The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 489. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, March 12—Evening.—Cotton continued quiet and closed firmer; quotations unchanged; sales 8000 bales.

DUBLIN, March 12.—Fenian arrests continue in all parts of the country.

LIVERPOOL, March 13—Noon.—Cotton opens firm; estimated sales for the day 10,000 bales. It has advanced ⅛d.; Middling Uplands 13⅛d., Orleans 13⅝d. Rosin declined 9s. for common Wilmington, 35s. for fine.

EVENING.—Cotton active; sales 15,000; advanced ⅛; Middling Uplands 13⅜d., Orleans 13⅝d.

LONDON, March 13—Noon.—Consols, 91¼; United States Bonds, 74¼.

EVENING.—Consols, 91½; Bonds, 74¼.

The Military District Commanders.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The District Headquarters of Gen. SCHOFIELD are to be at Richmond; of Gen. SICKLES at Columbia; of Gen. THOMAS at Montgomery; of Gen. ORD at Vicksburg; of Gen. SHERIDAN at New Orleans. Full powers within their respective departments have been delegated to the above named District Commanders. Gen. POPE is to command West Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, with headquarters at Louisville.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The House to-day, in Committee of the Whole, considered the Bill appropriating one million dollars for the relief of the Southern destitute. Mr. WOOD opposed the measure, saying that the South only wanted civil rights and Northern capital to develop its resources. Mr. WILLIAMS thought that Congressional bounty would be better applied if given to the widows and orphans made so by rebels. If any are to suffer let it be the disloyal, and let God Almighty populate that country with people loyal to the flag.

Mr. CHANDLER denounced the measure as intended to bolster up the Freedman's Bureau. It was nothing, he said, but a wolf in sheep's clothing.

Mr. BOYER hoped that the Bill would pass. The Freedman's Bureau, he thought, was the best means for distributing the necessaries of life. If this Bill failed, he did not wish to hear anything more of sympathy for Ireland. He declared the analogy between Southern and Irish people complete.

Mr. BUTLER offered a substitute that the million should go to the widows and orphans of those starved at Andersonville and elsewhere. BUTLER and LOGAN made bitter speeches. Many Republicans spoke warmly in opposition to the substitute and in favor of the Bill. The Committee finally rose without action, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate the Militia Bill will come up to-morrow. Mr. TRUMBULL reported WILSON's as a substitute for the House Supplemental Bill. It modifies the oath somewhat, and allows the Commanding General to delegate powers to the acting Governor.

General Schofield Assumes Command.

RICHMOND, March 13.—General SCHOFIELD has assumed command; he continues the existing officers.

Rejections by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate rejected Mr. BOGY as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and ex-Senator COWAN as Minister to Austria.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The steamship *Manhattan* has arrived here from Charleston.

The Northern Elections.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The New York National Democratic Committee are recommending a thorough reorganization, but disapprove of a National Convention previous to that to be held for the nominations of next year. The New Hampshire elections have gone for the Radicals by 5000 majority. Three Congressmen, nine out of twelve Senators, and seventy-five majority in the House, are Radical.

General News.

VENEZUELA, February 7.—ALVAREZ has been arrested, after another ineffectual revolutionary attempt. War is imminent between MOSCERA and LOPEZ.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A Washington special says that Virginia considers the Supplemental Bill a great triumph over the Radicals.

The *Herald's* New Orleans special says that resolutions have been introduced into the Louisiana Legislature declaring SHERMAN's Bill unconstitutional, and demanding the test of the Supreme Court.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—The flood is unprecedented, and the roads North badly damaged.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Stocks active. 5-20's '62 coupons, 109¾. Money, 6a7 per cent. Exchange, Sight, 9½; 60 days, 8¾. Gold, 34¼.

Flour, 5a10c. better. Wheat, 2a3c. better. Corn, 2c. better; Western mixed, $1 12a1 13. Pork decidedly lower, $22 37½a22 50. Whiskey quiet. Peas dull. Cotton steady; Middling Upland, 29½. Freights steady.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton firmer; sales 5000 bales at 30c. for Middling Uplands. Flour active and advanced from 15a20c.; State $8 65a11 75. Wheat advanced 3a5c. Corn very active, advanced 3a5c.; mixed Western $1 12a1 15. Groceries generally dull. Naval Stores quiet. Wool firm and in good demand; Texas 25a35. Freights, steam, 9-16; sail, ⅜a7-16. Gold 34⅝. Stocks firmer.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 13.—Wheat—offerings light; choice red $3.30. White Corn 103. Flour—higher grades firm; lower neglected. Bacon Shoulders—11; sides 12½. Mess Pork $22a22.25. Whiskey unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 13.—Sales of Cotton 3400 bales; quotations unchanged; Low Middling, 28½a29. Receipts, 3177. Exports, 4162. Sugar nominal; quotations unchanged. Molasses—Small sales Prime at 75a78. Flour in request at full prices; Super $11a14. Gold 34½a35. Sterling 45a46½. New York Sight Exchange ¾ premium.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Flour—Prices weak; trade brands $11.50a13.50. Wheat dull. Corn steady at 75a76c. Mess Pork $22. Bacon firm; Shoulders 9.25. Lard 12½c.

State Items.

The limits of Winnsboro', according to a recent Act of the Legislature, now embrace an area of a mile and a half square. Last week Mr. B. H. Robertson laid off the new corporation. The limits now include the residences of all from Mr. McCants' down to Col. Shedd's, on the south; all to Capt. Clowney's, on the north; to Mr. Rabb's, on the east, and Montgomeryville on the west. Further points upon this subject will be found elsewhere.—*Winnsboro' News.*

COURT.—According to announcement the case of The State *vs.* T. Lamar Stark, for the homicide of Stark Sims, freedman, was before the court yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and, after able arguments of counsel, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty." Mr. Stark was defended by Col. Samuel W. Melton and D. B. DeSaussure, Esq.; for the State, J. D. Pope, Esq., and Col. F. W. McMaster.

The trial of John A. DeVane, charged with the murder of Charles E. Bennett, has been assigned for to-day.—*Columbia Phœnix.*

CHANGE OF RAILROAD OFFICIALS.—James Anderson, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Charlotte Railroad, having accepted a similar position on the North Carolina Central Railroad, Caleb Bonknight, Esq., who has been officially connected with the Charlotte Road from its inception, has accepted the office made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Anderson. Mr. B. is an efficient officer, and the stockholders may rest assured that any position he accepts will be promptly filled. Charles H. Manson, Esq., succeeds Mr. Bonknight as Secretary and Treasurer. This gentleman is fully posted in the routine of business, as he was connected with the office during a portion of the years 1863 and 1864.—*Ibid.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.—We learn that the up freight train over the Charlotte Road ran off the track Monday evening, a mile from Rock Hill, and demolished one car. The down freight train, yesterday, ran off the track at the same point, injuring two cars materially. Nobody hurt.—*Ibid.*

Dr. Douglass Bly, the artificial leg manufacturer, is at Columbia.—*Carolinian.*

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The thirty-second report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland has been issued. There were 6263 schools in operation, which had on their rolls 870,401 children, with an average daily attendance for the same period of 815,108 children, and an average number of children on the rolls for the year of 572,486. At the close of the year 1865 the number of schools in operation was 7372. This is a large increase.

REFORM IN ENGLAND.

We give below a speech delivered by Mr. GLADSTONE in the House of Commons, on February 18, in reply to Mr. DISRAELI, who had been brought out by a question by Mr. ARTON. We omit Mr. DISRAELI's speech, as its purport can be readily inferred from Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks:

SPEECH OF MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone said: I am prepared to bestow that charitable construction on the motives of the Government for which the right honorable gentleman has made an appeal, and I think that the best mode of doing so is to avoid all reference, of whatever kind, with respect to the motives of the Government. We are here embarked in a common cause. I think my honorable friend, who received just credit from the right honorable gentleman for the spirit of his observations, was so far justified in the course he has taken, inasmuch as he endeavored to give expression to the feelings generally entertained in the House that we are placed in a position of considerable embarrassment. As I understand the case, there are in the country and in the House various currents of feeling with respect to the subject of Parliamentary reform. Some of these currents are in opposite directions, and tend to neutralize one another. Some are desirous of extensive enfranchisement, others fearful of it. They are opposed to each other; but I venture to say there is one powerful and prevailing feeling which, I think, prevades nearly the whole community united, and which likewise is reflected faithfully and generally within these walls without reference to political opinion, and that is a strong and earnest—I might venture to say an absorbing and overpowering—desire that we should now, within the limits of this session, arrive at length at a legislative settlement of this question. There being that desire in the House and the country, it follows that what we wish for includes this important point likewise, that the question should be settled, if possible, by those in power. It is wholly out of the ability and capacity of any set of men to conduct the deliberations of this House to a real and satisfactory issue with respect to the representation of the people, unless they be the responsible advisers of the Crown. As far as I am individually concerned, I have expressed my perfect willingness and earnest desire to co-operate with the present Government for an effectual, and, above all, an early settlement of this question. What we are anxious for is that the Government should avail themselves of this favorable state of feeling, and take all steps to conduct to a practical effect this disposition so generally prevailing in the House. The Government have presented resolutions on the subject of reform, and I, for one, have stated a perfect willingness—supposing, I am bound to say, my own strong opinion that such was not an expedient course—to accede to the mode adopted by the Government, and to take no objection on general grounds to the course of proceeding by resolution. The right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a special reason for that course, stating in effect—for I do not pretend to quote his words—that had the Government submitted their intentions with respect to reform in the shape of a bill, they might have been met, as on a former occasion, by the invidious selection of some one point from among the provisions, and thereby their general and comprehensive scheme might have been by no very legitimate process got rid of in this House. My honorable friend endeavored to convey to the Government the assurance that there was not the smallest probability of such a proceeding, and after what has fallen from the right honorable gentleman, as well as from my honorable friend, I cannot help expressing my strong belief in conformity with his. Sir, of course it would be presumptuous in me were I to undertake to bind any gentleman in this House, far less any body of the members of this House, by the expression of an opinion of my own beyond the limits to which my personal communications may have extended; but, at the same time, the circumstances of this case are so clear, and they have assumed a character so historical, that I can hardly think they leave a doubt on the mind of the Government or the right honorable gentleman for the apprehension he has expressed, and which he has stated led him to the concession he has announced. The right honorable gentleman adverted on a former evening in terms of disparagement and censure to the proceedings of 1859. I am not bound to defend these proceedings further than to say I do not think they merited the kind of censure bestowed upon them. That, however, is immaterial except so far as to guard me as to what I have further to say. The proceedings of 1859, whether prudent or not, would in my opinion have been perfectly justifiable had they been taken by a Parliament that had its heart and its mind earnestly set on legislating for the purpose of Parliamentary reform. But now, with the light that experience affords, it is impossible to regard the proceedings of 1859 without including in our review the proceedings of 1860; and taking the operations of those two years as one operation, taking the strong and decisive measure adopted in 1859, together with the lame and unsatisfactory completion of it in 1860—I am certain I cannot misrepresent either the public sentiment or the general sentiment of this House, or the sentiment of the powerful party that occupies these benches, when I say that these proceedings cannot be repeated. Therefore, the reasons assigned by the right honorable gentleman for the course he has adopted have disappeared; and undoubtedly it would have been to me a matter of great gratification had the right honorable gentleman been disposed to accede to the suggestion offered to him in no unfriendly manner by the honorable member for the Tower Hamlets. From what he has stated, I fear he is not disposed to accede to that suggestion. For my part, whatever my regret and concern may be, I do not withdraw from any assurance I have ventured to give. I do not refuse, for one, to entertain the method of procedure by resolutions, but I must observe that at the present moment we are placed in a peculiar position, especially with reference to a peculiar point. We are greatly desirous of prompt proceedings, and another request was addressed to the right honorable gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer of a much more limited character than that which proceeded from my honoroble friend the member for the Tower Hamlets; it was that we might be favored upon the earliest day—upon a day earlier than Monday next—with those additional explanations to which the right honorable gentleman has referred, and which he calls the explanations of the Government resolutions which are due to the House. Sir, I won't go far bring into question the orders of this House as to make a single observation on the character of the resolutions themselves—as to their being general or precise, as to their being declarations of principle or of practice, what they may or may not be; but this I must observe, that upon the comparatively narrow point raised by the request I have just referred to, we are in a position, so far as I know, without precedent. On Monday last the right honorable gentleman gave us an explanation of the resolutions. The right honorable gentleman most properly recognized the Parliamentary rule that a measure of such a character cannot be advantageously considered by the House immediately after the statement of its principle by the Minister of the Crown. He proceeded in the same manner as does every Chancellor of the Exchequer upon the somewhat analogous question of the financial statement of the year. He submits the financial statement, but he never asks the assent of the House to that statement until a future day; or if for financial reasons the affirmation is asked of any particular proposition, it is always considered a mere formal affirmation, and its merits remain open to further consideration. That principle is well established. We thought we had received the statement of the right honorable gentleman as to the propositions of the Government on Monday last, and we thought we should be in a position on the 25th to proceed with their discussion, but we find now—not to-day only, but on a previous occasion, on Friday—that we have not yet the full explanation of the right honorable gentleman. We are in possession of one moiety of that explanation, and the other moiety of that explanation is to be delivered on the very day on which we are to be invited to consider the resolutions. Therefore, sir, it appears to me that it was with consistency and propriety that my honorable friend, the member for Leeds, suggested that, as time is admitted to be of such value in this matter, and as the principle is recognized that the ministerial explanations of a plan or proposition of this kind ought to be in the possession of the House before members are called on to vote upon it, the right honorable gentlemen would at least have been disposed to accede to that limited and moderate demand, and afford his explanations on an earlier day than Monday next. These explanations, it is quite evident, must be very important explanations. So far as I know, it is very rare, indeed, I don't recollect any example of a Minister in submitting resolutions that are to be adopted in committee of the House—to introduce them, not by one, but by two statements of the views of the Government. I am fearful of treading on tender ground, and, therefore, I confine these remarks simply to matters of fact, patent to us all; but I own I am hardly so sanguine as to believe that it will be possible for the House after receiving the second statement of the right honorable gentleman, which must necessarily be a statement in enlargement of the first, and which may possibly be a statement in modification of the first, I do not at the present moment see how the House can be in a position to proceed with advantage to a definitive judgment on the resolutions on Monday next, unless it be the pleasure of the right honorable gentleman to save, I think, our time and expedite the progress of business, by favoring us at an earlier period with those explanations which, as he says, still remain due to the House. Sir, I feel deeply the responsibility which attaches to us all in the present state of affairs. I hope that I have endeavored in these remarks to confine myself exclusively and rigidly to what is connected with prompt and effectual progress in dealing with this question. The observation I point out is that I fear a further delay beyond Monday may have to be encountered, unless the right honorable gentleman can accede to the proposition of my honorable friend, the member for Leeds; that these delays, if multiplied, will become highly unsatisfactory to the House and to the country. Having said so much, I leave it to the impartial consideration of the right honorable gentleman and the Government whether they cannot in some way or other meet the desire—we think not an unreasonable desire—that without any avoidable loss of time whatever we should find ourselves brought to deal practically with the great issues involved in the subject of the representation of the people.

T. W. Higginson, who was a colonel of a colored regiment down on the coast of South Carolina, is writing up glorification articles of himself and his regiment for the Atlantic Monthly, in which he claims the credit for himself and his colored troops for putting down the rebellion.

Higginson is too fast. The Radicals declare that the rebellion is not yet put down.

FROM MEXICO.

Movements of the French Army, &c.

The steamship *Cortes* arrived at New Orleans on the 7th from Vera Cruz, Saturday, the 2d instant. The *Picayune* says: "She entered the mouth of the river, and passed up this side of Fort Jackson Tuesday evening, but was compelled to come to anchor on account of the dense fog. She brings a large number of passengers, and letters and papers late as due, except the *Verdad*, of Vera Cruz, which did not issue the morning of the 2d, on account of its press breaking down."

The waters of Vera Cruz and the adjoining harbor of Sacrificios were lively with French shipping, taking on troops, provisions and ammunition of the expeditionary corps. The work of embarkation goes on rapidly. There were but few troops at the grand rendezvous of Paso del Macho, the upper terminus of the railroad, when our informants came down. They were in nearly the last convoy. The army moved down, all the way from the city of Mexico, in perfect order, and made a splendid appearance. Their discipline was remarked and admired by all. The Zouaves carried forty-two pounds weight on their shoulders, besides their muskets. Two stragglers are reported to have been caught and beaten by the Liberals, but afterwards released. Nor was their much disorder among the retiring Imperialist families. Everything was conducted with perfect military discipline. Marshal Bazaine arrived at Vera Cruz on the 28th. General Castagny commanded the rear guard, and passed through Orizaba on the 26th. He had arrived at Paso del Macho, and was expected down at Vera Cruz soon after the Cortes sailed.

So fast as the Imperialists left the country, the Liberals occupied it. They were in possession of Puebla, Orizaba, Cordova and all the table lands. They stood ready to occupy Paso del Macho and the railroad, when the French shall have left. They were also surrounding the valley and swarming over the whole country. The movements of Marquillas and of the Mexican chiefs in our rear are summed up in our letter from Orizaba.

On the 27th was published, at Vera Cruz, the following, by order of the French Consulate:

ART. 1. The execution of the convention, signed at Mexico, the 30th of July last, will be suspended until the French and Mexican Governments are in accord. Each of these two governments reserves to itself, absolutely, whatever it considers its rights relative to the aforesaid convention.

ART. 2. The French agents will remit the administration of the Maritime Custom House at Vera Cruz to the Mexican Agents, the first of March next, after the exchange of a process verbal and accounts rendered.

ART. 3. The Mexican administration of the Custom House at Vera Cruz shall pay, at the end of each month, counting from the first of March next, the sum of $50,000 in specie, into the hands of an agent of France, specially designated, or in default of him, into the hands of the French Consul at Vera Cruz, which sum shall be taken into consideration in the definite settlement of the accounts between the two Governments.

ART. 4. The arrangement shall be immediately executed, and shall remain in force until the two Governments are in accord relative to the Convention of 30th July, conformably to what is said in article 1st, without prejudice of the customary exchange of ratification to which the present arrangement shall be submitted.

This manifesto is dated at the city of Mexico, February 22d, and signed by the French Minister, Dano, and by Mr. Murphy, the Imperial Minister of Finances.

Mr. Beverly Tucker still remained at Vera Cruz, hesitating whether to come home to the United States or not. He was waiting to hear again from his family and friends. The letters he had addressed to the Government at Washington remained unanswered, and he did not know what to do. It was probable he would go to Havana and thence to Canada.

Mr. Crawley, the contractor on the Mexican Railroad, was also at Vera Cruz. The city was very full and lively, and lodgings and living very dear. All the French fleet would be off in a few days. Many vessels had already put to sea with troops, but the iron-clads still remained to protect the last convoy homeward bound.

The French war steamer Megere arrived at Vera Cruz, from France, on the 25th. The French dispatch steamer Sonora arrived on the same day from Tampico.

The French steamer Adonis, French transport Ceres and French man-of-war Castiglione arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th, all from France.

The French steamer Ardeche sailed for France on the 25th. Vessels in the service of the French Expeditionary Corps were arriving and departing daily.

The Presidential Cliques in Washington.

[*Columbus Correspondence of the Mac-a-Cheek Press.*]

I learned from this honorable source (a strolling member of Congress) that there are in Washington three circles or cliques, very busy bringing out candidates for the Presidency. The first and the most powerful is the Chase party. This is strengthened by Jay Cooke & Co., (be careful of that "e") John Sherman & Co., Little, Sprague & Co., and claims to have sixteen States. But Ohio is not counted in—Ohio gives the Chase association much trouble. As the Chief Justice's State, it ought to lead off. But it won't lead off; on the contrary, shows a disposition—in Washington—to follow citizen Ben. Eggleston into the other circles that go for old Ben Wade.

Ben.'s circle or ring is made up of hot gospelers, who want their political stew done up with red pepper, high-proof brandy, and brimstone—and all the officers who have been turned out, and all the office-seekers not yet in. And their plan of operation is to impeach old Andy, suspend him during trial, and put old Ben. in his place, when immediately the hot stew will be served up, and all the friends of the movement put in office.

The third circle or ring is in the interest of Mr. Speaker Colfax. This is purely an intellectual ring, composed of poets, political writers, lecturers and statesmen. It proposes to further its ends by having Mr. Speaker Colfax deliver his sweet little lecture in every school-house and at every crossroads in the United States. After this it is to be published, and every friend of the movement is to have a copy with the compliments of Mr. Speaker Colfax, which they consider more valuable than gold or precious stones.

The Chase ring has the most money. The Wade ring the most brain. The Colfax ring the most impudence.

Thus the frogs in the pond organize and squabble. A very important business to the frogs. They are so noisy about it, they do not hear the tramp of the coming people, with Pap Thomas at their head—nor that other great body of veterans known now as the Grand Army of the Republic, that is moved by the same love, admiration and confidence that animates the people.

The Grand Army of the Republic now numbers over sixty thousand in Ohio, and an officer who has visited nearly all the posts tells me that the name of Thomas is the only one that awakens any enthusiasm, and every soldier starts up ready for action at the bare mention of him in connection with the Presidency.

I care nothing about it personally, but I can see the coming man—and you may recollect what I write, if you please—that the day is not distant when you will witness an uprising unequalled since the days of old Hickory.

DEATH OF ARTEMUS WARD.—The New York Evening Express of Friday says: "A cable telegram announces the death, yesterday, at Southampton, England, of Mr. Charles F. Browne, a writer who, under the more familiar name of Artemus Ward, has had the world laughing over his droll scenes and conceits for the last ten years. His death must have been very sudden—to himself at least. A letter in his hand, not yet two weeks old, speaks of his illness, but it also speaks of his hopes. He had broken down in London from overwork and carelessness, and was on his way to breathe the life-giving breezes of the Isle of Jersey. He was very sick—but so hopeful; he had such dreams of the spring—the good spring; such promises of what he intended to do when April came. And now what is April to him? Browne was about twenty-nine years of age, and a native of Maine, where his parents still live. Since he was seventeen he has been a worker on the press; his great mark was made in the Cleveland Plaindealer, and from that paper the grotesque letters and the name of Artemus Ward spread far and wide.

Routine work was always irksome to his disposition, however, and he freed himself of the trammels of newspaper engagements as soon as his fame began to bring him profit. He wrote for 'Vanity Fair,' and other recent comic sheets—but his best things were all done before he began to be known personally. The lectures which brought him most money were really the least meritorious of his works. The fact is, Mr. Browne was a better comedian latterly than a writer. He was at once the least artistic—and the most artistic performer. The result of his study resembled the effect of the most careless preparations. He was a sort of neat slipshod. In private life Mr. Browne was most amiable, and his quiet winning manner was irresistible; if he had a fault, it was that he yielded himself too entirely to his friends. The Quarterly Review recently said of Artemus Ward that he 'hardly attains the dignity of Literature.' He at least reached the pinnacle of popularity, and what is much more to his credit—the height of friendship.

The Government of the South.

The following "independent" talk is refreshing. There is no mistaking its meaning, or the quarter whence it emanates:

It is with great joy that the people of the North see the sword of a military government unsheathed by Congress over the rebellious States. Thank God that our dilatory representatives at last mean to provide against the perils of the situation by a courageous remedy. The army of the republic must re-encamp in the Southern States, no longer to destroy the Southern Confederacy, but to reconstruct the American Union on the basis of political equality. No other than a military plan is adequate to the present emergency. The doctrine of self-government does not mean the election of ten State Governments over loyalists to be administered by traitors. The first condition of self-government is true-hearted allegiance, not rebellious defiance. Treason cannot govern—it must be governed. Every unreconstructed State must go without self-government until its citizens become loyal. Is this policy severe? It is just. Any other policy is cruelty towards the loyalists of the South. Any other policy betrays the negro to his enemy. Any other policy burns the houses of the white Unionists of Georgia and Mississippi, and exiles their families to the North. As Josephus Yankee cannot travel securely in any Southern State today, &c., &c., &c.—*New York Independent.*

RITUALISM.

Sensational Services in a Protestant Church.

The New York *Express* publishes the following account of the service in St. Alban's Chapel, in that city, on Ash-Wednesday:

In the centre of the altar was a massive golden crucifix, with great tapers on either side. In front appeared a magnificent antipendium of purple cloth, bearing the figure of the Lamb and the Cross. The Pulpit, Lectern and the precincts of the Sanctuary were similarly ornamented, and on the Gospel and Epistle sides were circular clusters of tapers.

THE SERVICES

Commenced by an imposing procession of the clergy and choristers, from the robing room to the chancel, all chanting the old English hymn used during Lent—

"Forty days and forty nights."

When the officiating priests reached the altar, they bowed reverently before the crucifixion,—the congregation following their example. The clergy consisting of the Rev. Mr. Morrell, Rev. Mr. Noyes, and Rev. Mr. Elmendorf, tooks seats opposite the Lectern, outside the altar, and the Rev. Mr. Elmendorf commenced Morning Prayer. The services—Venite and Benedicite, were sung to Anglican chants.

After morning prayer, the Rev. Mr. Noyes proceeded to the centre of the chancel, near the altar rails, and intoned the Litany—the responses being of a choral order. At the name of Jesus, he, in common with all present, reverently bowed his head, and at the Gloria, all present turned their faces towards the altar, or the Ritualistic East. The Rector here announced the Introit for the day—the 51st Psalm—and while this was being chanted all the clergy retired.

THE MASS OR BOOTH'S SACRIFICE.

While the last versicle of the Psalm was being rendered, the Rev. Mr. Morrell, and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with the acolytes and choristers, moved again in procession towards the altar. The choristers at once filed to their respective stalls, and only the Rev. Mr. Morrell and the Rev. Mr. Noyes, with a surpliced acolyte, entered within the rails of the sacred place. The former acted as the officiating Priest, and the latter as his assistant. Mr. Morrell appeared in a beautiful chasuble, surplice, and stole, of purple, and the first of these vestments was ornamented with a lamb bearing a cross, both in the back and breast. Having made a genuflexion at the foot of the altar, the Priest ascended the triple steps and bowed down before the crucifix, beneath which was a chalice covered with a purple cloth in the centre of which was a white cross.

The assistant Priest, or Deacon, took his position at the Epistle side. When the Celebrant had bowed before the emblem of redemption, he proceeded to the Gospel side, where the Bible and Prayer Book had been placed, and offered the initiatory prayer of the communion service—his "back being to the people." The tapers on the altar had been previously lighted by an acolyte, and the bells tolled in honor of the service.

The Priest then turned to the congregation and read the commandments,—after which his assistants read the Epistle and the Gospel from the respective positions on the altar, after which they are named, the Celebrant occupying a position in the centre before the crucifix.

THE OFFICIATING PRIEST BLESSES HIMSELF.

The priest then left the altar and ascended the pulpit outside the Chancel. In a moment, having opened the Bible, he made the sign of the cross on his forehead, breast and arms, and all present followed his example. In performing this ceremony, he said—

"In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

At the name of the Father, he placed his hand on his forehead; at the name of the Son on his breast, at the name of the Holy Ghost on his left arm, and at the amen, on his right.

The reverned gentleman then delivered an eloquent and forcible discourse on the ancient observance of Lent and the necessity of penitence, especially at this holy season.

At the close of the sermon he ascended the altar, and officiated in the Eucharist services, during which he made solemn genuflexions before the crucifix and chalice. The ceremonies closed with the Benediction, and the immense congregation left the temple apparently impressed by the worship in which they had participated.

The Catholic Clergy on Fenianism.

We take the following extract from a Dublin letter, dated February 23:

There have been various reports of suspicious meetings held in other parts of Ireland, and numerous arrests have been made, but there has not been any demonstration or responsive rising. The heads of the Roman Catholic Church have united with the government in denouncing the Fenian conspiracy. On Sunday last Dr. Moriarty, Bishop of Kerry, in his sermon, thus referred to it:

"Since we met here on last Sunday some people in Kerry have been betrayed into an act of madness which we may safely say is without a parallel in the annals of lunacy. I should have thought that, considering the spacious accommodation afforded by our lunatic asylum, and the facility afforded by our board of governors, there were few dangerous lunatics yet at large in this country. But I am sorry to say I was mistaken. It would seem that some dozens of that class left the town of Cahirciveen on Wednesday evening with the avowed intention of making war on the Queen of England, and of upsetting the British empire. I think there is not one inmate of the asylum who would not hold his sides with laughter if he heard it. Now, if this were only folly we might be satisfied to deplore it, but these people were answerable to God for their conduct, for they had, I regret to say, sense enough to know what they were doing was a grevious crime.

"It is just twelve months ago since I explained at considerable length in my Lenten pastoral the deep guiltiness of rebellion against lawful authority, so they cannot plead that they were not instructed and forewarned. They resisted the ordinance of God, and by so doing they purchased for themselves damnation—* * * the execrable swindlers who care not to endanger the necks of the men who trust them—who care not how many are murdered by the rebel or hanged by the strong arm of the law, provided they can get a supply of dollars either for their pleasures or for their wants. O God's heaviest curse—His withering, blasting, blighting curse is on them. I preached to you last Sunday on the eternity of hell's torments. Human reason was inclined to say, 'It is a hard word, and who can bear it?' But when we look down into the fathomless depth of this infamy of the heads of the Fenian conspiracy, we must acknowledge that eternity is not long enough nor hell hot enough to punish such miscreants."

During the delivery of this discourse numbers of young men left the chapel.

Cardinal Cullen, at the Lord Mayor's inauguration dinner last evening, hoped the day would soon arrive when those things which degrade the country and lead her people into false positions might be swept away. False patriotism was degradation, and might be perverted to ruin. Within the last few days it was plain that the patriotism to which he alluded ought to be prohibited by every one who loved his country."

A most distressing scene took place in the Commission Court on the occasion of sentencing the prisoners who pleaded guilty to the charge of treason felony.

Barron Fitzgerald, in passing sentence, said: "Power, you have been at the head of this conspiracy in Dublin. You assumed to yourself the power of appointing centurions, and was actively engaged in the distribution of arms. You, Devoy, was centre for the military, and engaged in seducing them from their allegiance. The sentence, penal servitude for fifteen years. Sinclair, Baines, Gibbons, Clay and Brown, for ten." The prisoners seemed to be horror struck with the severity of the sentences. Power's face assumed a deadly hue; Baines burst into tears. The galleries were filled with their wives and children, and other relatives. Their screams and sobs were violent. Some became quite hysterical, others fainted and had to be carried away insensible. Stowell, Joyner and Williams were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment each for possession of arms without a license. Stephens, Meaney was brought before Baron Hughes. The Attorney-General prosecuted. John Devany and Thomas Doyle proved the connection of Meany with the Brotherhood in New York, having heard him speak at Clinton Hall, and seen him offer Fenian bonds for sale.

After hearing all the evidence tendered by the Crown, the judge requested to know what act had been proved that brought the prisoner within the jurisdiction of the court. The Attorney-General contended that, although no act was proved in this country, yet as he had proved the existence of a conspiracy to depose the Queen, acts tending to the same outside the United Kingdom should convict.

His lordship was of a different opinion, and refused to pass sentence. He, however, accepted the verdict of guilty, and put back the prisoner till he should further examine into the case.

The action brought by Captain Murphy against Colonel Fielding and Major Bacon, for illegal imprisonment has, by mutual agreement, been arranged by defendants paying the sum of £100 damages.

The Reform Question.

JOHN BRIGHT ON THE DERBY RESOLUTIONS.

On February 18th the following letter was read at a public meeting held at Bradford on the government reform resolutions, the Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the National Reform Union having transmitted to Mr. Bright, Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Forster copies of a series of resolutions adopted by the Branch, criticising the government reform:

ROCHDALE, February 16, 1867.

DEAR SIR—I think your resolutions very good. The course taken by the government is an insult to the House, and a gross offence to the whole body of reformers in the country. I cannot say what the House will do, or what the liberal party in the House will do, till after the meeting, which is called for Thursday next.

The administration is bitterly hostile to reform. When in opposition this was abundantly proved, and it is confirmed by the course taken by accession to office. It has not the honesty or the courage to pronounce boldly against reform, but it seeks to murder the cause and the question by a course contrary to Parliamentary usage, and odious in the sight of all honest men. If the House join in the guilt of this proceeding it will only add to the distrust with which it is now regarded by vast multitudes of the people in all parts of the country.

You are right in holding meetings, and in every town and village meetings should be held. Already they have been held more generally and more numerously attended than at any other time since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far as we may judge from the action of the administration; and whether further meetings will produce any greater effect, I cannot undertake to say. But I venture to say this—that a government, unmindful of the opinion expressed so clearly in the great centres of our population, is running the country in great peril. If meetings have no effect, if the open and almost universal expression of opinion has no power on the administration and the legislature, then inevitably the mind of the people will seek other channels with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are now contemptuously denied them. If I am wrong in believing this, then history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaken in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung.

I understand that in Birmingham a great demonstration of opinion is contemplated, and I suppose other parts of the country will have something to say to an administration which abdicates its functions, and is ready to betray both Queen and people, that it may remain in office for another session.

I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

The Secretary of the Bradford Branch of the Reform Union.

FROM the statistics prepared by the Society of Inquiry at Andover, in relation to the colleges of the country, we glean the following figures: Eastern colleges—Amherst contains 218 students; Bates, 48; Bowdoin, 121; Dickinson, 102; Genesee, 81; Hamilton, 164; Harvard, 419; Kenyon, 143; Lewisburg, 95; Middlebury, 38; Rutgers, 105; New Jersey, 232; Trinity, 593; Union, 150; Wesleyan University, 133; Williams, 140; Vermont University, 28; Yale, 500; Dartmouth, 234; Columbia, 65. Western colleges—Appleton has 310; Beloit, 194; Burlington, 99; Cornell, 516; Chicago University, 230; Eluthcria, 92; Hamline University, 339; Indiana State University, 233; Illinois Wesleyan University, 298; Northwestern University, 135, Mclef, 135; Wabash, 100; Western Reserve, 225; Shurtleff, 300; Wilberforce University, 42. Theological seminaries—Andover, 103; Bangor, 40; Yale, 30; Chicago, 46; Auburn, 36; Lane, 32; Union, 115; Princeton, 137.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Headquarters, Department of the South, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13th, 1867.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27.]

AN OFFICIAL COPY OF THE LAW, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT OF THE REBEL STATES," having been received at these Headquarters, it is hereby announced for the information and government of all concerned: that the said law is in force within the Military District composed of North and South Carolina from this date.

By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. C. ROBINSON.

JNO. R. MYRICK,
1st Lieut. 3d U. S. Art., Bvt. Maj. U. S. A.,
Act. Judge Advocate and Act. Asst. Adjt.-Gen'l.

[Official.]

F. A. WHITNEY,
2d Lieut. 8th U. S. Infantry, A. D. C.

March 14

☞ NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, ALL FREIGHT shipped by steamers W. W. FRAZER and GENERAL HOOKER must be PAID ON THE WHARF. No receipts will be signed until the Freight is paid.
C. L. GUILLEAUME, Agent,
March 14 6 North Atlantic Wharf.

☞ CHARLESTON WATER WORKS COMPANY.—The Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, chartered by an Act of the Legislature at its last session, will be opened *This Day*, the 12th inst., between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Bank of the State of South Carolina, corner of Broad and State streets, and will remain opened at the same hours until *Wednesday*, the 20th inst. Shares $100 each. The first instalment of ten per cent. will be required on the 15th July next. As a very large amount of the Capital Stock will be taken abroad, it is only necessary to secure a limited subscription from the citizens to insure the completion of this important enterprise.

THEODORE STONEY,
W. C. CORRIE,
A. S. TAYLOR,
} Commissioners.
March 12 tuthsw5

MON WOLFF as my lawful agent for to transact all my business and sign my name, during my absence from this State, since the 10th inst. HENRY H. WOLFF.
March 13 3

☞ THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1867.—The Board of Directors have determined to increase the Capital of this Bank.
Stock can be had on application to
January 29 tuth H. G. LOPER, Cashier.

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY TH