The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 506. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

PARIS, April 2.—The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by the Empress Eugenie and the Princess Clothilde, formally opened the Exposition yesterday. There was no boisterousness whatever from the masses present.

LONDON, April 2.—The troops found near Dublin three Fenians, fully armed, and fired on them, killing one, and another was subsequently captured, who proved to be the notorious McClure, but the third escaped.

Bombay advices represent the growth of cotton greatly increased.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 2.—Consols 90. U. S. Bonds 75.
FRANKFORT, April 2.—Bonds 78.
PARIS, April 2.—Bonds 84¾.
LONDON, April 2—Noon.—Consols 91. Bonds 75.
FRANKFORT, April 2—Noon.—Bonds 78.
PARIS, April 2—Noon.—Bonds 84¾.
LIVERPOOL, April 2—Noon.—Cotton inactive; sales 6000 bales; Middling Uplands 13d.
LIVERPOOL, April 2—2 P. M.—The dullness continues. Prices slightly declined; Middling Uplands 12¾.
LIVERPOOL, April 2—Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 7000 bales; Middling Uplands 12¾a13d. Manchester advices unfavorable. Breadstuffs firm. Beef advanced 2s. 6d.; closing 27s. 6d. Lard declined 5d.; closed at 49s. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, April 2.—In the House of Lords, last night, the Duke of Buckingham, Colonial Secretary, said that the prospective transfer of the Russian American possessions to the United States was a matter of indifference to England.

DUBLIN, April 2.—The dispatch from Cork reports that a fight took place in the vicinity of that city this morning between the troops and a band of Fenians. Several rebel were taken prisoners.

PARIS, April 2—Evening.—American bonds have advanced ¼; closed at 84¾.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Horace Greeley is here, urging the release of Jefferson Davis.

The President transmitted no nominations yesterday.

Holt testified to Booth's diary being spoiled before reaching him.

The Senate is more favorable for a confirmation of the Russian treaty, as the pressure is very heavy.

The capture of Fort Buford at the mouth of the Yellowstone river in upper Missouri is confirmed. Col. Rankin, his wife and child, and the entire garrison consisting of 80 men were massacred. The capture cost the Indians 300 killed and 1,000 wounded.

The apathy concerning the registration continues more marked among the whites as the registrars approach the heart of the city in the 3d ward. Yesterday 270 blacks and 98 whites were registered.

The Committee on Foreign relations have come to no conclusion relative to Russian America.

In answer to a direct question regarding the release of Mr. Davis, a member of the President's staff replied that it was considered a question for the Courts to determine.

The Internal Revenue receipts are $1,500,000.

In the Senate, Senator Thomas, of Maryland, presented a letter which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, asserting that he never saw the charges in the report of the Bank of Commerce. Mr. Reverdy Johnson defended Thomas in an elaborate speech, showing the prudence and honesty of his management of the Treasury in 1861. After a short executive session, the Senate adjourned.

The President sent in a large number of nominations to-day, none of which were important; that of Joseph C. G. Kennedy as Commissioner of Agriculture was rejected.

The Supreme Court commenced business. The case involving the right to tax inland lands in products was argued.

The Mexican Legation has official news from San Luis Potosi to the 11th. Escobedo commanded the concentrated armies of the Northwest and centre. Frerino succeeded Escobedo as commander of the army of the North.

Crevasses on the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—The breaks on the levee above will carry devastation to the richest portion of Southwest Louisiana. The giving away of the Grand Levee at Morgana overflows seven parishes. This was one of the largest works of its kind in the world, and but recently completed. Works are progressing at the Roman Crevasse, fifty-six miles above this city, with some hopes of closing.

It is reported that there is a break nine miles below Baton Rouge which will do immense damage, and will overflow this section. The disasters cause great suffering among the poorer classes of whites and will throw thousands of freedmen upon the resources of the Bureau for the coming season.

New York News.

NEW YORK, April 2.—The Herald's Ireland correspondent predicts a rising on the moderation of the weather, as it has been snowing for fifteen days successively.

It is believed that Chili is about abandoning the alliance, making terms with Spain for herself, and trouble between Chili and Peru will probably follow on this account.

A village in Bolivia was destroyed by a storm. Twenty houses were ruined and 100 lives lost.

From Kansas.

JUNCTION CITY, Kansas, April 2.—Gen. Hancox, with the Indian Expedition, 1500 strong, was at Salina. The weather at Utah, Colorado, was intensely cold. During March the mercury was 40 degrees below zero. Snow very deep, and a large number of horses and cattle frozen.

Gen. Auger and staff were snow bound at Lone Star Station, on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Death of General Bankhead.

MEMPHIS, April 2.—The Confederate General Smith P. Bankhead was beaten to death, it is supposed, by policemen who were discharged at his instance.

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 2.—English has been elected for Governor and Hubbard, Hotchkiss and Wm. P. Barnum, Democrats, and Starkweather, Republican, for Congress.

All but 8 townships give English 833 majority.

The Senate has 12 Republicans and 9 Democrats. The House has 80 Republican majority.

Ohio Elections.

DAYTON, April 2.—The Democrats gain two Councilmen.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—The Democrats gain one Councilman.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Flour quite firm. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn 1 cent better. Pork quiet. Mess $28 89. Lard dull—in barrels 12¾a13c. Whiskey dull. Cotton dull and drooping at 30a30½c. for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet. Stocks excited. Gold 34¼. Exchange unchanged. Tennessee '66, old issue, 85. Coupons 64¾a65. New issue 63a64¼. 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 91¾.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton heavy and declined 1c. Sales 2,000 bales at 29a30c. for Middling Uplands. Flour without decided change; Southern, $11 24a17. Corn active and advanced 1a2c., at $1 22a1 23¾. Provisions unchanged. Lard heavy at 12¾a13¼c. Pork heavy and lower at $23 65. Whiskey quiet. Sugar active; Muscovado 10a12c. Coffee in good demand. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 77¼a78c. Rosin firm at $2 50a9 00. Freights active; by steam to Liverpool 1-16d., by sail ¼d. Stocks dull. 5-20's '62 coupons, 1 09¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 34¼.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 2.—Flour firm. Corn active, and advanced 1a2c.; White $1 08a1 11; Yellow $1 09a1 10; Mixed Western $1 03a1 04. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey, in bond, 30a31.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, April 2.—Sales 1200 bales; market quiet and firm; Middlings 28. Receipts, 296 bales; exports, 3260.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.—Cotton sales 3,300 bales; unchanged, low middlings 28¾a29. Receipts since Friday evening 6,050 bales. Exports in same period 8,424. Sugar quiet and firm; strictly prime 18¾. No Louisiana molasses in market. Flour quiet and steady; superfine 12¾. Corn has an upward tendency; mixed 1.15; yellow 1.17½, white $1.20. Oats firm at 75. Mess Pork $24.50a$24.75. Lard quiet and firm, in tierces 13a13¼, in kegs 14. Gold 35¼; Sterling 45¼a46¾; New York Sight Exchange ¼a¾ premium.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 2.—Flour firm and unchanged, stock light. Wheat unsettled and little offering. Corn firmer, demand principally for shipments South, in sacks 89c. Whiskey nominal, 26c. offered. Provisions dull and drooping. Mess Pork $22 75a23. Bulk Meats offered at 8a11c., without buyers. Bacon declined ¼a¾c. Lard dull at 13¼c.

The coal miners at Pennstadt, Westmoreland County, commonly known as Penn Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, have been on a strike for several weeks, in consequence of a proposed reduction of wages. On Monday last a compromise was effected between the coal men and some of the strikers, the latter agreeing to commence work on Tuesday morning. Those not included in the agreement armed themselves with picks and other weapons, and threatened vengeance on any violating the strike. Those who had agreed to go to work started for the mines, but they were met by the strikers, and a bloody fight was the result. It is believed that no one was killed, but not one escaped injury.

The Dundee whaling fleet represents a capital of £180,000, and numbers twelve first class steam vessels, nearly all new. Since the general introduction of the auxiliary screw the old hulks that used to be thought good enough for whalers are all withdrawn. The fleet leave about the first of March for the sealing ground on the Labrador coast. When the season is over they return to Scotland for coal, and then leave for the whaling ground at Davis's straits. Much interest is felt for the hull whaler *Diana*, which was caught in the ice last season, with fifty-eight persons on board, and has been frozen in all winter. Fears are entertained that most of them will not survive to return.

THE CHARLESTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The Great Banquet of the Season.

SPEECH OF GOV. ORR.

BURIAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

At 6 o'clock yesterday evening the members of the Board and their invited guests entered the spacious and elegant banquet hall of the Charleston Hotel, to the inspiriting music of the U. S. 6th Infantry Band, which was stationed under the verandah in the quadrangle.

The hall had been beautifully and tastefully decorated, under the supervision of A. W. WARDELL, Jr., Esq. At the head of the table the Stars and Stripes were unfurled, enshrouding within their folds the Palmetto Flag. Over the centre was the following legend: "When commerce flourishes, prosperity reigns." The room was further decorated with the British, Russian, French and Spanish flags. The *tout ensemble* of the Hall was of dazzling splendor. Never before have we seen tables so finely ornamented, and all in perfect taste. In front of the President was anchored a large vessel, the *George Peabody*, under full head of steam; on the table to the left was the Temple of Liberty, an elegant structure, in the construction of which not a little architectural skill was exhibited. Opposite to it was a locomotive and freight train crossing the Edisto Bridge. Further down on the eastern table was a pyramid of staple productions of South Carolina cotton and rice, and opposite to it a splendid Palmetto tree, with *fac similes* of Sea Island cotton piled around. These ornaments were all manufactured by Mr JOHN MARION, King street. In addition to these ornaments a neat bouquet was placed by each plate. There were in all about 200 covers.

W. S. HASTIE, Esq., President of the Board during the past year, presided at the banquet. To the left of the Chair were seated his Excellency JAMES L. ORR, Governor of South Carolina, Rev. W. B. YATES, Chaplain to seamen, Chancellor H. D. LESESNE, F. A. SAWYER, Esq., Collector of Internal Revenue, Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL, General R. O. TYLER, Chief Quartermaster of the Second Military District, and M. FIELD, Esq., from the Birmingham (Eng.) Chamber of Commerce.

To the right of the President sat General D. E. SICKLES, Commander of the 2d Military District; Hon. GEORGE S. BRYAN, Judge of the U. S. District Court of South Carolina; Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for South Carolina; STANLY G. TROTT, Esq., Postmaster of Charleston; and A. O. ANDREWS, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Gen. SICKLES was accompanied by the following officers of his staff:

Capt. J. W. CLOUS, 38th U. S. Infantry, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. ALEXANDER MOORE, 38th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Bvt. Major J. R. MYRICK, 1st Lieut. 3d Art., Aide-de-Camp and Act. Judge Advocate.

Major JAMES P. ROY, 6th U. S. Infantry, Act. Asst. Inspector General.

Bvt. Major-General R. O. TYLER, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Bvt. Brig.-General W. W. BURNS, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel CHAS. PAGE, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

Bvt. Major F. H. PARKER, Captain U. S. Ordnance Corps, Chief Ordnance Officer.

Bvt. Brigadier-General H. B. CLITZ, Commander of the Post, was accompanied by the following officers of his staff:

Bvt. Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. WILLIAMS, 6th Infantry.

Lieutenant G. BAKER, 6th Infantry, Quartermaster.

Lieutenant W. FLEMING, 6th Infantry, Adjutant.

Besides the guests already mentioned, there were the following: RICHARD LATHERS, Esq., President of the Great Western Insurance Company, New York; J. D. GEDDINGS, Esq., United States Assistant Treasurer, Dr. A. G. MACKEY, Collector of the Port, and Mr. GROVES, Assistant Port Collector; Signor MONCADA, Her Catholic Majesty's Consul; Commander QUACKENBUSH, United States Navy; M. P. O'CONNOR, Esq., T. Y. SIMONS, Esq., Col. HENRY SMITH, and Gen. BURNS, United States Army; Hon. P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor; P. J. BARBOT, Esq., P. W. LUDOVICI, Esq., and others.

The dinner was elegant, all that even the most fastidious epicure could desire. It was well gotten up, well cooked, and excellently served. Messrs. WHITE & MIXER know how to keep a hotel,—there is no mistake in that; and during the entire evening the arrangements, in every respect, left nothing to be desired.

About 9 P. M., the outgoing President, W. S. HASTIE, arose and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

Our institution, born amidst chaos and confusion, fostered amid trials and disappointments, celebrates tonight its first anniversary. A common danger brought us into existence—a common interest will cement our union. We have lately seen the accumulated wealth of nearly a century pass from our midst. The fortunes of many of us—the result of long years of honorable industry—has been absorbed in the general ruin; but with spirit, energy and indomitable perseverance, great deeds can be accomplished. And I would say to our young men, there should be no such word as fail in their vocabulary. (Cheers.) Adversity lays bare the human heart. I have lately seen so many instances of misfortunes concentrated upon individuals, all of which have been borne with meekness and resignation, that I am inclined to think better of poor, frail human nature than in former years.

Man whom God made after His own image is not a failure. "How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, how complicate, how wonderful is man—how passing wonder, He who made him such!"

But let the dead bury the dead—let the past take care of itself—let us look with hope to the bright future.

"True hope is swift and flies on swallows' wings;
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings."

My friends, let us for a time throw aside all the cares and trials of life, and live but for the hour.

Mr. HASTIE then announced the first regular toast:

"The State of South Carolina," upon which the band struck up "Dixie" amid the deafening cheers of the enthusiastic assemblage.

Governor ORR arose, and was loudly cheered. After the applause subsided, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

I thank you for the very flattering reception which you have been pleased to give me personally, and for the patriotic manner with which you have received the sentiment to the State of South Carolina. I regard that testimonial as an indication of the respect and affection which her sons entertain for the Executive of the State, now and in all times past, and I trust that the same regard will be extended to her Executive in future. (Applause.) I am glad to meet you on the present occasion, because this meeting is calculated to promote the commercial prosperity of your State. I am especially glad, if for no other reason, to meet you amid such peculiar associations. I find around me the high dignitaries and functionaries representing the army and navy of the United States. (Applause.) I also find around me the civil officers of the Government of the United States. (Applause.) I find also the chief officers of your own city.

It is the first occasion which I have had the opportunity of attending, at least within the limits of South Carolina, since the termination of our unfortunate war, where with such a combination of influences there have been exhibited substantial evidences that we were attempting to reconstruct the Union, and again reunite in the same spirit of amity which existed previous to the commencement of the struggle. (Applause.)

I should be very glad, if it were in my power, to indicate a plan by which the prosperity of Charleston,—a city which not only enjoys the affections of your people here, but the affections of the people on the entire State, to a degree which is not enjoyed perhaps by any city upon earth,—I will not except even the city of Paris, of which it is said that Paris is France,—may be assured; but I know of no means of your promoting your prosperity, in the present aspect of affairs, without the introduction of capital. When I look around, and recognize gentlemen here of the highest character, intelligence and enterprise, I realize that Charleston does not lack for the elements that are calculated to give her a position higher even than she occupied in former times. (Applause.)

You need capital. How is that capital to be produced? Previous to the war you had a banking capital amounting to something like $14,000,000. You have now a banking capital amounting to about $400,000. Look at the contrast; $400,000 as compared with $14,000,000! And you have needed, during this present season, that $14,000,000 more than you did when you shipped from the port of Charleston 300,000 bales of cotton. During the present year you had brought to your port probably not more than 100,000 bales; and if you will travel through the State you will find that the crop to be brought here next fall will be materially reduced. Why? Because as merchants, factors and agents, you have not been able to extend to the farmer and planter those facilities for cultivating the broad acres now lying idle, which would have yielded their fruit, if he could have commanded the necessary capital. How then, Mr. President, and gentlemen, are these difficulties to be removed?

For two long years it has been my aim to conduct the affairs of the State in a manner that should develope its resources, and yet be, in accordance with the course indicated by the Executive of the United States. In a measure, however, my efforts have been unavailing, and within the last thirty days a still greater change has been necessitated. After we had done all that was required of South Carolina, Congress comes forward and declares that that body, and not the President, has the right to dictate the terms upon which the reconstruction of the state is to be effected. Carrying out that view, Congress passed a bill at its regular session known as the Sherman Bill, and, during its recent session, what is known as the Supplemental Bill; and the vital question now presented to the people of South Carolina, as well as the people of all the Southern States, is whether we shall accept the terms of those bills and endeavor earnestly, and in good faith, to carry out their provisions, or fold our arms in silence, apathy, indifference and contempt, with a determination to take no step. This is the question presented to the consideration of the Southern people.

I propose upon the present occasion, Mr. President, and Gentlemen of the Board, to indicate to you my opinions as to the course to be pursued by South Carolina. If the counsels I give are not acceptable, and I do not substantiate them by sufficient reasons, reject them, as it is your duty and your province to do, but, if on the other hand, they are reasonable and have weight, I ask for them your respectful consideration. (Applause.) I desire to state to you that young commerce, manufactures and agricultural interests will all remain paralized until our political relations are re-established and re-instated with the Government at Washington, and until you secure representation in the Congress of the United States. While the Constitutional Amendment was proposed to South Carolina as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, as is well known to every gentleman here, I opposed its adoption, but the act of Congress recently passed, has assumed that this country is a conquered territory, a conquered people, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate terms. The power exists in that body to dictate those terms, it is secure for the next two years, and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one, do not propose to go to the Supreme Court or any where else, for the purpose of disputing that power; but in good faith I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly and squarely urge their adoption before our people. (Great applause.)

As I have said to you these terms are humiliating, and, in many respects, ungenerous and unjust, but when Congress exercise their power in spite of the President of the United States, and without regard to the Constitution which has in vain been held up to them for the last eighteen months, I see no other course for us to adopt as a matter of interest than to yield. I happen to be one of that class of persons that are disfranchised how, henceforth, and forever. I have neither the privilege of enrolling myself as a voter of casting my vote at the ballot box, nor of becoming a candidate for the humblest office under this organization, and, therefore, the counsel which I may offer upon the present occasion may be regarded as accepted by even those who are in the habit of distrusting me as the expressions of an individual entirely disinterested and anxious only for the welfare of his people. [Applause.]

With reference to the disfranchising clause, I think it was an unfortunate one. According to an estimate made in the region of country in which I reside, it appears that within the limits of Anderson District alone, about eighteen hundred persons would be excluded from the privilege of voting. I presume that this rule will apply to the entire State of South Carolina. Very many of these persons excluded, enjoy the esteem, respect and confidence of their fellow-citizens. Many of them, indeed, are, in my humble judgment, required in the formation of our State Government. And the absence of these gentlemen in your Convention, when it assembles for the purpose of preparing a Constitution, will be a source not only of regret to the people, but a misfortune to the State, because their wisdom would enable them to give such a direction to public affairs as would make them more acceptable to the community at large than those which we are likely to hope for with the present prospect. It is better, however, that we should be excluded than that we should refuse to accept the terms proposed, when there is a reasonable certainty that if we do not accept those terms, other and harsher terms will be proposed than those which are contained in the bill. Looking, therefore, to the interests of the great mass of the people of South Carolina, and believing that the threat of confiscation will not be carried into effect if we accept the terms of this bill; and believing that confiscation will follow if we do not; knowing also that we shall be benefitted by its acceptance, I say that, as my humble judgment, interest and wisdom dictate that we shall concur in the measure proposed by Congress. (Applause.)

I would, therefore, say to every man in South Carolina, who has not been disfranchiged, that as soon as the proper order has been issued, he should proceed to register his name, and prepare to go to the polls to vote for the best man that can be selected to form a constitution under which we and our posterity can live.

I believe that Congress made a mistake, and they will realize it, when they extended suffrage to the colored man. I was in favor of giving to the colored race, before that law passed, whenever its individuals could read and write, or possessed property to the amount of $250, the elective franchise.

In the first place, if you open the door for all to vote you give an opportunity for bad men to exercise their influence, but if you had restricted the privilege in the manner in which I had suggested you would have had a guarantee that when their arguments are addressed to colored men they would have had the good sense to reject them. In the next place, if Congress had created this limitation to the right of suffrage, irrespective of color, I undertake to say that every man in the limits of South Carolina would in five years have qualified himself to exercise the privilege.

Under the present circumstances, however, you hold out no such inducement. You have an opportunity to educate this race. If you educate them you will make them citizens who will understand the relations of society much better than if they remain in a state of ignorance. It is, therefore, to our interest to give them an intellectual character; and it is your interest further that the black man shall vote with you in the common election. I have heard a good deal said of controlling the vote of the black man. It has been supposed that his vote will be controlled by personal influences, and notwithstanding his convictions of interest, but you are mistaken. That vote is destined to be controlled not by personal considerations, but by going to the black man and talking to him in private conversation, and proving to him that his interest in South Carolina is your interest; that the white man's interest is the black man's interest. I think it can be shown to any rational black man that it is to his interest to make his friends here rather than in the State of Massachusetts.

It is supposed that because the black man has been held here in a condition of servitude for ages past, so soon as restraints have been removed from him he will at once become the enemy of the white man. It will be declared that the Northern man has set him free. But it may be remembered that it was not the first, nor the second, nor the third year, nor till they were called upon to fight in the armies of the United States, that they were set free. Suppose, however, that they were set free by the Northern people, the question arises with them: this relation having been destroyed, we occupy a totally new position. What, therefore is our material, our social, our personal interest? I suppose that many of the colored citizens of this State, both before and after the war, are able to cite the names of Mr. A., B. and C., who have extended to them pecuniary assistance.

If agriculture flourishes in the State, whose interest is promoted by it? Is it not that man's who occupies the position of landholder? Yet you find Congress imposing a tax of three cents a pound upon cotton up to September last, and two and a half cents since that date.

Looking at the last year's crop when there was no complaint of the colored people in any section of the State, and when we produced 100,000 bales of cotton, what proportion of that has gone in the shape of taxation? $1,200,000, which has been literally wrung from these people, in the shape of tax upon cotton, while not a dollar has been levied upon the wheat or grain in Ohio, or corn in Illinois.

Do not, then, tell me, gentlemen, that the colored people have not the intelligence to be interested in these affairs. They need representation in Congress as much as we do. They require that the tax shall be taken off their labor. It is not only the cotton of South Carolina, however, but the tobacco of Virginia and North Carolina which is as unequally taxed. It is not, then, by intimidation and brow-beating, or by wronging these people, that you are to control their votes; but you must show that it is to their interest to vote with you, and I undertake to say, that when these facts are presented to those who have intelligence, they will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with the white man, and carrying out the principles which I desire to urge upon you on this occasion.

It is to be expected that attempts will be made to alienate the sympathies of these people from us. People will come here and see that the negroes have been persecuted. We concede the fact that theirs was a condition of servitude. They were so under the law. It was believed to be right, but the relation is changed, and now, every dollar which the black man earns by his labor goes to his pocket in precisely the same way as every dollar which the white man earns goes into his pocket. Now, therefore, our interest is identical.

As some of these remarks are likely to go in print, I would here take occasion to say one or two things which I desire to go upon the record. When an emissary comes here from the State of New York, Massachusetts or Ohio, and says to the black man, we are your friends,—we are going to take care of you; vote with us; these white people cannot be trusted; I want our colored men to say to those emissaries, to the Massachusetts man,—that in South Carolina, under this law, it matters not by whom it was passed, every colored man, twenty-one years of age, is entitled to his ballot, and that he would not be allowed to vote in Massachusetts, until such he could read and write. Say to the emissary from Ohio who comes here for the purpose of giving advice as to how you shall vote, go back to Ohio, and enlighten the heathen there, before you come here, because no black man there is entitled to vote. Within the last three weeks, New Jersey, Ohio and Michigan have resolved that the black man shall not vote under any circumstances whatever.

Therefore I say to those colored men, when these emissaries come among you tell them to go back and remove the beam from the eyes of their fellow-citizens before they come here to take the mote from the eyes of our own people.

I have seen indications in various localities in South Carolina to organize a colored and white party, to be called a National Union Republican Radical Party. I think that is the name. I do not think this is wise; because I believe that the white and colored people of these unreconstructed States will further their ends more thoroughly by turning their attentions to their own State politics; and when we get the right of representation in Congress, I would send men there not pledged to a Republican Union party; not pledged to the Democratic party, but I would send men who would say to all parties: We stand by that party which will give us equal rights, equal legislation, and equal justice, under the laws and constitution of this country.

I know there is an apprehension wide-spread in the North and West that, after the reconstruction of the Southern States, we shall fall into the arms of our old allies and associates, the old Democratic party. I say to you, gentlemen, however, that I would give no such pledges. I was identified during the ten years of my public career as a representative in Congress from one of the Districts of South Carolina with that party; and as my distinguished friend, the Commander of this Military District, knows that I enjoyed their confidence, and the higher office within the gift of that party of which I was a member. (Applause).

I have, therefore, every reason to entertain the respect and regard for that party, and I have entertained the hope for many years to see it reinstated in power; but the dream has passed. We have aconthis to settle with that party, gentlemen, before I at least will consent to affiliate with it. (Good, good, and applause.)

Many of you well remember that when the war first commenced, great hopes and expectations were held out by our friends in the North and West, that there would be no war, and that if it commenced it would be north of Mason's and Dixon's line, and not in the south. You know, sir, turning to Gen. Sickels,) that faith was pledged, and I will now state that if that faith had been properly carried out, there is no probability that any State but South Carolina would have seceded from the Federal Union.

Another count which I have to bring against the Democratic party, is that when the Philadelphia Convention met, it adopted a platform broad enough to embrace every conservative man North and South, yet no sooner had it adjourned than an attempt was made to give it a Democratic character, and make it appear that every man who attended that convention was an accession to the Democratic party.

Again, during the pendency of the Constitutional Amendment, every Northern newspaper, and almost every Democrat in the country, urged upon the South to reject its provisions. It was rejected. A few weeks only elapsed, and yet we find that on the passage of this Sherman Bill, our Democratic friends, acting in conjunction with old Thad. Stevens, were instrumental in incorporating on that bill its most odious features. It went back to the Senate, was finally adopted, and every one of the Democratic newspapers all over the North, so far as I am informed, have come out and urged the Southern people to accept the bill. I say to you, therefore, that in my judgment it is time for us to seek new friends and a new alliance. Here I am opposed to organizing any party in South Carolina, that will cement itself to the Democratic or any other party. I would not affiliate with any party that would put a tax of three and a half cents a pound on cotton, when not one cent is put on the corn and grain raised in Ohio, Indiana and other Western States. I will vote for no party that will perpetrate such an indignity. Therefore, when we are reconstructed, I hope that our Representatives will go to Washington and declare allegiance to that party which will do us justice, and that, in my judgment, is the policy for South Carolina to pursue in this emergency.

I will not say that the attempted organization of a Republican party is unpatriotic, because there may be some very patriotic men engaged in that work, but it certainly is a short-sighted policy for our people to pursue.

But, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Board of Trade, I will not detain you longer. This being the first occasion presented since the passage of the Sherman bill, I felt that it was due to myself and to you to give expression to these sentiments. I think they are disinterested, for the reason that I am myself deprived of the privilege of going to the ballot-box, and of holding office.

In conclusion, I would say again that I believe it is wise to give to the black man the rights which has been conferred upon him, and to permit him to enjoy those privileges in good faith. Through their efforts we shall undoubtedly be reconstructed, and thus secure representation, and our rights as equals in the federal Union. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention.

The Governor's remarks were listened to throughout with the most marked attention and loudly and enthusiastically cheered. After music by the band, Mr. HASTIE arose and gave the second regular toast:

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Commanding Second Military District.—While the privilege of representation is dear to every American heart, we are gratified that under our present government the responsibilities of power are placed in the hands of a brave man and a statesman.

After the prolonged cheering, offered at the mention of General SICKLES' name, had subsided, the General arose and addressed the audience. We are unable to give his remarks *in extenso* this morning, but hope to be able to lay his speech in full before our readers in to-morrow's issue.

Mr. MARSHALL, the new President of the Board, offered the next regular toast:

The City of Charleston.

Responded to by Hon. P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor. The Mayor said he entirely endorsed all that Governor ORR said in regard to the Democratic party, and he only regretted that we should have been so long finding all this out.

We had reported all the speeches in full, but the late hour and our limited space, forbid our giving them in full.

Vice-President WILLIS offered the next regular toast:

The United States of America.

Responded to by Judge GEORGE S. BRYAN.

The next regular toast:

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—the three great wheels of civilization,

Was responded to by Mr. R. S. BRUNS, in a brilliant, highly and telling speech.

The sixth regular toast:

The Chamber of Commerce of Charleston—Our sister institution, designed, like our own, for the best welfare of that prostrate but beloved city, with which our fortunes are equally and irrevocably cast.

Was responded to by Col. A. O. ANDREWS, President of the Chamber of Commerce, as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Board of Trade:

I thank you most cordially for the kind expressions to which utterance has just been given. I thank you for the grateful courtesy which accords me the privilege of participating in your festivities, and which affords me an opportunity of indicating how profoundly I sympathize in all the generous emotions which this commemorative gathering is now eliciting.

But my sense of indebtedness is deepest, gentlemen, for the right welcome and pleasant office which it enables me to discharge, of tendering to you the kindly greetings of that venerable association whose representative I have the privilege of being.

She congratulates her younger sister upon the dazzling *entree* she has made upon the public arena—so fitly appointed—so captivatingly arrayed—with the dew of the morning yet gleaming upon her brow—bounding with youth and freshness—exhuberant with hope and joy.

As she gazes upon her rapidly expanding charms with womanly pride, she shares in her prospective triumphs, and, with the affection of an elder sister, she bids her welcome and all hail! I have said, she greets her as an elder sister—I was upon the point, Mr. President, of saying as a *mother*, and with maternal affection; but the good lady, whose champion I am, is a true daughter of mother Eve, and there is a great deal of the "Old Adam" in her. I am sure she will smile upon me for sacrificing rhetoric to the sexual characteristic.

She is proud sir, to take her young and attractive sister upon her arm, and chaperone her into society.

She is not the first nor will she be the last mother, who has passed her charming daughter off, as her sister.

Besides, our elder sister is still fondly conscious of her own charms, she feels, sir, that she has them.

If she is "fat and forty," she is still "fair."
"Age cannot wither her; nor custom stale
Her infinite variety."

Mrs. Madison once said that she never forgave any young woman for not trying to make herself as pretty as she could. The venerable lady might have left out the *young*.

Now our elder sister has a great reverence for all such authoritative counsel, and it is marvellous, sir, how attractive she can make herself when she dresses up—puts on her "*water-fall*," and her "*water-wheel*," and her "*enamel*"—verily, sir, she is a "parlous" girl!

And let me tell *you*, Mr. President, your more demure and stately sister has not been unobservant of the adroit flirtations of the charming young coquette, whose debut we are now commemorating. I don't know, sir, what it is, unless it be your winning ways, Mr. President, but it is wonderful how the men have taken to her!

I might let you into some family secrets—don't betray my confidence, and I will take the risk. Ah! if you could only have got the peep I had, and have seen the little vixen shaking out her curls, her merry face radiant with successful intrigue, eyes sparkling with delight, "laughter holding both her sides," clapping her fairy hands, in very ecstacy, as she recount how her arch manouvering and captivating glances had successfully brought to her feet those shy old beaux, who roll an unctous tongue under their heads, and would marry *both sisters* if they could in order to secure a double jointure!

Well, sir, I am commissioned by her, whom I represent, to tell you to-night, that no one rejoices more heartily than she does in all your conquests.

In the sacred seclusion of her *boudoir*, her heart dilating with woman's sympathy and family pride, she imprints a sisterly kiss upon the newly announced belle, and in her tenderest accents—whispers, "Well done," "go on sister—go on!"

We are both aiming at the same prize—the good of the family—the reinstatement of the old homestead in something of its ancient glory—and above all, striving, amid doubt, and perplexity, and sorrow, and privation, and trial,—yet in the strength of filial duty—striving, that our dear old mother—torn and bleeding—dearer to us than ever, as she sits in her ashes—majestic even in her desolation—bankrupt in all,—save her own immaculate virtue, and the unconfiscated love and fealty of her children—shall again put on her beautiful robes, and dower us with her blessing.

The seventh regular toast:

The Judiciary of South Carolina—Never false to its trusts, its truths, the traditions of the past, the duties of the present, and the rights of all;

Was responded to, in his usual earnest and eloquent manner, by Chancellor H. D. LESESNE.

The next regular toast:

The Press—Powerful equally for evil and for good. Never good in bad hands; never clean in filthy hands; requiring at once the man of wisdom and the gentleman in each of its representatives,

Was responded to by T. Y. SIMONS, Esq.

The tenth regular toast was as follows:

Woman—

Neither last nor least,
First in our affections it not at our feast.

Responded to in an eloquent speech by CHAS. H. MOISE, Esq.

The eleventh regular toast was responded to by Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL. It was as follows:

The Charitable Institutions of our Country—Never more needed than now. Never more lovely in the sight of angels or men than when busily working in behalf of suffering humanity.

The twelfth and last regular toast—

The Retiring and Incoming Presidents of the Board of Trade—The rising and the setting sun: The one a guarantee for the other.

Was responded to by the retiring and incoming Presidents.

After this there were many volunteer toasts and many brilliant speeches; but the waning hours warned us of the necessity of leaving the festive scene, for there was a long pull awaiting us at the office, and although we have been thus brief in our record of the evening's transactions, it was after 4 A. M. before we brought our labors to a close. We feel assured, therefore, that our readers will excuse our not giving more of the speeches.

The following toast, by JOHN B. STEELE, Esq., was one of the many "volunteers," offered during the latter part of the evening:

George Peabody—whose munificent charities, while they challenge comparison with the wealth of a Croesus, show him also in possession of the benevolence of a Howard. South Carolina will remember in her prayers the good man who remembered her in her desolation.

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H. W. RAVENEL, Editor.
W. D. KIRKLAND, Publisher. January 21

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December 3

THE CAROLINA TIMES,

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MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, March 31st, 1867, by the Rev. W. S. BOWMAN, Mr. C. ADAMS and Miss AUGUSTA CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of F. W. ARNHOLTZER, Esq., all of this City.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. J. B. SEABROOK, JOHN A. MUSHINGTON to CONSTANTIA HUGER, eldest daughter of Wm. E. DEWEES.

No cards

☞ The Relatives and Friends of Major MATTHEW VASSAR BANCROFT, of the 23d Regiment, S. C. V., who was killed before Petersburg, June 22d, 1864, and those of his father and brother, J. BANCROFT, Jr., and families, are invited to attend his funeral services at St. Philip's Church, on *To-morrow Afternoon*, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

April 3 2

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN F. QUINN, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence at the corner of Vernon and Marsh streets