The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 493. CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 19, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, March 18, Evening.—Consols steady at 91. U. S. Bonds 71½.

LIVERPOOL, March 18, Noon.—Cotton opens very firm, with continued activity and advancing tendency. Middling Uplands quoted at 13½da13¾.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—In the Senate the credentials of Mr. THOMAS, the newly elected Senator from Maryland, was presented. The motion to refer them to the Judiciary Committee was elaborrately discussed. Without action the Supplemental Bill was taken up, the House amendments were concurred in, except that requiring the majority of registered voters to ratify the constitution.

The Bill authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish BROWNLOW with arms and equipments for twenty-five hundred militia was passed. The Senate then went into executive session and afterwards adjourned,

In the House of Representatives a large number of Bills were introduced and ordered to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed.

The President was called on for information relative to Fenian affairs in Canada, and the French evacuation of Mexico.

A joint resolution excluding liquor from the Capitol building and the adjacent grounds was passed.

The Senate's Supplemental Bill was taken up, and the following clause was added to the oath: "That the applicant for registration had never been a member of the State Legislature or held judicial office and afterwards aided the rebellion." This was to cover cases in Virginia, where since 1859 such officers were not required to swear to support the Federal Constitution.

In the sixth section, the clause requiring at least half the registered voters to ratify the Constitution, was stricken out, and a clause making false swearing punishable was added, and the Bill passed.

A resolution allowing a suspension of the rules by a vote of two-thirds, during the remainder of this session, was adopted.

A resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire whether Maryland has a Constitution which Congress can consistently recognize as Republican, was adopted.

A joint resolution directing a suspension of payment for drafted or enlisted slaves, and discharging the Commissioners under said law, was passed.

A joint resolution that money captured, and the proceeds of captured property, be paid into the Treasury, was adopted. This amount includes several millions now in special deposit in the Treasury. The House then adjourned.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—General SICKLES leaves Baltimore to-day, per steamer, for his Head quarters.

STEVENS has had a four column speech in type, advocating confiscation and the Freedmen's Homestead Bill.

Gen. Thomas declines his New Command.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—General THOMAS, at his own request, retains command of the Department of the Cumberland, and General JOHN POPE will command the Third District.

Meeting of the Colored People of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, March 18.—A meeting of three thousand negroes has been held here, which was addressed by three white and five black speakers. The speeches were confined to a discussion of universal suffrage and the right to sit as jurors. It was very orderly.

Snow in the North.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—There is excellent sleighing here. The street cars have been partially stopped on account of the snow.

Fire in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Howard Row has been destroyed by fire. Loss $150,000.

Avalanche in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—An avalanche is reported to have occurred in Kearsage, Nevada, killing one man and destroying nine houses.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The Stock market is excited. 5-20's '62, Coupons, 109¼; Exchange 60 days, 8¼; Sight, 9¼. Gold, 134¼. Flour a shade firmer, quiet. Wheat quiet, firm. Corn 1c. better; Western Mixed, $1 20 in store. Pork firmer; New Mess, $24. Lard quiet, barrels 12½a13½. Whiskey dull. Cotton firm, at 32a32½ for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet.

EVENING DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Stocks excited. Gold 34¼. 5-20's of '62 Coupons 9¼. Cotton firmer, sales 3000 bales at 32a32½. Flour active; State $9 20a$12. Corn steady. Mess Pork steady. Rosin $4 25a$8 50. Freights unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18.—Cotton firm. Sales to-day 4500 bales. Low Middling 29½a30c. Receipts 5316 bales. Exports 2406 bales. Sugar dull; sales at 13c. for Fair. Molasses very dull and no sales. Flour in good request and is held firmly at advanced prices. Super $12a$12 25. Gold 35a35¼. Sterling 45a46½. New York Sight Exchange ¼a¾ per centum.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Rio Coffee, 13¾a14, gold, in bond. Flour firm at the recent advance; City Superfine, $10 50. Corn advanced 3a4 cents; White, $1 10a1 12. Provisions active and firm; Bulk Shoulders, 9a9½.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.—Flour active; extra $11 50. Corn heavy at $1 70 ⅌ central. Provisions advancing; Mess Pork $22 50a23. Bacon Shoulders 9½c.; Sides 12¾c. Lard 12½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Flour unchanged and firm. Corn quiet. Mess Pork in good demand, and has advanced, $22a22 50.

North Carolina Items.

FRESHET.—The recent heavy rains have greatly swollen the streams in this section. The Cape Fear river has been higher than at any time in the past ten years, with the exception of the spring freshet of 1865, when it rose above the bridge at Blount's Creek Factory, and inundated the yards and premises in the neighborhood. Fortunately, so far as we have learned, this high water has been unattended by the usual damage along the banks of the river, as the season is not sufficiently advanced for the risk of great injury to stock and produce. But we regret that mill owners on Robinson creek have been considerably damaged, the dams of Messrs. Vann, Cameron and McDaniel, being broken. This misfortune, while it subjects them to trouble and expense, affects this community in no slight degree, by the temporary stoppage of the ordinary supplies.—*Fay. News.*

SNOW.—We learn that snow fell, in slight quantities, in the line of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad on yesterday. The weather has turned quite cold; and ice of considerable thickness formed in this city this morning. The recent mild spell having lured our citizens into the belief that the reign of winter was about over, the cold snap finds many minus a supply of fuel. Consequently, wood is held at almost fabulous rates to-day. It will be well to bear in mind that the climate in this latitude, like "white folks," is "*mighty unsartin.*"
Raleigh Sentinel, 15th inst.

INSANE.—Mr. W. H. Thomas, formerly Senator from Jackson county, N. C., has been placed in the Insane Asylum, near this city. It is thought that the political condition of the country is the cause of his insanity. He was a prominent man among the Cherokee Indians in the western part of the State, and commanded a regiment or brigade of those Indians during the war.—*Enterprise.*

DEATH OF PROF. JAMES PHILLIPS.—The Raleigh papers announce the sudden death of Dr. James Phillips, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at the State University at Chapel Hill, on Thursday last. The manner of his death is detailed as follows in a letter to the Sentinel:

CHAPEL HILL, March 14, 1867.

The Rev. James Phillips, D.D., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and senior member of the Faculty of the University, is no more. Though his health for the past two or three years has not been very robust, and the weather this morning very inclement, with his accustomed punctuality he went to the Chapel, in advance of the summons by the college bell, for the purpose of officiating at morning prayer. Mr. Herbert Mallott, a member of the Junior Class, on entering the Chapel after the bell had begun to ring, saw the Doctor seated alone on the rostrum, bowed to him, and, his salutation not being returned, approached, and just as he reached the rostrum perceived that he was falling from his seat. He dropped to the floor immediately in the rear of the pulpit, and died in less than ten minutes. Dr. Mallett, the family physician, was in attendance just as pulsation was ceasing.

Dr. Phillips was born in the County of Essex, England, on the 22d of April, 1792.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's day falling on Sunday, the general celebration was postponed until the next day, but the Catholic churches were crowded with the devotees of the Saint, and at St. Patrick's Church the ceremonies were peculiarly interesting, and the discourse by the Rev. Dr. JNO. MOORE, the pastor, displayed a thorough knowledge of his subject.

The church was beautifully decorated with evergreens, and great taste was displayed by the ladies of the congregation, in making the wreathes and ornaments used on this occasion. The music of the orchestra and choir reflected great credit on the manager, the Rev. JNO. SHACHTE. The sermons in the different churches all bore upon the grand work of the day, and the pastors inculcated on their flocks the precepts first advanced by ST. PATRICK.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Monday being set apart as the genuine ST. PATRICK'S Day was celebrated in a becoming style. St. Patrick's Benevolent Society and the Hibernian Society met and celebrated their anniversary in the usual manner. St. Patrick's Society celebrated their fiftieth anniversary or a golden epoch in the genuine Irish style. This association comprises among its members many of our best citizens, and has always been considered one of the most prominent charitable organizations in the city.

They met at 9 A.M. yesterday, at Masonic Hall, and, preceeded by a band of music, marched to St. Joseph's Church, where a most excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. C. CROOGHAN. Mr. CROOGHAN dwelt principally upon the character and antecedants of the Saint, and, if our space admitted, a synopsis of his remarks would be both readable and impressive. After the sermon the association marched through the principal streets to their Hall, corner of Wentworth and King streets, and there partook of a lunch. At 5 P. M. the society re-assembled and proceeded to an election, which resulted in the following choice:

Rev. J. C. CROGHAN, President.
JAMES COSGROVE, First Vice-President.
THOMAS MAHER, Second Vice-President.
JAMES F. SLATTERY, Treasurer.
JOHN MCMAHON, Secretary.

Committee on Finance.—Gart. Byrns, B. Rodden, C. D. Mulvaney, John Barry, John D. Kennedy and James Dotage.

Committee on Relief.—George Tandy, Chairman; Thos. Finneran, Michael Kennedy, James Wallace, James Barry and James Muldoon.

Committee on Letters.—Michael Feehans, James Dawson and Patrick Kennedy.

The company, with their invited guests, then sat down to a banquet furnished for the occasion, and the happy wit which is inherent in every Heberman breast, generated a pleasing interchange of setiments which kept the guests enchained until a late hour.

THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.

At the regular annual meeting yesterday of this Society the following gentlemen were elected officers for the year ensuing. The meeting was marked with that harmony and good feeling which has always characterized the deliberations of this Society:

JAMES K. ROBINSON, President.
W. H. GILLILAND, Vice President.
JAMES L. PATTERSON, Treasurer.
THOMAS O'BRIEN, Secretary.
JOHN BURNS, Hall Keeper.

Committee on Finance—C. H. Simonton, J. W. Brownfield, A. P. Caldwell, Bernard O'Neill, Adam B. Glover.

Committee on Relief—M. P. O'Connor, W. H. Houston, J. M. Mulvaney, Wm. White, Geo. A. Bowman.

Committee on Hall and Grounds—John F. O'Neill, C. C. Trumbo, J. McConkey.

THE DINNER.

At 6 o'clock the members and invited guests assembled in the capacious dining-room on the first floor of the Hibernian Hall. The scene that offered to the eye upon entering was of dazzling splendor. The tables were arranged with great taste, and although two hundred guests were present, there was no crowd. The *coup d'œil* of the tables was brilliant. The pretty ornamental dishes, the glitter of glass, china and gas-light, the large array of excellently trained waiters, and that good-humored face of mine host himself, the renowned PURCELL, and his several assistant chiefs, all were pleasing indications of the good things that were to come; and we found upon trial afterwards that the event fully warranted our anticipations.

MULLER'S Band enlivened the occasion with their excellent music, a great addition at such times, to the drown the clatter of knife and fork with more melodious sound. The bill of fare, handsomely printed, was crowded with the delicacies of the new continent and the old. There was the greatest variety, and the best and rariest of everything; and never have we seen guests around a festive board enter into the material part of the exercises with more zest than was the case at the old Hibernian. Mr. PURCELL has every reason to feel gratified at the appreciation his guests accorded his labors.

THE President, JAMES K. ROBINSON, Esq., presided over the feast, assisted by Messrs. JOHN F. O'NEIL, CHARLES H. SIMONTON, Vice President WM. H. GILLILAND, and Secretary, and the very efficient steward PATTERSON. To the right of the President sat Chancellor H. D. LESESNE, RICHARD YEADON, and SIGNOR MONCADA, the *Spanish Consul.* To his left Honorable GEORGE S. BRYAN, Judge of the U. S. District Court, and others.

The viands having been duly discussed, pleasingly diversified with music and merry chat, the cloth was at last removed to make room for the next course, "the feast of reason."

The President opened the flow of soul by giving the following "first regular toast:"

The Day we Celebrate—Gratefully do we hail its return, hallowed with the memories of the past, rich in the prospects of the future.

Responded to by Gen. JAMES CONNOR, in his usual earnest and eloquent manner.

Mr. GILLILAND offered the next regular toast:

Ireland—The Land of Genius, Valor and Song. The nations lament her sorrows, and anxiously await the day of her regeneration.

Responded to by Hon. GEORGE S. BRYAN, United States District Judge, in his usual felicitous manner. He closed by offering the following:

John Bright, the Englishman—The Champion of Ireland—the Friend of America—the universal lover of justice and of humanity.

Mr. O'NEILL next offered—

The President of the United States.

Answered in a most eloquent manner by M. P. O'CONNER, Esq., who, in his turn, gave the following sentiment:

"Constitutional Liberty, the hope and the aspiration of Irishmen all the world over."

The Hon. CHARLES H. SIMONTON next offered the following regular toast:

South Carolina—She gives her children an honored name: they will best preserve it by maintaining her ancient reputation.

Responded to by Senator J. B. CAMPBELL in words of fervent pathos. We would do the gentleman injustice were we to attempt to reproduce his remarks.

Mr. Vice-President CAREW toasted the Judiciary of South Carolina: "The wisdom and virtue which have adorned it in the past, are fitly illustrated in our learned Chancellor, H. D. LESSESNE."

Mr. L. arose, greeted by loud cheers, and responded in an earnest manner, listened to attentively by all, and received with great enthusiasm. He closed with the following sentiment: "Passive heroism, the virtue to be especially cultivated by the down-trodden South."

Mr. W. E. MIKELL offered the following:

Our Sister Societies—We welcome them to our board to-night in the spirit of that large fellowship with which humanity responds to their deeds of charity.

Responded to by Mr. YEADON, President of the Fellowship Society, who, at the conclusion of his remarks, gave the following:

The Hibernian Society—The Shamrock grafted on the Palmetto, rich in its fruit of hospitality and the virtue of benevolence.

Hon. CHARLES H. SIMONTON next offered the health of WILLIAM WHALEY, Esq., in very complimentary terms, and while he was speaking we left the hall.

One of the incidents of the evening it may not, perhaps, be amiss to note. One of the round tables near the door, surrounded by accompanying extra *spirits*, was vacated early in the evening. We were amused seeing the surprise of the waiter, as he returned from the pantry, and found the vacant chairs. Bewildered, he lifted up the pendant table cloth, and peered underneath to see if the heroes were under the table.

The Radical leaders now speak of Congress as the "supreme legislative power."

Missouri vineyards are said to be in excellent condition.

In New Orleans some of Ristori's admiring auditors appeared in their shirt-sleeves.

A profound "incompatibility" exists between Prince Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie.

Our Washington Letter.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS.]

THE CONGRESSIONAL NUISANCE REFUSING TO ABATE ITSELF.

THE CAPITAL, March 16th, 1867.—We are likely to have our hopes of an early adjournment most unceremoniously dashed, by the action of the House. As I intimated in a former letter, the strength of even the very few members who favor impeachment grows to be something colosal, when exercised upon a House that has nothing to do but wait paitently upon the movement of the Senate. And thus it is already being proven in the Representative Chamber, and I fear, with a power of arresting congressional adjournment, to which there will be little availing opposition.

The movement was made yesterday in the similtude of a resolution by LOGAN—BEN. BUTLER'S right hand man—to instruct the Speaker to complete the formation of Committees for the Fortieth Congress, commencing with the appointment of the Military Committee. This motion, which was put twice, under different guises, and which, if carried, at once places the House upon a business footing, and induces an indefinite prolongation of the session, only failed by a vote of fifty-five to sixty-five, and required but the change of five votes to carry the proposition. LOGAN himself avows that it was only thrown out as "a feeler," and that, in approximating so nearly to a successful consummation, he sees the sure promise of ultimately obtaining his end.

The significant fact, however, which points with such dubious certainty to a lengthened sitting of this *extra* extraordinary Congress, is in the action of the House Committee on Expenditures, which, under a pretence of investigating and reporting upon certain abuses in the New York Custom House, has in reality struck hands with the impeachment junto, and with the latter is conniving to so protract the session as to enable the Judiciary Committee to complete their case against the Executive, and present the several counts for his indictment and impeachment.

This coalition was formally apparent yesterday by the adoption of a resolution providing that the Committee on Expenditures shall investigate the conduct of HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of the Port of New York, with a view to impeaching that officer, should he be found to have been guilty of bribery or other crime. This is all that appears upon the surface, but the key to the plot is in a private understanding that immediately after disposing of the President's veto to the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, which is now before the Senate, the Committee above referred to will report in favor of impeaching SMYTHE. The House, having authorized the preparation of the report, cannot well decline to give it immediate action, and so at least four weeks of further business is at once made a "special order" not to be arrested.

And then comes the *coup d'etat* of the impeachers. The Judiciary Committee, which is putting forth herculean efforts toward the preparation of evidence against the President, have promised, upon the faith of Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, to be in readiness to report by the last week in April. By the programme I have already indicated, the House will be made to wait upon the Judiciary, and thus is opened the prospect of an endless session.

THE AMENITIES OF DIPLOMATIC LIFE.

Yesterday, Senor FEOUNDO GONI, the newly arrived Spanish Minister, was presented to the President, and "passed the time of day" with our Secretary of State. Mr. GONI is a dark, handsome man, about forty years old, whose diplomatic life has been passed mostly in South American Republics. Like all new-comers, he is a stickler for the pomps and circumstance of his position, and in visiting the Executive mansion yesterday he persisted in wearing the full uniform of his order, notwithstanding the advice to the contrary of the *attaches* of his legation, who have been here long enough to become Americanized into contempt for such mummery. Howbeit, the Minister repaired to the State Department in "full cap and feather," and thence was escorted to the White House by Secretary SEWARD. Of the subsequent interview with the Chief Magistracy, there is nothing worth recounting, as it partook entirely of that schoolboy declamation which has been in vogue for the reception of foreign representatives in this country throughout the last decade.

It may not be uninteresting to remark, however, that ISABELLA'S agent was not a little disconcerted at the outset of the morning ceremonies, to find Mr. SEWARD waiting to receive him, clad in robes no more decorous than parti-colored dressing-gown, and a very limp collar and cravat. His surprise was still further heightened when, on stepping into the dingy old carriage, which the Department hires by the year for the use of the Premier, he found seated opposite the doorkeeper of Mr. SEWARD'S apartments, who was accompanying the party as a bearer of the inevitable portfolio of State papers. Her Majesty's Minister had been startled slightly by Mr. SEWARD'S rakish morning costume, but at being forced to sit *vis-a-vis* with a messenger of the Department, and rub his gold lace and decorations against the flimsiness and seediness of SEWARD'S old coat, quite unsettled his reflections for the remainder of the day, as I learn privately from parties intimate with his Legation.

It does seem a little cruel that because SEWARD is a slatternly old fellow—unkempt and fossilized even when brought to the surface on State occasions—we cannot peremptorily put a stop to such outrageous woundings of the sensibilities of every foreign minister who for the first time comes within our midst. Let the "Blue Book" hereafter prescribe the clean linen in which the head of the State Department shall be arrayed from week to week, and, at the same time, expressly *tabooing* the presentment of that forlorn old morning gown on public occasions.

THE REDMAN IN WASHINGTON.

About one hundred Indians, representing a score or more of tribes, are still sojourning in the city. Their appearance has created quite a sensation, and the barracks in which they are housed at the expense of their Great Father, is sought and visited with something like the avidity and zest which attracted public attention after the Japanese a few years ago. They are frequently waited upon by hosts of distinguished ladies in quest of a moving novelty, and are made to perform various approximate gyrations to the war dance of their native heath.

A few days since one of the members of the Prussian Legation conceived the idea of inviting about twenty of the dusky wretches to a sort of tea-drinking, at which a hundred or so of fashionable people lent their assistance. Both the ladies and the Indians were not a little startled at the gorgeousnes of their respective costumes, and it was hard to say which of the twain were the most *highly colored.*

VIDEX.

Hunnicutt in Fredericksburg.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent from Fredericksburg, Va., (March 12.) after saying that the entire population of the place numbered six thousand, among whom they are only about six hundred negroes, he proceeds:

This city was the scene of a great many of the exploits of that eccentric individual Rev. J. W. Hunnicutt, who figured in various characters, as preacher, politician and mountebank, both before and during the war; but who from his very peculiar nature has made himself here, where he is known, exceedingly unpopular among whites and negroes. The latter class are particularly bitter against this person, as was demonstrated by a meeting held here last evening, which was addressed by a Dr. Harriss, connected with the Bureau. The sable Doctor advocated Hunnicutt's principles, and defended that person; but he found his sable hearers were not disposed to be gulled—one of their number, a Mr. James Brooks,—effectually combatting all the remarks of the man of medicine.

The reverend mulatto is expected here to-morrow night, when he intends to harangue the negroes in his usual Richmond style; but I am assured by colored citizens of respectability that he will meet with no reception, other than a tin-pan serenade.

The city is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-first United States infantry, formerly Second Battalion Twelfth infantry, commanded by Captain McC. Netterville. Major Johnson is in charge of the Bureau, as well as the commander of the forces, and attends legitimately to his own business. The troops occupuy the Citizens' Hall, on Princess Ann street, once used as a theatre, and a place for holding political meetings. These two companies are well satisfied with the location, and for their amusement and improvement have established two reading rooms here, at which all the leading newspapers and periodicals of the day are received. A complaint is however made of not receiving the Sunday Herald, a paper which they say always supplies the deficiency in the news of the week.

In plain English lice eggs have been found in "waterfalls." Dreadful isn't it?

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In the Senate on Thursday several petitions were presented and referred. A bill was reported back formally authorizing the Atlantic Telegraph Company of New York to make soundings and lay a cable on the American coast. Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the weekly transportation of a mail between New York and Bremen. Some other business of an unimportant nature was transacted, after which Mr. Trumbull called up the Supplementary Reconstruction bill. Mr. Drake offered an amendment authorizing the registered voters to decide whether they should have a convention or not. A lengthy debate ensued, during which Mr. Fessenden declared that rather than force the people of the South back into the Union he would keep them out. The amendment was rejected by a vote of 17 yeas to 27 nays. Mr. Drake then offered another amendment requiring the electors to vote by closed ballots, and providing that such shall be the mode of voting in future, unless otherwise ordered by consent of Congress. Messrs. Conkling, Fessenden, Doolittle, Wilson, Henderson, Buckalew and Corbett, spoke against the amendment, denouncing secret ballots. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House Mr. Covode offered a resolution calling for a select committee to investigate certain charges of irregularities in the Treasury Department. Mr. Chandler objecting, the resolution went over. A Bill was introduced fixing the time for the election of Representatives and Delegates to Congress; also one making eight hours a day's work for all mechanics and laborers employed by the Government. A petition asking that the same privileges be extended to sailors as are now extended to soldiers was presented. A resolution was offered instructing the Committee on Elections to report whether Mr. Hunt or Mr. Chillicott was entitled to the seat as a Delegate from Colorado.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate passed the joint resolution to prohibit the sale or use of malt and spirituous liquors in the Capitol building. A Bill was passed to provide for the better security of the lives of passenpers on steam vessels. The supplementary Act to the Bill to "provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States was then taken up. The pending amendment, requiring that all electors shall vote by ballot, was rejected. One or two amendments were adopted and the Bill laid aside until to-day.

The House adopted a resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the coin and bullion now in the Treasury, claimed by certain banks in Richmond, Va., and to retain the money derived from such sale. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to take into consideration the report made at the last session relative to abuses at the New York Custom House. Another resolution, which was also adopted, directs that if said Committee find that Mr. Smythe, the Collector of the Port of New York, has been guilty of bribery or other high crime, it shall report articles of impeachment to the House.

John Mitchel.

As we copied the statement about Mr. MITCHEL we feel bound to do him the justice of publishing his denial. We also take this opportunity of rectifying another mistake, viz: That he is a writer on the Richmond *Dispatch.*

We have it authoritatively that Mr. MITCHEL at present is not connected with any newspaper or periodical whatsoever.

RICHMOND, VA., 14th March, 1867.

To the Editor of the Richmond Times:

SIR: I observed that the Times has reprinted a long and circumstantial statement representing me, said to be taken from a Dublin paper, in which it is asserted, amongst other things, that I have "consented to be the future chief of the Fenians on both sides of the Atlantic;" and further, that "the sack of Chester Castle (in England) was prevented by the order of John Mitchel." I am not the chief of the Fenians on either side of the Atlantic; and I never sent any order, nor knew of any order being sent, to regulate, to further, or to prevent any movement or proceeding of the Fenians, either in England, in Canada, in Ireland, or in the United States.

I find, further, that American and Irish journals have printed a certain letter addressed to Captain Grace, Fenian organizer for Minnesota, and purporting to have been written by me. It is true that I did reply to a communication from this Captain Grace, but the letter which I wrote is not the letter which he has published. I gave him permission to print my answer; but, instead of doing so, he has given such parts of it as he thought might serve his own branch of the Fenians, suppressed the rest, and altered what he has printed. Such are the perils, and sometimes the penalties, of answering letters from "Centres" that are not in the circle of your acquaintance.

The substance of what I wrote was, that while I approved of the Fenian organization in America and in Ireland, I disapproved strongly of calling on the people for large contributions of money for immediate military operations, under the delusion that anything important could be effected, either in Ireland or in Canada, so long as England is at peace both with France and with the United States:—that I thought it wrong and cruel to demand such sacrifices and such risks from the Irish settled in America, upon the faith of every man who promises "insurrection in the harvest," or "war this year," or any given year:—that it was too much in the Irish character to be impatient for quick results; and that if the organizations here could content themselves with keeping up their own existence for the present, demanding no larger subscriptions than are sufficient for that purpose, I should be happy to co-operate with them, waiting patiently for the essential condition of all effective movement—war between England and either of the other powers I have named.

It is with great reluctance I have made these rectifications, because I greatly respect and admire the patriotic eagerness of my countrymen for the destruction of English dominion in their native country; and it is painful to me to say a word which looks like discouragement. Nothing but the extensive misuse of my name could have induced me to break my silence.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN MITCHELL.

The Progress (?) of Impeachment.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, a strong Republican paper, has the following from Washington:

"The public have not yet been gratified with a glimpse of the immense mass of testimony taken by the Judiciary Committee on the subject of impeachment, but it is very fair to presume that it is for the most part bosh and nonsense, else we should have had a different report of the progress from that made on the night before the close of the session.

"The committee had been in session almost day and night for two months. It had examined every witness suggested by the enemies of the President. It had sent for men in New Orleans, and every other part of the country. One of its members—Judge Lawrence—had gone on a secret mission to Canada, to take testimony there. He boasted when he was about to start that he would bring back evidence enough to convict the President, if all else failed.

"What he did bring back is not known to the outside world, but as it is contained in what, taken together, did not, in the opinion of the committee, furnish sufficient grounds for impeachment, it may be concluded that it doesn't amount to much.

"The ordeal to which the President's private character, as well as his public record, has been subjected, is one from which there are very few men in the United States who could escape unharmed.

"Every person who knew or pretended to know anything to his detriment, has been closely questioned. The foulest scandal and meanest gossip of the streets have been solemnly resolved into depositions against him. Men whose testimony would not be received unchallenged before the pettiest police judge, have been called upon to swear against him, and he has had no opportunity to defend himself against the most malignant calumnies or the vilest slander.

"And yet, after this drag-net of filth and libel has been at work for more than two months, we are told, practically, that enough has not yet been discovered against him to warrant an indictment, and more time is asked to complete the work.

"Now, it will be admitted on all hands that the President cannot be impeached, except for high crimes and misdemeanors.

"Is it very likely that such offences as would constitute these high crimes and misdemeanors are so thoroughly secreted from public gaze as not only to have escaped the notice of the press of the country, but to have evaded for two months the keen eyes of the political scavengers who have been at work to look them up? I think not."

A New National Debt.

The following we clip from the Boston *Post* of Thursday:

The claims of loyal men, North and South, for property taken or for property destroyed during the progress of the war, began to come in at the beginning of the first session of the last Congress, and were referred to the Committee on Claims, at the head of which was Hon. Columbus Delano, of Ohio, one of the ablest and most considerate men in public life. The New York Times says: "So startled was the Committee by the amount of these claims that they reported a resolution, which was forthwith adopted, that until otherwise ordered no claims of this character from the citizens of the Southern States should be entertained. But this was simply a temporary evasion of an inevitable duty. It was like shutting one's eyes to a danger too fearful to be faced. The Committee did not dare to let the country understand the extent of these claims—which are perfectly just, and can no more be ignored than can the Seven-Twenties or any other part of the public debt. What the amount of these claims will prove in the end to be, the country has no means of knowing.

Mr. Delano has intimated two or three times, while urging vigorous measures of taxation in Congress, that they would be large enough to tax to the utmost the resources and the courage of the whole country. And we have very good reason to believe that the amount of such of these claims as will be found to be perfectly just, and such as must be paid, will approach very nearly, if it does not equal, what is understood to be the present aggregate of the National Debt. This may seem extravagant, as it certainly is alarming; but we believe time will show that it is not an over-statement of the actual fact."

The nose on the face of the Washington statue in the Park has been knocked into a pug by a stone from the hand of a bootblack.—*N. Y. Paper.*

State Items.

FRESHET IN PEE DEE.—In the fore part of last week we had a great deal of rain, that must have extended high up the Pee Dee, which, in the latter part of the week, was quite high.

Tuesday evening and Wednesday last we again had great falls of rain, and if the rains extended high up the river, coming before it had quite gone down, will more than likely give us a freshet equal to any we have had for years. The ground everywhere is thoroughly water-lodged, which must greatly retard preparations for planting.
[*Cheraw Advertiser.*

Our Circuit Court, his Honor Judge Aldrich presiding, closed its Spring Term on Saturday last. We undestand that not a great deal of business was transacted, and furthermore, for the first time in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," the Grand Jury did not make a single presentment.—*Ibid.*

THE WEATHER.—For several days past we have had rain, rain, rain, filling the water courses, swelling Pee Dee into a freshet, and retarding preparations for planting. On Thursday evening we had a heavy fall of rain, after which it blew up cold. On Friday it was still cold, the wind blowing from north and east, and about 12 M. it began snowing slightly, gradually changing into a cold sleet. We bid good bye to the fruit crop.—*Ibid.*

STATE MONEY.—State money now can scarcely be passed at all in Columbia; and when it is taken it is reckoned at seventy cents in the dollar.

This last collapse is owing to recent legislation in Washington; the same legislation that has paralyzed the whole South, which has made property comparatively worthless, and which seems to say to us that the ruin is but just begun.—*Carolinian.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CARD.—THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the Young America Steam Fire Engine Company tender their thanks to N. M. PORTER, Esq., for refreshments furnished at the fire on the morning of the 18th.
W. W. HART.
March 19 1 Secretary Y. A. S. F. E. Co.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER MERCHANTS' LINE schooner MARY E. AMSDEN, from Baltimore, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Brown & Co.'s South wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owner's risk and expense.
March 19 1 STREET BROTHERS & CO.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER FALCON, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the steamer is *This Day* discharging at Pier No. 1 Union Wharves. All goods remaining on the wharf after sunset will be stored at their risk and expense. MORDECAI & CO.,
March 19 1 Agents.

☞ NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP E. B. SOUDER are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.
WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents.
All Freight amounting to fifteen (15) dollars, or less, must be paid on the wharf before delivery of Goods.
March 18 2

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas, at its next Session for Charleston District, for a Charter of Incorporation of THE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.
March 16 3*

☞ ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the Estate of FREDERICK ROESSLER, deceased, will present them properly attested, and all indebted will make payment to the undersigned.
LENA ROESSLER, Administratrix.
March 5 tu3*

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSISTANT ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, NO. 364 KING-ST., Returns of ANNUAL TAXES for year 1866 will be received at this office for Divisions 3 and 7, comprising Wards 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and east part of 4, between 12 and 3 P. M., until 15th of April next, except where parties receive notice; in such cases returns must be rendered within ten days from date thereof, according to law.
A. CARTER, Asst. Assessor, Div. 3.
A. LINDSTROM, Ass. Assessor, Div. 7.
March 16 stu8

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER RENEWS THE HAIR.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Restores gray hair to the original color.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Prevents the hair from falling off.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Makes the hair soft and glossy.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Does not stain the skin.
HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER
Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public. Price $1.
For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by
DOWIE & MOISE,
No. 151 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
March 13 tulyr* CHARLESTON.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—YOU WILL PLEASE announce Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. A CITIZEN.
November 3 stu

☞ 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.

☞ 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

☞ ELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARLESTON, February 27th, 1867.—A Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE will be paid to the Stockholders on and after this date, in partial liquidation from Assets realized. Also a return of the Assessment of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, with interest, and the Assessment Notes of $4 per Share, now held by the Company.
Stockholders will be required to present their Stock Certificates.
By order of the Board of Directors.
JOSEPH WHILDEN,
February 27 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ 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

☞ AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York.
November 9

☞ SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE.—WE PROPOSE to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Farmers, Railroads, Shop, Garden, Store, Hotel or general Housework.
Persons desiring employment will call at No. 5 Cannon near King street; and all orders for Laborers will be promptly met, and satisfactory reference given.
February 23 1mo S. B. HALL & CO.

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

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and F. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.
April 14 1yr

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor.* All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Dru