The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 497. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, March 22—Noon.—Financial unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—Noon.—Cotton dull; 13¾d. for Middling Uplands; sales 6000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, March 22—2 o'clock P. M.—Cotton declined ⅛d. since noon; Middling Uplands 13⅛d.

LIVERPOOL, March 22, Evening.—Cotton closed heavy; Middling Uplands 13⅛d.; Orleans 13⅞d. Sales 7000 bales.

PARIS, March 22.—It is announced that the Emperor favors a confederation, to be composed of France, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland, against Prussia.

QUEENSTOWN, March 22—Noon.—The steamer "City of Antwerp" has arrived.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the Senate, a petition for the strict enforcement of the laws in Utah, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. WILSON introduced a concurrent resolution, regarding Mr. DAVIS. It concludes that common justice, sound public policy, and national honor, unite in recommending that he have a speedy trial, or be released on bail. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON will endeavor to get a vote on it before the adjournment.

The Bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to discharge Direct Tax Collectors in the South, and imposing their duties on Revenue Collectors, was passed.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment, furnishing 10,000 arms to the Tennessee militia.

The amendment on the Southern Relief Bill was concurred in, and goes to the President.

The resolution suspending action on the BOULIGNY claim was passed.

The Bill relieving the Chief Justice from the nomination of registers in bankruptcy was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Bill refunding Indiana for the expense of repelling the Morgan raid was passed, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Relief Bill was passed. It authorizes the Secretary of War, through the Freedmen's Bureau, to furnish food to all classes, sufficient to prevent starvation and extreme want. The relief is to come from unexpended monies of freedmen and refugee appropriations; and the expenditure shall not extend beyond the appropriation already made.

The case of SMYTH and the New York Custom House is being ventilated. The Committee of Investigation are ordered to take evidence and report articles impeaching SMYTH, if the charges are well founded.

The Senate Bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms and equipments for 2500 militia was amended, making it 10,000, when the Bill was passed. Mr. PAINE, in advocating the increase from 2500 to 10,000 stand of arms, said they were necessary as a means to protect the Union people.

The House then adjourned.

Veto to the Supplemental Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A Cabinet consultation was held to-day on points of the veto of the Supplemental Bill.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury reports to the Senate that unless the collection of Direct Taxes is soon resumed in Virginia, Florida and Tennessee, the Direct Tax Collectors will be discharged.

General News.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—The heaviest snow of the season continues.

FORREST, the tragedian, gave $500 to the poor of the South.

Civil Rights in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Gov. GEARY has signed the Bill requiring rail companies to carry passengers without distinction of color.

Riot Among the Pennsylvania Coal Miners.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The New York *Times* says that private advices represent that the coal miners of Schuylkill county, Pa., are committing serious outrages. Superintendent LITTLEDALES was murdered last week, and Gov. GEARY has been appealed to for protection.

Marine Intelligence.

SANDY HOOK, March 22.—There is the severest storm for five years; the wind blowing a gale; sea running very high. The pilots are all inside the Hook.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The steamship *Australasian* has arrived.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 22.—Flour steady and firm. White Corn $1 08a1 09. Provisions unchanged. Mess $23 81¼a23 87½. Lard quiet—in barrels 12½a 13¼. Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet at 30½a31c. for Middling Uplands. Freights dull. Exchange, 60 days, 8⅝; Sight 9⅝. Gold 134½. 5-20 '62 coupons 109¼. Money 7 per cent.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Flour 5a10 cents better. Wheat firm and advancing. Corn 1a2 cents lower.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Stocks heavy; Five-twenties of '62, coupons, 109¼. Gold 34½. Cotton steady; sales 2800 bales, at 30½a31 for Middling Uplands. Flour active, and advanced 10a15 cents; State $9a12 60. Wheat active, and advanced 2a3 cents. Corn declined 1a 2 cents; Mixed Western $1 16a1 17. Provisions unchanged. Naval Stores quiet; Spirits of Turpentine 79a80; Rosin $4 25a9 50. Freights quiet; by steam to Liverpool ½d.a9-16d. Gold closed at 134½.

[FOR THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.]

The Crisis.

Messrs. Editors.—As a Southern man, identified with the South in the misfortunes of the past, as well as in the bitter experience of the present, I cannot look with indifference upon the apathy which seems to pervade the white portion of our fellow-citizens. Where is that spirit and manhood which has so often carried us through the fiery ordeal of the past? Shall we continue to sit down and abjectly submit to be made the foot ball of every demagogue who is thrown as a fire brand in our midst? They are now doing all they can to inflame the passions and sow the seed of discord in the minds of those to whom interest as well as past associations should bind us in ties of the strongest friendship. If this is the course we intend to pursue, then indeed we merit and should receive the scorn and contempt of the civilized world. What can we do? Why let us make the best of the condition in which we find ourselves. By exerting ourselves to counteract the influences which designing and bad men are seeking to exercise for our injury and their political aggrandizement, while we are expected to strictly observe the laws which have been made for our government. We cannot be expected to sacrifice all of our manhood and honor by passively submitting to the teaching of those who, not having the fear of God in their hearts, and with evil intent, seek to array one portion of our population against the other. Let us, by our teachings and examples, give the lie to the idle vagaries with which designing men seek to deceive and beguile the ignorant masses, whom they wish to use as tools.

The duty of the hour demands of us to do all we can to avert the dangers which threaten us. It seems to me some of our influential citizens should call a meeting to seriously deliberate upon our condition and the best means to be employed in cultivating that fraternal feeling with our colored citizens, which is so essential to the interest and happiness of both. In conclusion; I earnestly appeal to my fellow-citizens to awaken from their lethargy—be up and doing, and all may yet be well.

M.

IMPEACHMENT WITNESSES.—Owing to the fact that the presence of the members of the Judiciary Committee was required in the House during the passage of the Registration Bill, no impeachment witnesses were examined to-day. Gen. Fullerton, whose preliminary examination on Saturday last has already been mentioned, will be called again to-morrow. The books of record of the transfer of property by the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana, while he was in charge, have been procured, and he will be required to explain the reason for his wholesale restoration of abandoned and confiscated lands to their rebel owners, and the connection of the President therewith. Gen. Rufus Saxton, who for a long time had charge of the Bureau in Charleston, and of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, has been subpœaned, and will arrive here to-morrow. It is evident that the impeachers are trying to make a strong point against the President, based on his action in returning property to the Southern people, and particularly in his alleged failure to execute the confiscation laws.—*Washington Corr. N. Y. Times.*

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, March 1.—WASHINGTON'S Birthday was celebrated in this city by a grand ball given at the Grand Hotel by Gen. DIX, the new United States Minister. I have heard the number present estimated at from 300 to 800. Among them I understand there were also many Southerners. The Foreign Legations were nearly all represented; Gen. Dubois, the colored Minister from Hayti, not to be forgotten.

On the evening of the 27th the last grand ball of the season took place at the Tuileries; quite a number of our countrymen had the honor of an invitation: among them the Rev. J. S. C. ABBOTT, who is understood to be here for the express purpose of taking the Emperor's likeness. His Majesty, it is said, has received his reverence very graciously, and is not averse to affording him every facility for carrying out his design. Mr. ABBOTT desires to glorify the third as he has done the first NAPOLEON; and the nephew of his uncle has no objections to being glorified. Mr. ABBOTT'S NAPOLEON III. will probably be as little reliable as his former work, though I doubt whether it will sell as well.

In the edict which the Emperor sent forth a few weeks ago, "the crown of the edifice of liberty," your readers will recollect there were certain mitigations of the stringent laws respecting the press. But the imperial words were few and oracular; and the anxious publishers are in doubt as to the precise meanings of the decree. The Council of State, however, it is understood, will submit a bill on this subject to the *Corps Legislatif*, which will settle this difficulty.

Although it falls far short of the liberty of the press enjoyed in England or America, the outlines of this law, as far as they have been reported, are here hailed as a great advance and gain on the side of liberty. The previous authorization heretofore required for the establishment of a paper is to be done away with; but *caution money* is to be continued as now, viz: 50,000 francs; and there is also to be a reduction of stamps. All charges against the press are to be referred to the correctional tribunals, which may suspend or suppress a journal after two condemnations within two years. Imprisonment for offences of the press is abolished.

The great sensation here just now is the debate, day before yesterday in the Chambers, on the first "interpellation." M. JULES FAVRE, the leader of the opposition, made one of his most brilliant and telling speeches, in which he did not spare the Government. The interpellation was to know why the debate on the address had been abolished. JULES FAVRE was, of course, much admired by his partisans, called to order by M. le President, and interrupted occasionally by occupants of the Government benches with cries of "treasonable." The press yesterday morning, of course, varied much in its remarks on this discussion, according to the complexion of its party. The *Constitutionel* says, "M. JULES FAVRE, in his ingratitude and injustice towards the reforms of the 19th of January, had pretended that they were a retrograde step, and that the suppression of the address was a proof that the discussion and control of the Chambers were feared." This idea, it avers, is preposterous.

The *Debats* says: "It seems that the right of addressing an interpellation to the Government on a special and well defined subject expires at the precise limits of the terms in which the question is put. If this were the case the new privilege, already embarrassed by so many obstacles before it can be used at all, and so narrowly circumscribed when exercised, would be well nigh impracticable or denuded of all efficacy."

The *Patrie* thinks to deal the opposition a hard blow in the following language:

Fortunately M. Jules Favre was enabled to speak and give utterance to all his thoughts. He at anyrate will not complain of the reticences which the right of interpellation, strictly interpreted, may impose. He gave full career to that incisive eloquence which charms even those whom it wounds, and at least gives us, in contrast to the sallies of M. Picard, the satisfaction of hearing ideas expressed with originality. What, for example, can be more so than the little appeal to insurrection by means of the tribune which terminates M. Jules Favre's speech? We in France were already acquainted with all the forms of insurrection. M. Jules Favre proposes that which consists in occupying the tribune to speak *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, absolutely as if the address were under discussion. "Let us speak," says the honorable member, just as one might say "Let us revolt." Let us speak without ceasing, and the gentlemen hostile to the address will be nicely taken in. They wanted to avoid useless harangue; we will give plenty of them. They wanted to have clear, precise and conclusive discussions; we will bring on others, idle, vague and purposeless." Is not all that sufficiently original?

La France says: M. JULES FAVRE, in an impassioned improvisation, gave its most radical conclusion to the interpellation. His speech was only a bitter indictment against the present and the past of the empire. It was he who uttered the last word of the opposition, and that was a menace. We believe we are expressing the sentiments of all really political minds in deploring that this discussion, already so regrettable from the course which it has taken, should have terminated with such a war cry. Happily words so imprudent will be without echo, both in the country and in the Chamber.

Galignani's Messenger this morning thus speaks of the second day's discussion:

The second and last day's discussion in the legislative body on the interpellations relative to the suppression of the address is just as fully remarked on by the Paris press as was the first, and again each journal makes its observations from the point of view of its own political position. All, however, agree in noticing the check given to M. Emile Ollivier, who could with difficulty obtain a hearing, the majority treating him with indifference as a new recruit and the opposition showing him hostility for so openly and unmistakably leaving their ranks. So much had been said lately of that honorable deputy's position that many believed he had some important declaration to make. But in place of that result he only uttered some insignificant sentences to express his happiness in voting with the majority on the order of the day and in conformity with the wishes of the Government.

M. ROUHER, the chief orator on the ministerial side, appears to have achieved as great an oratorical triumph as M. JULES FAVRE himself. The papers this morning are all in ecstasy. The *Patrie* says:

The Minister of State assuredly does not expect from public opinion a fresh expression of the admiration so many times caused by his great oratorical talent. What he sought for in the Chamber was the real accent of that public opinion which for a month past had been murmuring against the disfiguring of his ideas and aspirations. Has he found what he sought? Yes, and therein lies the eulogium which is to-day everywhere heard. M. Rouher spoke just as the country speaks; he protested as the country protests; he defended the convictions which the country defends, and in placing the legislator of 1852—the sovereign whose every effort is an extension of our liberties and a sure guarantee of our prosperity—above the attacks of a minority now for ever isolated, he made himself the faithful echo of the national sentiment.

The question was decided against the opposition, 241 voting against and only 25 in favor. It is said that M. FAVRE on this occasion was deserted by some of his adherents, for the opposition counts more than twenty-five members of the "Corps." It is doubtless, however, because of this small opposition vote, that the Government appears to connive at their bold talk.

As an evidence of the universal panic, among people and princes, more especially among the latter, now prevailing, notwithstanding the repeated assurances from all sides that peace should be preserved, the papers here quote from the *Gazette de Moscow*, that Sweden, with scarcely more than 5,000,000 of inhabitants, now thinks it necessary to have a disposable military force of 500,000 men. This looks like decimating a State.

Interesting will be the information that the Princess CAROLINE, of Reuss, will, on the 28th inst., abdicate in favor of her son, HENRY XXII., and retire to a convent.

Have you heard of the new Paris Guide Book, they are bringing out here? It will be one of the finest productions of the kind the world has ever seen. LOUIS ULBACH is the general editor. He is assisted by the best writers of France. VICTOR HUGO is writing the preface.

A new RACHEL it appears has been discovered. A Mademoiselle CORNELIE, young, uneducated, but good looking, in one of the cafes (known as the Eldorado,) every evening enchants a number of auditors with the charm of her diction. She renders the works of CORNEILLE and RACINE with brilliant talent and unbounded success. Her vibrating voice, now soft and tender, and now terrible, moves, captivates and charms. She will not long be permitted to remain at the *cafe*. Her Eldorado is elsewhere.

A good story is going the round of the papers here. Of course I cannot vouch for its truth. In his will, it is said, M. COUSIN, desiring to leave a memorial of his regard to his friends and colleagues, MM. MIGNET and ST. HILAIRE, says: "*Je declare leguer a chacun deux* (or *d'eux*) *cent mille francs*;" which means, "I leave to each 200,000 francs;" or else, if the apostrophe in *d'eux* is used, it means, "I leave to each of them 100,000 francs." Now the question is about the existence of the apostrophe. Had ever so small a jot or tittle so large significance? I see it contended that *chacun d'eux* must be what the great philosopher intended. He was too good a writer to be guilty of such a bald, indefensible expression as the absence of the apostrophe would indicate. The French love a quibble, and go into ecstasy at a *bon mot*. I think it more than likely the whole story is manufactured for the sake of "getting off a good thing."

ÆSCULAPIUS.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS ON TUESDAY.

SENATE.—The House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the managers of the Ohio asylum, for disabled soldiers and sailors, the government property at Camp Chase was taken up and passed. The Bill prohibiting any further payment to the owners of slaves drafted into the United States service was taken up, and after discussion, laid over. The Committee on Military Affairs reported favorably on the House Bill for the payment of awards for the capture of Mr. Davis. A resolution was offered by Mr. Conness providing for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to inquire into the publication in newspapers of the proceedings of the Senate in executive session. At the suggestion of Mr. Conkling, the resolution was laid over.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the supplementary Military Bill. A Bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of War to issue one suit of clothing for each invalid soldier in any regular Soldier's Home in the United States. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, rose, and stated that his colleague, Mr. P. F. Thomas, Senator elect from that State, had requested him to ask that his credentials should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, as he courted the fullest investigation into all his public acts. The reference was accordingly made. A Bill was introduced declaring that no person shall be eligible to either House of Congress who has ever borne arms against the United States, or aided, in any manner, any hostile Government. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The Committee of Conference on the Supplementary Military Bill made a report, which was concurred in by the Senate. An Executive session was held, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—A Bill was passed to remedy the defect in the enrollment of the Bill relative to import duties on woollens from which the words "long woollens" were inadvertently omitted. A joint resolution was passed prohibiting the further issue of Agricultural College scrip to any Southern State, except the State of Tennessee, until such States are fully restored to all their constitutional rights as States in the Union by Congress. A Bill was also passed exempting ladders made of wood from the internal revenue tax. The Supplementary Military Reconstruction Bill, as amended by the Senate, was taken up, and the House refused to recede from its amendments thereto, and ordered a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes.

A joint resolution was passed extending the provisions of the Bill in relation to the publication of the laws to the States not mentioned in said Bill, and to the Territories, and providing for the publication in three papers in Louisiana. Mr. Stevens then called up his Bill for the confiscation of property in the Southern States. It will be found in full in the proceedings elsewhere. The Bill confiscates all the public lands belonging to the ten seceding States, and all the lands and other property forfeited by the Act of Congress of July 17, 1862, all of which is to be seized, condemned and sold.

Out of the proceeds each adult male freed slave is to receive 40 acres, and each one who is head of a family 40 more. Out of the balance a sum of fifty dollars for each household is to be appropriated to the erection of buildings for the use of the late slaves. $200,000,000 is to be invested in United States six per cent. bonds and the interest added to the pensions of Union soldiers, and $300,000,000 is to be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military government of the Confederacy. The remaining sections of the bill prescribe the methods and machinery by which it is to be carried into effect.

Mr. Stevens proceeded to make a speech upon the subject, but had uttered only a few sentences when his strength failed, and he was compelled to ask Mr. McPherson, the Clerk, to continue the reading of it. The whole subject was then postponed until December next. The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Bill appropriating one million of dollars to the relief of the South. After a long discussion the Committee rose without taking any action on the Bill.

The Conference Committee on the Supplementary Military Reconstruction Bill made a report, which was concurred in, after a short discussion. The House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, but inserts an additional amendment providing that Congress shall be satisfied that there was no interference with voters at the election, and that the Constitution adopted meets the approval of the majority of the people in the several States. The House then adjourned.

Pennsylvania's Reply to North Carolina.

At the recent session of the North Carolina Legislature a series of resolutions were adopted inviting all the States—North, South, East and West—to meet in national convention for the purpose of "proposing, in exact conformity with the Constitution of the United States, such amendments to the Constitution that the result will be such mutual concessions as will lead to a restoration of our former happy relations."

Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, in a recent message to the Legislature of that State, acknowledges the receipt of these resolutions, and says that under ordinary circumstances he would be satisfied simply to submit the communication without comment, but, says he, when "we reflect that the people of North Carolina inviting this assembly are not in full communion with the loyal States; that they have been for many years in the habit of looking with great indifference upon the national interests, and of tolerating disloyalty; that throughout the thrilling and sanguinary war of the rebellion they used their utmost efforts to destroy the Constitution and the Union, and to establish a hostile Government of their own; that they recently refused to ratify the mild and wholesome amendments to the Constitution; that Congress, by the passage of the Reconstruction Act, has made a salutary provision for their future military government, and that for the other refractory districts lately engaged in rebellion, is not the presumption with which these unrepentant rebels and subjugated traitors now ask for mutual concessions surprising? The people of Pennsylvania have always been loyal to the government, true to the constitution and laws of the nation, and have stood in the foremost ranks of the defenders of the Union. They have no concessions to make, certainly none to those, who have waged a troublesome war, and who have been conquered at the point of the bayonet. The doctrine is certainly abhorrent that defeated treason should ask the loyal men of this country to meet them upon equal terms in Convention to amend the Constitution they repudiated and attempted to destroy. The guilty failure of those men has assigned them to a far different task—submission to the terms of the conquerers and obedience to that law which we all obey.

While Pennsylvania has no concessions to make, her people, desiring a speedy, just and proper readjustment of all the States in the Union, earnestly beseech the citizens of North Carolina, and of all the Southern States, to return without delay to the benign influences of the Government, while yet the terms of such a return are easy, and not to wait for more severe conditions, and perhaps for more serious punishment.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS OF THE MILITARY BILL.—The Washington correspondent of the *Herald* of Tuesday, says:

In an interview with President Johnson last Saturday, the subject of reconstructing the Southern States under the new military governor bill came up, and his opinion being asked on the subject, he shook his head gravely and remarked that the holding of elections under military control was in conflict with the spirit of republican institutions. Then rising and retiring to an adjoining room he returned with a book in his hand and read the following extract from an address of Daniel Webster to the citizens of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the 17th of June, 1843.

They are yet on their trial, and I hope for a favorable result; but truth—sacred truth—and fidelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force, and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defence against foreign aggression, but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, a government founded on mock elections and supported only by the sword is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old-fashioned monarchial system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescene of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed, and above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights, in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practiced, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword."

His (the President's) own feelings, he said, agreed with Mr. Webster on the subject.

The Irish Rebellion.

LATEST DATES BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, March 16.—Large bodies of troops have been sent to Liverpool to preserve the peace, a rising of the Irish in that city being apprehended. A large number of Fenians have been captured in various parts of Ireland, and many of them committed for high treason. A general rising of the Fenians is expected to take place throughout Ireland to-morrow (St. Patrick's Day). The Government, which is fully informed of the movements of the Fenians, is believed to be able to suppress any insurrection before it assumes very formidable proportions.

The emigration to America from Cork, for the past few days, has been extremely large. Many of the emigrants were recognized as being connected with the recent Fenian uprising near Killarney. It is supposed the unusual exodus is caused, in part at least, from anticipated bloodshed in Ireland.

DUBLIN, March 17.—The fears that the Fenians would attempt another general rising to-day have not been realized. Dispatches from all parts of the Island report that the country is quiet. Frequent arrests are made by the Police in the disaffected districts.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—No disturbance was created here by the Fenians to-day, as was feared, and the city is entirely tranquil.

They have made $50,000 for the State by a tax on dogs in Mississippi at fifty cents per head.

MR. STEVENS' CONFISCATION BILL.

The following is the Bill for confiscating Southern property, which THAD. STEVENS has introduced in Congress, and which has been postponed until next December:

Whereas, It is due to justice and as an example to future time, that some prompt punishment should be inflicted on the people who constituted the "Confederate States of America," both because they declared an unjust war against the United States, for the purpose of destroying republican liberty and permanently establishing slavery, as well as for the cruel and barbarous manner in which they conducted said war, in violation of all laws of civilized warfare; and also to compel them to make some compensation for the damage and expenditures caused by the said war. Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That all public lands belonging to the ten States that formed the government of the so-called Confederate States of America shall be forfeited by the said States, and become forthwith vested in the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President shall forthwith cause the seizure of such property, belonging to the belligerent enemy, as is deemed forfeited by the act of July 17, 1862, and hold and appropriate the same as enemy's property, and proceed to condemnation with that already seized.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in lieu of the proceeding to condemn the property thus seized, as provided by the Act of July 17, 1862, two Commissioners or more, as may be by him deemed necessary, may be appointed by the President for each of the said Confederate States, to consist of three persons each, one of whom shall be an officer of the army and two shall be civilians, neither of whom shall be a citizen of the State for which he shall be appointed, and the said Commission shall adjudicate and condemn the property aforesaid under such forms and proceedings as shall be prescribed by the Attorney-General, whereupon the title to said property shall become vested in the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That out of the lands thus seized and confiscated, the slaves who have been liberated by the operations of the war and the amendment to the Constitution or otherwise, who resided in the said Confederate States on the 4th of March, 1861, or since, shall have distributed to them forty acres for each adult male, and to each person who is head of a family forty acres, to be held in fee simple, but to be inalienable for the next ten years after they become seized thereof. For the purpose of distributing and allotting the said land, the Secretary of War shall appoint as many Commissions in each State as he shall deem necessary, to consist of three members each, two of whom, at least, shall not be citizens of the State for which they are appointed. Each of said Commissioners shall receive a salary of $3000 annually, and all necessary expenses. Each Commission shall be allowed one clerk, whose salary shall be $2000 per annum. The title to the homestead aforesaid shall be vested for the use of the liberated persons aforesaid, in trustees, who shall be appointed by the Secretary of War, and shall receive such salary as he shall direct, not exceeding $3000 per annum. At the end of ten years the absolute title to the said homestead shall be conveyed to the said owners, or to the heirs of such as are then dead.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That out of the balance of the property thus seized and confiscated there shall be raised, in the manner hereinafter provided, a sum equal to $50 for each homestead, to be applied by the trustees, hereinbefore mentioned, toward the erection of buildings on the said homesteads for the use of the said slaves, and a further sum of $500,000.000 which shall be appropriated as follows, viz: $200,000,000 shall be invested in United States six per centum securities, the interest of which shall be semi-annually added to the pensions allowed by law to pensioners who have become so by reason of the late war; $300,000,000 or so much thereof as may be needed, shall be appropriated to pay damages done to loyal citizens by the civil or military operations of the Government of the lately so-called Confederate States of America.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That the property of no one shall be seized whose whole estate on the 4th of March, 1865, was not worth more than $5,000, to be valued by the said Commission, unless he shall have voluntarily become an officer or employee in the military or civil service of the "Confederate States of America," or in the civil or military service of some one of the said States, and in enforcing all the confiscations the sum or value of $5000 in real or personal property shall be left or assigned to the delinquent.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commission shall put a just and impartial valuation on all the property thus seized and forfeited, and when such valuation shall be completed in the several States, all the said Commissioners shall meet in Washington and assess the $500,000,000 aforesaid, as well as the allowances for the homestead buildings, *pro rata* on each of the properties or estates thus seized, and shall give notice of such assessment and apportionment by the publication, for sixty days, in two daily newspapers in Washington, and in the two daily newspapers in the capitals of each of the said Confederate States.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That if the owners of the said seized and forfeited estates shall, within ninety days after the first of the said provisions, pay into the Treasury of the United States the sum assessed on their estates respectively, all of their estates and lands not actually appropriated to the liberated slaves shall be released and restored to their owners.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That all land, estates and property of whatever kind, which shall not be redeemed, as aforesaid, in the ninety days, shall be sold and converted into money in such time and manner as may be deemed by the said Commissioners most advantageous to the United States; provided that no arable land shall be sold in larger tracts than five hundred acres; and provided, further, that no longer credit shall be given than three years.

ARREST OF HON. JOHN MORRISSEY, M. C.—The Irish *Times* of the 1st inst. gives its readers the following piece of information:

Last night at the Limerick Junction, Assistant Inspector General Brownrigg, of the constabulary, arrested, on the arrival of the mail train from Cork, John Morrissey, the celebrated prize fighter and member of the United States Congress, on a charge of Fenianism, just as he had alighted from a first-class carriage. He had arrived at Cork by the Cunard steamer Australasian, and was proceeding to Tipperary town. He is known as the man who had the first great fight in Canada, near the American frontier, about eight years ago, with John C. Heenan, whom Morrissey defeated after a desperate fight of twenty-three rounds, which occupied nearly three hours. He has since become a gin palace proprietor and legislator, and joined the Fenian Brotherhood at its commencement, having subscribed largely to its funds. Morrissey when arrested fainted, and had to be taken to the gentlemen's waiting room, where restoratives had to be applied, after which he was taken to Dublin. In consequence of his arrest, a large force of infantry was sent down early this morning to the Junction, where the men are encamped, for the protection of that place.

When it is remembered that Mr. MORRISSEY is occupying his seat in Congress, the above will be appreciated.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN CUBA.—We are reliably informed that there is a deep under current of politics in the Island of Cuba, which is designed soon to develop into a movement of serious consequences. It has its promptings in the recent attempt at political revolution in the mother country, the Spanish Peninsula, and it has for its special object the return of Gen. Dulce to the Captain General's palace at the Havana. We are assured that not only the politicians, but the officers of the army and navy are deep in the scheme, expecting, if it be successful, to secure better pay and promotion.

We do not doubt the reality of this movement, nor its wide ramifications. We are assured of both on the most undoubted authority. Such undercurrents, however, have always existed in the Island, ever since the first attempt to throw off the Spanish yoke in the American colonies. There have been attempts of the people to gain their independence; attempts to abolitionize the Island; attempts of the Creoles to overpower the Spaniards; attempts at everything under the sun, from fillibusterism on a grand scale down to a local emeute. But they have all amounted to nothing, and that is why the Island of Cuba is still called "the ever-faithful Isle." Held tight in the Spanish vice, she has, alone, of all the Spanish American colonies, the honor of a loyal nomenclature. And now so firm is she held, by the presence of a powerful army and navy, and by almost impregnable fortresses, as well as by the executive offices all being in the hands of Spaniards, who are, every few years, fresh from the Peninsula, that there is scarcely the possibility of the success of any revolutionary movement.—*New Orleans Times.*

PROVISIONS FOR THE SOUTH.—The evidences are unmistakable that there should be no delay in forwarding provisions to the destitute portions of the South, and from no point can any of the greatest sufferers be more readily reached than from Baltimore. What it is stated in the following that one railroad has determined to do in bringing forward supplies, we have no doubt that all the other roads leading into Baltimore will also be equally ready to undertake, and if these provisions can be sent forward free of freight also, as intimated, there is every inducement for farmers and others having anything to spare to hurry their contributions to this city:

BALTIMORE, March 16, 1867.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Sun:—Efforts are being made to send provisions to the South. The Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad Company will receive provisions along its line of railroad and furnish cars, if duly notified, and bring the corn and meat here without charge. Arrangements will be made here to send these provisions South without charge. It is believed that similar arrangements can be made along all the lines of railroads. If all the people of our State will promptly collect food and send it forward, great relief will be given. Many who cannot give money may send bread and meat. We know that many are suffering, and no time should be lost lest some perish before food can reach them. Provisions forwarded to Baltimore may be sent to any of the undersigned: George M. Gill, P. P. Pendleton, Ira Canfield, J. Harman Brown, J. Carlile, Robert Hall, R. M. Spiller, Henry C. Kirk, W. R. Seevers, James F. Pentland and Alexander Rieman.

Two car loads of provisions were sent Saturday morning from Atlanta to the destitute citizens of Chattanooga. If no accident occurred, the supplies were distributed to that unfortunate people Saturday evening, and were doubtless most acceptable.—*Columbus Sun.*

State Items.

MORE WEATHER.—On Friday last we were visited with a severe sleet which covered the face of creation with ugly looking icicles, for this season, and on Sunday night a heavy frost, to the killing of young vegetation. The prospect of a good fruit crop is considerably lessened since this cold snap. We have heard of a few fast farmers who had corn up.—*Newberry Herald.*

THE WEATHER.—On Friday morning last, snow commenced falling, and continued to fall rapidly for an hour or two, when it gave place to a cold rain and sleet, which continued through the day and a good part of the night. On Saturday morning the trees and housetops were covered with sleet and icicles. This was followed on Sunday night by a heavy frost, which has injured the forward gardens, and destroyed nearly all the fruit. We hear of some orchards in which a few peaches are left, but we doubt if it is not too badly injured to mature.

The weather is still cold and cloudy, with a good prospect for a repetition of its last week's doings. [*Camden Journal.*

NO PEACHES THIS YEAR.—The peach trees in this District, which were all out in full bloom, have suffered severely from the late snow storm and the frost of the succeeding night. The result will probably be a scarcity of peaches, if not of apples also; though the latter, being rather more backward than the former, may have escaped the blighting effect of the cold weather. The snow-covered ground, the pink blossoms of the peach trees, and the green leaves of the earlier budding trees, formed a landscape not often witnessed. Had a painter ventured to put a scene like this on canvas, he would have been severely censured for his incongruities by the critics. Yet this strange commingling of icy drapery with spring flowers was actually beheld by hundreds of our people. And it certainly was a beautiful picture; though our joy in beholding was not a little alloyed by the thought that there are probably no peaches and cream in store for us this summer. The snow has melted away; but cold, rainy days still continue, with but brief intervals of sunshine. [*Yorkville Enquirer.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that the tender and four cars of the down passenger train on the Greenville Railroad ran off the track yesterday a short distance above Chappell's. The cars were badly damaged, but luckily no one was hurt. The up-train returned with the passengers, while a freight train carried the Greenville passengers to their destination.—*Columbia Phœnix.*

HABEAS CORPUS.—Godfrey Wallace, freedman, who is charged with stealing cotton from William Summer, Esq., of Newberry, some time since, was brought before his Honor, Judge Green, yesterday morning, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and after the reading of several affidavits, he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500. Messrs. Bachman & Watics represented the prisoner.—*Ibid.*

ARRESTED BY THE MILITARY.—We learn that Burkhead, one of the youths for whom the Governor has offered a reward, and who was arrested recently by the Sheriff at Newberry, has been taken into custody by the military, and was removed to Charleston last week. His friends claim that his mind is temporarily deranged, superinduced by disease.—*Anderson Intelligencer.*

John Comfit and Monday Brown, freedmen, convicted of the crime of arson, were sentenced to be hung on the first Friday in May, at the recent session of the Court in Abbeville.

HEAVY SLEET.—This section was visited, on Friday and Friday night last, by a fall of sleet which covered the earth and clothed the tress with ice. The aspect of nature was beautiful, almost beyond description, on Saturday morning last. Our noble evergreens, bowing humbly beneath their crystal weight—the majestic oak, standing with body erect, but with tender-leaved branches drooping, and trickling drops, as though weeping under its affliction—the beauteous peach-blossom, smiling through its transparent covering, while yet telling us not of its fruit to come, and all nature glistening in its icy robe. Pretty to look upon, but sad to contemplate in its effects. The peach crop is probably destroyed, while the effect upon the tender plants of the garden has been sad. [*Sumter Watchman.*

The Clarendon Banner, of the 14th instant, contains a call for a public meeting of the citizens of that District "to take into consideration the impoverished and oppressed condition of the people.'

[COMMUNICATION.]

MR. EDITOR: As a *freedman*, who attended the meeting on Thursday night last, I will beg of you, in your kindness, to allow me to say, through your paper, that I think we were put out in the cold, and that the *fremen* had it all to themselves. I have made up my mind to attend no other meeting until the *freedmen* are left entirely to their own affairs, and can act without an attempt at influence from any quarter. A FREEDMAN.

March 23 1 *

OBITUARY.

DIED, on 13th instant, of Meningitis, ELIZA GIBBES, daughter of ISAAC D. and CAROLINE WHITE, aged 1 year, 6 months and 14 days. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ 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

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—IN EQUITY.—P. B. BACOT AND T. L. BACOT, Administrators, PETER S. BACOT, *vs.* THE HEIRS AND CREDITORS OF PETER S. BACOT.—Upon hearing the pleadings in this case, it is, on motion of W. W. HARLLEE, Complainants' Solicitor, ordered that all and singular the creditors of the late Peter S. Bacot, Complainant's Intestate, be required to file and prove their respective demands and debts in judgments and otherwise against the said Intestate, before the Commissioner of this Court, by or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be debarred from the benefit of any decree to be made therein, and that the Commissioner of this Court do advertise this order once a month in the Darlington *Southerner* and the Charleston *Daily News*, until the said first day of November next.

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 13th of February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
Commissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., February 22, 1867. s36 f1 February 23

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—DARLINGTON