorem* on all importations.

The Bankrupt Bill was passed by a vote of 20 to 10.

Mr. WILSON introduced a Bill granting pay for Quartermaster's stores taken from loyal people. Committees were to be appointed from each State, to whom all claims were to be referred. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senate is in session to-night.

In the House, the Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a rebate of 10 per cent. of the tariff on all goods imported in American bottoms.

Mr. ELLIOTT's Bill was resumed, and amended by striking out the provision for one representative of Congress. A long colloquy ensued; the Democrats asking time for debate. STEVENS ineffectually asked a postponement for consideration. His motion was rejected by a vote of 40 to 30. BOYER and HARDIN spoke against the Bill. ELLIOTT read a letter from JULIAN NEVILLE, a grand-son of the old Revolutionary NEVILLE, appealing for a loyal government in Louisiana; also a resolution from the Southern Loyalist Association, endorsing the Bill. The House passed the Bill by a vote af 118 to 49. The following Republicans voted nay: BAKER, BINGHAM, KUNKENDALL, SHILLWELL, THAYER and WHALEY. The consideration of STEVENS' Bill was resumed, and the House adjourned.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in its decision in the MAGRUDER case, states that on his being admitted to practice in the United States Court, he took the oath of allegiance, and subsequently became a Confederate officer. In extenuation of his breaking that oath, Mr. MAGRUDER plead that he believed he owed fidelity first to his native State, and next to the Federal Government. This, Judge CARTER maintained, was in itself a bar to his admission, even if the Test Oath did not exist. The constitutionality, propriety and necessity of oaths was held to be undoubted, and the Court did not argue their mandatory character. The Supreme Court's decision was held to be inapplicable in the present case; and Mr. MAGRUDER's application was rejected.

The Committee to investigate Custom House frauds at Boston show doubtful practice, implicating four Government officers; $500,000 having been compromised for $100,000, of which only $50,000 reached the Treasury. The Committee say and insist that the example thereby exhibited is a dangerous one, and the precedent, if it shall go unchecked and unrebuked, will demoralise, if not debauch, the whole public service of the country.

Major-General MOWER, Bureau Commissioner of Louisiana, was assigned to duty according to his brevet rank. General KIDDOO, Bureau Commissioner of Texas, was relieved and ordered to report to the General Commanding the Department of the Lakes. General JEFF. C. DAVIS, Bureau Commissioner of Kentucky, has been relieved.

The Republicans are far from hopeful of getting ELLIOTT's Bill through the Senate in time to become a law of this session. It is popular with them, being considered the initiatory step they expect to apply to all the States.

From New York.

NEW YORK, February 12.—S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co.'s establishment, corner Broadway and Leonard street, was burned. Loss one million dollars. The building erected for the Society Library Association, was totally burned. Loss $350,000.

Mexican News.

WASHINGTON, February 12.—The Mexican Minister discredits the reported defeat and capture of President JUAREZ.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, February 12.—The brig *F. W. Rowland*, from Savannah, was burned at sea; crew saved.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Stock market active. Five-twenties, coupons '62, 109. Money 6 per cent. Gold 136⅜. Exchange, 60 days, 108⅜; sight 109¼. Flour dull and declining. State $9 10a11 80; Ohio $11a13 25. Wheat dull, in buyers' favor. Corn dull and 1 cent lower. Oats dull and drooping. Pork dull and declining. New Mess $20 75a20 80½. Lard dull; bbls. 11¼a13. Whiskey active; in bond 32a33. Peas quiet. Cotton quiet and steady at 33 cents for Middling Uplands. Freights steady. Frights on Cotton per steamer ⅜ of a cent.

[EVENING DISPATCH.]

Money closed very easy, with an abundant supply and a light demand. Call loans range from 4 a6, and prime discounts from 7a7½. There was more activity in Gold this afternoon, and the advance was 137¼. Foreign Exchange was weaker under a prospect of a shipment of bonds. Banker's Bills 108½a108¾. Stocks—No change; Governments stronger during the afternoon, and maintained the improvement at the close. The speculative feeling at the Mining Board increased; business large, with a general improvement in prices. Cotton active and firmer; sales 2200 bales; Middling Uplands 33. Flour active, at a decline of 5a10c. Corn declined 1a2c.; quoted at 111 a118½. Provisions dull and declining. Whiskey firm. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 67a67½. Freights quiet and firm. Cotton, per sail to Liverpool, ⅜c½.

BALTIMORE, February 12.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat scarce, inactive and nominal. White Corn $1 05a1 06; Prime Yellow steady at 96a 97c. Oats 57c. Whiskey $2 20a2 25. Coffee firm; Rio 13½a13¾ gold, in bond, for prime cargoes. Sugar steady and inactive at 10¼a10½c. for fair to good refining. Clover seed dull at $8 50a8 75. New Flaxseed $2 75.

CINCINNATI, February 12.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm. Corn dull and lower. Oats dull and nominal. Rye firm. Whiskey 25, with small demand. Provisions dull, and holders more anxious to realize. Lard 12a12¼. Groceries steady.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—Sales 85 hhds. of Tobacco, at prices ranging from $2 25@17 75. Market active. Super Flour $10. Prime Wheat $2 85. Corn, shelled, in bulk, 68@70. Oats 63@64. Mess Pork $21. Bulk Shoulders, packed, 8¾; Bacon Shoulders, packed, 10@10½; Bacon Clear Sides 13 @13½; Bacon Hams 15@16. Lard, tcs., 12½. Whiskey, raw, $2 25. Prime New Orleans Sugar 14½. Coffee 24½@26½. Cotton 28@29.

MOBILE, February 12.—Sales of Cotton 3500 bales; Middling, 30½a31. Receipts 879 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, February 12.—Cotton firm and unchanged; sales 4800 bales; Low Middling. 30½a 31. Sugar firm; Fair, 13¼. Bank Sterling, 46½.

Our Washington Letter.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS.]

APPROACHING DISSOLUTION—THE AGONIES OF AN EXPIRING CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The people at large, if they have not entirely given over the profitless occupation of conning Congressional reports, will not have failed to notice that there is unusual spirit and temper prevailing in the Reconstructive Councils of the National Legislature, this fortnight past. As intimated in my last letter to the NEWS, many of the Radicals are in great distress at finding themselves so near the end of their Congressional tether, and yet without a policy to show their constituency for the restoration of the Union. It is upon this *coterie* of members whose terms expire on the fourth of March that THAD. STEVENS has addressed himself with special reference to making their fears subservient to the better judgment they really entertain, and in this line he has been partially successful, but again only to be met by his unforgiving antagonist, Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio. The signal defeat of STEVENS' "Enabling Act," about a week ago, made it easier for the opposition to gather strength on the occasion last evening of his second abortive attempt to provide for the military government of the South. It was easy to see last evening, as the hour approached, according to previous understanding, when a vote would be demanded, that "OLD THAD" was bound up in its success, and nerved to a pitch of anxiety, that could scarcely be refrained from breaking forth in vehement sneers upon the cowardice of his political fellows. And when he did come to trust himself to close the debate, it was painfully apparent that the most devilish of that old man's passions were warring upon his discretion, and causing the wan frame to twitch and tremple like an aspen. On the whole, this occasion was not the least impressive scene of the House, and many, both occupants of the floor and the galleries, who initiated their observation of the National Congress with the beginning of the 39th session, regard it as the most solemn and seemingly portentous moment of these very troublous councils. Imagine "old THAD" choking with passion, and in the full realization that his last scheme for yoking the South is foiled by members of his own party, who have not a straw's care, in the premises, beyond a desire to break down the STEVENS' leadership and substitute their own. Filled with considerations like these, and smarting with the knowledge that whatever he dictated in the way of reconstruction must be consummated before the 4th of March next, or else be scattered to the winds by the incoming Radical chieftains, LOGAN and BUTLER, STEVENS rose to demand the "previous question," and the voice that followed faltered and shook as it said "I have seen enough of this House, and, as I have heretofore noticed, it is demoralized so far [laughter] that there is not enough of the spirit that sent us here to carry out the will of the people, and perfect the legislation which the people expect. I have, therefore, no sanguine hope that this bill is to be forced upon the country or upon gentlemen. There are words and letters in the bill, [alluding to Mr. BINGHAM's criticism of it], from the first through the whole alphabet, which some friends object to and carp at, and make an excuse for their attacking it. I was quite sure, when the last bill for reconstruction was before the House, that its commitment to the committee to which it was sent would be its death. I know not whether it is the desire of the House to pass any such bill, or to disperse, go home, and leave the President triumphant. I am quite sure that much of the opposition on both sides of the House comes from a modification of views coinciding with the President's views, and that his arguments have convinced many gentlemen that his theory is the true one. [Great excitement among members, most of whom were standing in order, the better to hear and witness what was going on.] I am unable to learn to what extent that has prevailed, but after the previous question shall have been voted upon I shall be better satisfied as to whether it is worth while to proceed farther in any attempt by Congress to resist the power of the President, or whether it is our duty, like humble Christians, to submit to the power that has conquered us, and allow the Southern people to remain in their present condition. I hope the previous question will be sustained, and I now move it."

You have already noted how the House heretofore refused to second the demand of the previous question by a vote of sixty-one to ninety-eight, and later, how RAYMOND and BANKS, each for himself, declared, with very popular effect, that they were not to be driven, nor implicitly led, by the gentlemen from Pennsylvania. To-day the Representative Chamber has been thronged to note the next phase in the discussion, and to see whether "old THAD" had really, as it seemed, fired his last shot and given up the battle, when brought to grief last evening. The result has been the recommitment of the Bill with the sundry amendments and substitutes called out during the last day or two, to the Committee on Reconstruction, or, as Mr. STEVENS himself remarks, consigns it to "the tomb of the Capulets." And STEVENS, poor old man, who had but to command at the commencement of the session, and it was done, is now shorn of his strength, and with few of the poorest tacticians of his party that will do him reverence. Altogether, it must be conceded that there is a God-like fatality attending the efforts of this Congress, which, of a surety, must bring the country nearer to regeneration and the grace of the olden time, if made properly available by the President and his advisers.

THE STATE AND FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS OFFERED THE SOUTH.

I do not know how you will regard the new policy of the Administration, which had been first presented to South Carolina and her adjacent sisters, in the guise of an amendment to the Constitution of the State. Practically, however, the main proposition is to allow your negroes to vote, or lose them in the basis of representation, and this done, look to a cordial welcome in the Halls of Congress! Upon this feature of the subject, I have but one opinion, and that resolves itself into something like this: If you care to concede the proposition for itself alone, do so, by all means—enfranchise the darkies, and point joyfully to the fact that having complied with the terms proposed, you are, therefore, nominally possessed of a basis of national representation founded upon a universal count. But never, amid any such felicitations, conceive the idea that Congress will live up to principles of such an agreement, however, it may hold out the snare to its embrace on the part of the South. To that complexion have they come, in these Congressional haunts, that neither the word or bond of either branch of the Government Legislature is of the estimation of a hair in binding them to an honorable fulfillment of any portion of the agreement to which Congress becomes a principal, by the terms offered you. Beware of yielding so hopeless a faith.

IMPEACHMENT.

The Judiciary Committee still continues to shake its gory locks, and advance vague accusations in the matter of impeachment. The only two witnesses that have been sumoned by subpœna to testify before it is that precious scamp and popular Northern detestation, Ex-detective LAFAYETTE C. BAKER, formerly the head and front of Secretary STANTON's spies for designating the class of people which it would be advisable to consign to Fort Warren and other pleasant Federel retreats for indiscreet Northerners during the war. The other is SCOVILLE, a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and who stood out so long last fall when there was a tie vote upon electing a substitute to Senator STOCKTON, just then deposed from the Senate by the Radicals. SCOVILLE, for that act of neutral devotion, expected to get a Government office, failed, and is here to depose against the President in the matter of preparing articles of impeachment. BAKER, it will be remembered, was apprehended last summer by the President engaged in "shadowing" the White House with his detective force, and even secretly scanning Mr. JOHNSON's own movements, whenever occasion offered. It was under this embarrassing discovery that Secretary STANTON was obliged to disband the defective force and dispense with even so valuable an' auxiliary as BAKER. The latter now turns up to aid in the conviction of the Executive. Singular coincidences these, very! VIDEX.

Impo tant Debate in the House of Representatives—The Bill to Deprive the Southern States of Civil Government.

In the House of Representatives last Friday, the following debate occurred, which is significant in the allusions made by Gen. BANKS to the possibility of some arrangement with the President, as well as in the lack of confidence manifested by THAD. STEVENS:

Mr. Stevens rose at half-past three o'clock to second the previous question. He said there were but eight days for legislation this side of a veto, and therefore he deemed it his duty to move the previous question.

Mr. Banks asked Mr. Stevens for permission to make a remark, while Mr. Eldridge was appealing to him from the Democratic side of the House. At this moment the members were manifesting intense interest, and were gathering around in the neighborhood of Messrs. Banks and Stevens, and the excitement seemed to be shared by the spectators in the crowded galleries.

Mr. Stevens yielded to

Mr. Banks, who said, Mr. Speaker, I would not oppose a vote by the House on this question at this time if I did not think there was an opportunity to do more toward the settlement of the difficulties in which the country is involved than we are doing at this time. I believe that a day or two devoted to the subject of the reconstruction of the Government will bring us to a solution in which we shall agree, in which the people of the country will sustain us, and in which the President will give us his support. If we shall agree on a measure satisfactory to ourselves, and in which we shall be sustained by the people, and if the President shall resist it, then we shall be justified in dropping the subject of reconstruction and considering the condition of the Government in a different sense. [Sensation.] I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to devote a day or two to the question of reconstruction of the Government, leaving the administrative questions go for a little time. We will give him time to consider them all. Let us bring the subject to an issue before the people of the country, as to whether we can act with the President in the measures necessary for the restoration of peace and prosperity to the country, or whether we shall be compelled to consider the condition of the Government in a different sense and in a different way. I hope that the gentleman will allow that debate, or if he do not, that the House will not sustain the previous question.

Mr. Eldridge made an appeal on behalf of members on the Democratic side, who wished to place on record their protests against this measure, knowing that the decree had gone forth for the passage of the bill.

Mr. Stevens (referring to Mr. Banks), said, sneeringly: Mr. Speaker, I have not the advantage which the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts has, of the secret negotiations from which he expects such perfect harmony between the President and the Congress of the United States within a few days. If I had that advantage, I do not know what effect it might have upon me. Not having it, I cannot, of course, act upon it. I should be very glad to afford time to give the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Eldridge] and others an opportunity for discussion; but the question of reconstruction has been already discussed. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Eldridge] says that the decree has gone forth that this bill is to pass. I do not know that, sir.

Mr. Eldridge. I only supposed so.

Mr. Stevens. I have seen enough of this House; and, as I have heretofore noticed, it is demoralized so far [laughter] that there is not enough of the spirit that sent us here to carry out the will of the people, and perfect the legislation which the people expect. I have, therefore, no sanguine hope that this bill is to be forced upon the country or upon gentlemen. There are words and letters in the bill, [alluding to Mr. BINGHAM's criticism of it], from the first through the whole alphabet, which some friends object to and carp at, and make an excuse for their attacking it. I was quite sure, when the last bill for reconstruction was before the House, that its commitment to the committee to which it was sent would be its death. That was a civil bill, proposing civil government for the South. It was objectionable; I know not why. It was objectionable to a very large number of gentlemen, and it went to the tomb of the Capulets. We have attempted in this bill to give protection, as a police matter, to the Southern States, and to prevent murders, robberies, exiles and slavery there until we can have time to form civil institutions more in conformity with the genius of the Government. I know not whether it is the desire of the House to pass any such bill, or to disperse, go home, and leave the President triumphant. I am quite sure that much of the opposition on both sides of the House comes from a modification of views coinciding with the President's views, and that his arguments have convinced many gentlemen that his theory is the true one. [Great excitement among members, most of whom were standing in order, the better to hear and witness what was going on.] I am unable to learn to what extent that has prevailed, but after the previous question shall have been voted upon I shall be better satisfied as to whether it is worth while to proceed further in any attempt by Congress to resist the power of the President, or whether it is our duty, like humble Christians, to submit to the power that has conquered us, and allow the Southern people to remain in their present condition. I hope the previous question will be sustained and I now move it.

Mr. Banks rose and said that the allusion which the gentleman had made to him justified him in asking a moment's time.

Mr. Stevens signified that Mr. Banks might go on.

Mr. Banks—In the remarks which I made, Mr. Speaker, I had no allusion to any negotiations with the President. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] knows more of his opinions than I do, and will yield to his policy much sooner than I shall. [Expressions of encouragement to Mr. Banks, and of satisfaction with the last remark.] I spoke in good faith to the House, asking for time to debate this question. My reason for it has been on the simple idea, which every member can understand, that the measures which we propose, and one of which is now before the House, depend for their efficacy on being enacted by two-thirds of the two Houses against the executive branch of the Government. My belief is that we cannot carry on the Government of the United States in that way—that we must have laws in which the Executive will co-operate in order to make those laws effective. If, after we, the representatives of the people, have agreed as to what laws are necessary to secure the peace of the country and to maintain the existence of the Government, and after the people have sustained us in those laws, the President refuses cooperation, it is our duty to the country to drop the question of reconstruction, and to proceed to the consideration of the position and purposes of the President himself. I repeat my expression of belief that we can, before this session closes, come to such conclusion as will compel the President of the United States to sustain us in our action, or as will justify us in adopting another course if he refuse. I have no negotiations with the President, nor do I know his opinion; and in the vote which I shall give on this question, neither the gentleman from Pennsylvania nor any other man has a right to assume that I accept the President's policy in the slightest degree. I hope for a change of his position, and I think that is not impossible, and is worth trying for.

At the suggestion of Mr. Schenck, Mr. Stevens consented to strike out the word "regular" before the word "army" in the bill, as there was only one United States army.

The House proceeded to vote by tellers on seconding the previous question—the Democrats voting solidly against it with a sufficient support from the Republican ranks to make the negative vote 98 against the affirmative vote of 61. The result seemed to give more than the usual satisfaction to the winning side.

The effect of the vote was simply to leave the bill open to discussion.

In the same debate the following important (if true) revelations were made as to the views of leading military officers:

Mr. Farnsworth followed on the same side, referring to what Mr. Le Blond had said about this bill being the death-knell of civil liberty. He said that if civil liberty meant the right to slaughter, and slay, and destroy at pleasure, then he trusted that this was its death-knell. The bill was framed for the purpose of protecting all the people in the insurrectionary States; and the necessity for it was found in the fact that there was at present no protection in those disorganized States afforded by the Courts and civil tribunals. The power of the Courts and of such Governments as they had set there was in the hands of disloyal and unrepentant rebels, who still held the same views, the same hatred of loyal men and of the institutions of the Government as they had during the war. The bill was in accordance with the views of Generals of the army who had experience in the South—Schofield, Thomas, Baird, Wood and Sickles—and he believed that it was in accordrnce with the views of the distinguished commander of the army. In reply to Mr. Shellabarger, who said that it was very important that that statement should go before the people, Mr. Farnsworth repeated it.

Mr. Le Blond asked him whether he understood him as saying that General Grant approved this measure?

Mr. Farnsworth had not said so, but had expressed his belief that it was in accordance with General Grant's views.

Mr. Le Blond said that he supposed the gentleman did not claim that he had any personal knowledge on this subject.

Mr. Farnsworth said he did not.

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE.—The Catholic *Mirror* contains a letter from the Right Rev. Dr. LAMY, bearer of the dispatches of the Council of Baltimore to the Pope. It is dated Rome, January 12th. Dr. LAMY writes as follows:

The Holy Father was rejoiced and highly pleased with the Council of Baltimore, and also to hear many particulars I gave him about the progress of our church in the United States; but what pleased his Holiness most, and gave him great consolation in the midst of the troubles with which his paternal heart is afflicted, was the letters addressed to him by the fathers of the council. He spoke of it in the highest terms. His expression in Spanish was the following: "Hermosa, Carta, hermosissima; en pocas sententias has hecho la historia de mi vida—Beautiful letter, most beautiful; in a few sentences they have written the history of my life." The holy father speaks the Spanish very fluently, and in three audiences I have had already, he used that language. On the third instant I had the honor of serving his mass, and of assisting him at the altar. I handed him myself the beautiful copy of the decrees, so nicely bound, and he admired it very much: "Que cosa, tan bellas hacen in America!—What beautiful things they make in America!" said his holiness, looking at the volume, turning it over, and opening it. * *

The late Council of Baltimore has produced a wonderful effect, not only in Rome, but also in France and Ireland. The other evening his eminence Cardinal Barnabo said to me: "The Catholic Church has a grand arena in the United States of America; it is very consoling," he added.

THE Radical papers which have considered the new plan of adjustment, almost unanimously disprove of it.

Their pet project at present is the "military plan" by which civil law is to be destroyed in ten States, and the will of ten Brigadier-Generals substituted.

In the debate in the House, Thursday, on this measure, Mr. Rogers said:

"He declared that, rather than see military government established in this country, he for one would use the power which the Almighty had given him in resisting the invasion of his liberties. If this thing were continued, it would bring on a war that would rock the land like an earthquake. If Congress thus undertook to ride over the Supreme Court and over the Constitution, then, unless the people had become slaves, and were unfit to be freemen, they would not submit without resistance, even though it cost their blood. ('Your neck!' Mr. Thayer interpolated.) He was not willing to submit to the galling yoke of despotism. If that were treason, then, in the words of Patrick Henry, he would say, 'Make the most of it.' If the people of the South were not already so oppressed and broken down as to be unable to defend themselves, and if they had the blood of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and the sages and heroes of the Revolution, they would protest, as their fathers had protested, by their blood against the despotism of King George.

"He hoped the President of the United States would resist. He hoped that, before he submitted, he would use all the military power which the Constitution had given him to compel traitors and disunionists to obey the law. If Andrew Johnson would submit to see the country destroyed, his name would go down with ignominy to posterity as a living libel, a coward, and a traitor."

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—A Washington correspondent of the Rochester *Democrat* furnishes the following information, from official sources:

"There are in the command of Gen. Thomas the following national cemeteries:

"At Natchez, one of six acres, containing 2500 dead.

"Vicksburg, one of twenty-five acres, containing about 15,000.

"Memphis, twenty-five acres, about 12,000 graves. The dead from Columbus, Kentucky, to Helena, Ark., along the Mississippi, are gathered here. From Helena to Grand Gulf they are interred at Vicksburg.

"Corinth has one of twenty acres, containing about 6000 graves.

"Pittsburg Landing, twelve acres and 4000 graves. This contains the dead from up and down the Tennessee River. Fort Donelson, twenty acres, and 3500 graves, containing the dead of that field and all along the Cumberland below Nashville. Nashville, sixty-two acres, 18,000 graves. This contains the bodies from many hospitals and a wide region of country.

"Stone River, sixteen acres and 5000 graves. Chattanooga, seventy-five acres and nearly 12,000 graves. Knoxville, four acres and 3000 graves.

"Marietta, Ga., twenty-five acres and 10,000 graves. Andersonville, about 15,000 graves. Millen, 1000 graves; small enclosure; Savannah, 3000 graves; Cumberland Gap, Ky., 350 graves; London, 300; Mill Springs, over 500; Perryville, 1200; Camp Nelson, 1500; Lebanon, 750.

"In city cemeteries there are collected at Covington, Ky., 600 dead; Lexington, 1000; Richmond, 500; Danville, 400. At Columbia, Tenn., there are 1200 graves.

"At Montgomery, Ala., about 500 graves; in Mobile, 1000."

COLORED PASSENGERS IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Senate of Pennsylvania has passed the following bill:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That on and after the passage of this act any railroad or railway corporation within this commonwealth that shall exclude, or allow to be excluded by their agents, conductors or employees from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars thus set apart any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall for such reasons compel or attempt to compel any person or persons to occupy any particular part of any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be liable in an action of debt to the person aggrieved in the sum of $500, the same to be recovered as actions of debt are now by law recoverable.

SEC. 2. That any agent, conductor or employee of any railroad or railway corporation within this commonwealth who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars set apart for the accommodation of passengers any person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall refuse to carry such person or persons on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), nor less than one hundred dollars ($100), or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three (3) months, nor less than thirty (30) days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

DISTRESS IN LONDON.—We find in the London *Times* the following account of the sufferings of the laboring people in some of the waterside districts in East London:

At certain doors in those districts are to be seen, daily, crowds of men jostling, striving, almost fighting for admission—to what? What is the strong attraction? A favorite actor, a popular parson, a sensational sponter, a prize fight, or a rat hunt. No, it is to gain the privilege of breaking hard stones for two or three hours in a cold, muddy yard attached to the parish work house, for the reward of three pence and a loaf of bread.

These men, too, are not clad in the usual stone yard apparel, they wear good coats—rags are scarcely to be seen. They are men who, not very long ago, were earning from 18s. to 21. weekly, to whom the very mention of the work house would have been contamination; and here they struggle and wrestle for its most meagre advantages.

The savings banks are exhausted—no wonder, after fifteen, twenty and even thirty weeks' absence of regular wages. The Trades' Unions at Poplar have given £500 towards the relief of the distress. Private charity is never wanting when required. Too surely is it required now. It will stand in the starvation gap for a time. But what next, and next?

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.—The following sums were paid as compensation for personal injuries to passengers by the thirteen leading railway companies of Great Britain in 1865: Caledonian, £12,849; Great Eastern, £21,996; Great Northern, £22,887 (this sum includes also the amount paid for damage and loss of goods); Great Western, £40,061; Lancashire and Yorkshire, £24,708; London and Northwestern, £30,728; London and Southwestern, £25,000 (this sum includes also the amount paid for damage and loss of goods); London, Brighton and South Coast, £4,564; Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire, £6,483; Midland, £25,958; Northestern, £14,355 (this sum includes also the amount paid for damage and loss of goods); North British, £4,621; and Southeastern; £70,726.

IRISH LANDS.—Lord Defferin writes to the London News; "Five-and-twenty years ago the area of uncultivated land in all Ireland only amounted to 5,300,000, and at this moment there are only about 4,000,000 of acres in that condition. Of these 4,000,000 2,500,000 consist of bog and mountain land, so barren as to be reported by Sir R. Griffiths unfit even for pasture; so that instead of there being 7,000,000 of acres of waste land to be improved, as has been stated, there only remain about a million and a half improvable even for pasture."

ABANDONED MINES.—During the past year Cornwall, England, suffered severely by the suspension and entire abandonment of a large number of mines. In the extreme western district alone the following were among the misfortunes which occurred: Wheal Hearle, stopped after an outlay of £8000; St. Just United, worked under the Limited Liability Act, was suspended after an outlay of about £25,000; Wheal Heath, on which above £30,000 was expended, was entirely abandoned, as was also Trelowth, after an outlay of nearly £40,000.

NOVEL STYLE OF SKATING.—A Glasgow paper says: "On Wednesday thousands enjoyed the healthy and exhilarating exercise of skating on Loch Burnie. Among those on the ice a young lady skater attracted great attention. She had with her a large Newfoundland dog, and attached to the collar round the animal's neck was a pair of reins; these she held in her hands, and the dog directing her course on the ice, she in this way skipped along in very swift and graceful style.

WAR AND WOLVES.—A considerable invasion of wolves has been noticed for some time past in the forests of Belgium. For many years these animals had not been in such numbers in the Ardennes. This emigration is attributed to the late war between Austria and Prussia. The wolves hunted from the forests of Germany and Bohemia by the movements of the troops and the thunder of the cannon, went to seek in Belgium order, peace and daily food.

LACONIC BUT SATISFACTORY.—The following mode of testamentary conciseness is the will of the late Mr. Sergeant Storks, of London: "I leave to my son, Robert Reeve Storks, all my personal property absolutely, which is not specifically bequeathed. To Kearns £50 a year. Sir Henry and Mary are provided for. Tom I omit, as he possesses a fortune.—Dated October 12, 1859." This brief document disposes of $600,000—say $15,000 per word.

A citizen of New York, who has his office on Wall street, has issued a confidential circular to the national banks, proposing to come to Washington and lobby for them, if they will contribute at the rate of one dollar on each thousand of their circulation, for his expenses. If all the banks could be persuaded to join in such an arrangement, it would yield him the snug little sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

MISCEGENATION.—The Maine Senate has just passed a bill to authorize the marriage of white women with negroes, Indians and mulattoes. They have no such obnoxious word as "white" in their State Constitution, and are compelled to mount the mongrel centaur "miscegenation," to keep themselves in power. This will be the Radical programme in this State, next after striking the word "white" out of the Constitution. There is no holding up with these Radicals short of a plunge into the gulf of mongrelism.

GREELEY started the New York *Tribune* on a borrowed capital of one thousand dollars.

General SICKLES has declined the position of Collector at New York.

We think we see some chance of the "rebels" getting their rights in Congress. The Washington *Republican* of Thursday says that on the preceding day, when the Executive appointments were considered in the Senate, that body "made a general sweep of the entire West, rejecting everybody who was engaged in suppressing the rebellion."

The Savannah *Republican* of Monday says: "It was rumored yesterday afternoon along the river that a boat containing five freedmen, which left the Exchange wharf on Saturday evening last for HUGER's plantation, had been capsized in Back River, and four of the men were drowned, the fifth being frozen to death while clinging to the boat.

It is stated that Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE has determined to erect another hospice at Jerusalem for the residence of several poor Israelitish families. This building will be on a larger scale, and is to be near that which was erected in the year 1859.

The other day, in Memphis, a country negro entered town with four dozen chickens, but before going far was accosted by a city darkey, who called for the fowls, saying he had been sent for them. The countryman objected, but was silenced by a threat to call the police. This menace proved too much for the unsophisticated negro, who surrendered his property, and the astute city nig got off clear with his cackling prizes.

JOHANNES RONGE, the founder of the so-called German Catholics, has lately received notice from the police in Frankfort that the recent amnesty does not extend to him, and that he has still to undergo his term of imprisonment, and to pay the costs of the proceedings. His offence was a speech directed against the Papal encyclical, in which he treated at length of the character of a free German Catholic Church independent of Rome, but without making any particular attack upon the doctrines of the Catholic Church.

"Dis year," said an old negro man the other day—"dis year is de year of years. We'se got to fend mightily, and keep a slippin' and a slippin' round a monstrous heap to keep up. Dis freedom's a mity fine thing, but if people did'nt say dis world's goin' to be done blowed up dis year, I'd say freedom was too fine for niggers."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the Estate of the late Miss MARY COBIA, will hand them in duly attested, and all indebted to the same will make payment to Messrs. BOWERS & SILCOX, on or before the twenty-eighth instant, as the Estate will be then finally settled.

February 13 w3 ANN C. LAFAR, Administratrix.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the ship is *This Day* discharging cargo at Pier No. 1 Union Wharves. All goods remaining on the wharf after sunset uncalled for will be stored at their expense and risk.

MORDECAIA & CO., Agents.
February 13 1

CONSIGNEES BY THE MERCHANTS Line steamship Lulu, from Baltimore, are notified that she is discharging cargo at BROWN & Co.'s South Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. STREET BROTHERS & CO., Consignees.
February 13 1

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLESTON.—The Members (colored) of this Church were regularly dismissed from the three White Baptist Churches in this City, to form a separate Church. They are worshipping for the present in Zion Church, Meeting, between Meeting and King. They have purchased a lot, and are soliciting contributions to enable them to erect a House of Worship.

They are believed to be pious and worthy persons, and their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to aid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been authorized to make collections: CHARLES SMALLS, THOMAS A. DAVIS, EDWARD HAIG, DANIEL D. MCALPIN, JOHN BEE, and SAMUEL STEWARD.

Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1866.

Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT, Pastor Citadel Square Church.
Rev. E. T. WINKLER, Pastor United Church.
JAMES TUPPER, WILLIAM S. HENERY, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, } Deacons Citadel Square Church.
January 4 fmw3mos

THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 15 3mo

NOTICE OF EXECUTRIX.—ALL PARTIES having demands against the Estate of the late Dr. D. D. GRAVES will present them, properly attested; and those indebted will make payment to J. B. LANCE, South Carolina Railroad office, John street.

P. A. LANCE, Qualified Executrix.
January 30 w3

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the Estate of ALFRED WISE, Painter, deceased, will present them properly attested; and all indebted will come forward and settle with me, before the 24th of March, 1867. GEO. STRONG, Administrator.
February 7 thw2*

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.
September 10

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.
Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.
February 7

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN CHARLESTON.—Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, amounting to $300,000 (divided into 3000 Shares of $100 each), with privilege of increase to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, will be opened at the Book Store of Mr. S. G. COURTENAY, No. 9 Broad street, on *Monday*, the 11th instant, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and continue open every day, during the same hours, until Saturday, the 16th inst. inclusive, unless the requisite amount of Stock be sooner subscribed. Five ($5) Dollars per Share will be required at the time of subscription, and the remainder in such instalments as may be called for by the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. HERIOT, P. H. KEGLER, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, M. D STROBEL, } Comm