VOLUME V NO. 710.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

THE ABYSINIAN WAR-PIRACY-CAPTURE OF A FENIAN CENTRE-FRENCH TROOPS LEAVE ROME.

London, November 27 .- Parliament voted £2, 000,000 for the Abysinian expedition. The Ministers were blamed for sending off the expedition without the sanction of Parliament. Nutian volunteers had offered to join the expedi

tion in large numbers. The American ship Vesta was fired by wreckers near Shanghai; a portion of the errgo was saved. Francis, one of the Fenian Centres, has been captured in Dublin. Important papers were found

on his person. Paris, November 27 .- Some of the French troops

have left Rome. London, November 27-Noon.-Consols 943;

Bonds 70 9-16. LIVERPOOL, November 27-Noon. Cotton dull and unchanged. Sales estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs irregular. Corn advanced 48s. 6d.

Wheat declined 16s. 6d. Sugar, fine, 26s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, November 27-1wo P. M .- Cotton heavy and declined & since opening. Uplands 7%; Orleans 81. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions dull.

LONDON, November 27-Two P. M.-Consols 91

Pork 70. Lard 50. London, November 27-Evening-Consols 941

LIVERPOOL, November 27-Evening.-Cotton closed heavy and declining; Uplands 7 13-16; Orleans 81-16. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 48s. 8d. Produce unchanged.

Our Washington Dispatches. THE REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

WASHINGTON, November 27 .- The prospects of an immediate repeal of the Cotton Tax are not so promising. The true friends of the measure, fearful of a spontaneous opposition to movement originating on their side of the House, are holding off, and so far every bill introduced, looking to a repeal, has a rider which will kill it or provoke weeks of discussion. A favorable action before Christmas is highly improbable.

The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed unani nously, in its session this morning, to report a bill for the repeal of the Cotton Tax.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that Missouri must pay a tax on the purchase of a railroad, or the ground of the road did not become the property of the State until the sale was con summated. The necessary preliminaries being the stamping of the transfer article. The tax amounts to \$6000.

The President is sending no nominations to the Senate. The Senate shows no disposition to act on some twenty nominations before them from

The Revenue receipts amount to \$445,000. General Howard has returned.

The Departments will be closed to-morrow. Congressional. SENATE.

Wassington, November 27 .- In the Senate a resolution was adopted, calling for papers in General Fitz John Porter's case, when the Senate adjourn-

In the House a resolution was adopted that when the House adjourn it be to Saturday. A communication regarding the expense of the

Mr. Stokes, of Tennessee, made a personal expriate committee. planation. He denied giving aid or comfort to the rebellion in any way. He contended that Tennes- THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT. ganized anew, and declared who should vote. He ACTION OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMcompared his own loyalty Mr. Eldridge defended Mr. Patterson, and said it had been reported that Stokes had condoned his

offence. The test oath said nothing on the subject of condonations, and Eldridge, who favored a modification of the oath, did not see how Stokes could take it after his Duncan letter. The House went into a Committe of the Whole,

The Trial of Mr. Davis -- A New Indictment-The Reconstruction Convention. RICHMOND, November 27 .- Ex-Secretary Seddon

and adjourned to Saturday.

was before the Grand Jury all this morning. This afternoon General Lee was before it, and questioned for about two hours. The Jury has found a new indictment. It is about six times as long as the old one, but only presents some facts more in detail. On the 27th of March, Mr. Davis will be taken in custody by the Marshal on this indictment. General Lee and Mr. Seddon were recognized to appear as witnesses. Mr. Davis' move ments as yet are uncertain.

Thanksgiving Day will be observed to-morrow The banks and public offices will be closed. Delegates to the Reconstruction Convention

which meets on Tuesday, are already arming. The New Nation says that the first act of that rebels, and put loyal men in.

At a Republican meeting, a petition to General Schofield was adopted, asking that at future elections the city police be removed from the polls and military protection substituted.

The Election in North Carolina

RALEIGH, November 27 .- The election return come in slowly. Enough is, however, known to insure a Convention by a pretty strong vote. The Radicals have a large controlling majority in the Convention, fifteen of the members of which are blacks. The type of the Radicals, as a general rule, is not as vindictive or violent as that shown in the Radical Convention of Alabama. The United States Circuit Court, Judge Brooks

presiding, is now in session here. There appears to be a good local business, as a large number of lawyers, clients and witnesses are in attendance. There are seven blacks on the list of the Grand

MONTGOMERY, November 27 .- The Convention has passed an ordinence abolishing the County of Colbert, created at the last session of the Legislature. The action taken yesterday, in reference to judicial officers, was reconsidered and an amendment adopted, to elect all judicial officers, including Supreme Court Judges, by the popular vote. All officers, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, are to be elected by the people. An article was offered and referred, providing that the next Gen eral Assembly shall have authority to alter of amend the article on the franchise of the Constitution, provided that such alteration or amendme shall not operate to remove the disabilities of any class disfranchised by said article, and that no person shall be disqualified by such afteration or amendment who aided the enemies of the United States in the late rebellion and who has assisted in reconstructing this State in accordance with the Reconstruction Laws of Congress.

A test vote shows that this article will be adopt ed. Under it the next Legislature has the power to continue the policy of proscription. The Convention resolved to observe Thanksgiving day to

New Orleans, November 27 .- In the Convention to-day, Mr. Wicklyffe (white), of New Orleans, offered a preamble and resolution denoun ing an article in the Republican of the 23d. The preamble recites that, whereas, it is the true policy of the Radical Republican party, and their real honest desire to deprecate unfounded prejudice by a course of strict justice and honor, and by using

every endeavor to preserve peace and good order: Resolved, Hereby, that we utterly repudiate all desire for class legislation; all desire to Africanizavenge. That all we claim is equality before the law for all men without distinction of race, color or previous condition; that we deprecate the sentiments expressed in a leading article of the Republican in its issue of the 23d inst., and we denounce said article as uncalled for and incendiary, and opposed to the interests of the party, and declare that the -ild article does not represent the sentiments, wishes, or purposes of the Radical Republican party of Louisians, or of the colored

The resolutions were discussed with considerable excitement and with little regard to Parliamentary usage. They were finally tabled by a vote of

forty-six to thirty-one. The Committee reported a series of rules and regulations entire, which were adopted, when the Convention adjourned to Friday.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1867.

In that in the exercise of the pardoning power

States were wholly inadequate to protect the loyal people thereof, or the people of the United States, against the payment of claims on account of slaves emancipated and of debts incurred by such States

in aid of rebellion, thus rendering it practibable and easy for those in authority in the aforesaid

declarations and statements calculated and designed to injure and impair the credit of the Uni-

ment which, under the Constitution, possesses ex-clusive legislative power; and all this with the in-tent of rendering Congress incapable of resisting either his said usurpations of power, or of provid-ing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union.

President of the United States, transferred and surrendered, and authorized and directed the transfer and surrender of railway property of the

transfer and surrender of railway property of the value of many millions of dollars to persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, or to corporations owned wholly or in part by such persons, he well knowing that in some instances the railways had been constructed by the United States, that in others such railways and railway property had been captured from the enemy in war, and afterwards repaired at great cost by the United States, such transfer and surrender heing made without authority of law and in violation of law.

In that he directed and authorized the sale of large quantities of railway rolling stock and other railway property of the value of many millions of dollars, the property of the United States by purar-

dollars, the property of the United States by purchase and construction, to corporations and parties then known to him to be unable to pay their debts then matured and due, and this without exacting from said corporations and parties any

violation of a law of the United States which orders and requires the payment into the treasury of the United States of all moneys received from such sales, and provides for loyal claimants a sufficient and easy remedy in the Court of Claims, and in manifest violation also of the spirit and meaning of the constitution, wherein it is declared that no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

but in consequence of appropriations made by law

Public Meeting in Augusta. AUGUSTA, November 27 .- A meeting of the citiens of Richmond County was held here last night. A preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of universal amnesty, the abolition of test oaths as a qualification for office, impartial suffrage, and urging the people to organize to defeat reconstruction under the military bills. Twenty-four delegates were appointed to the Conservative Convention at Macon. The meeting was largely attended and enthusiastic.

Marine Reports. NEW YORK, November 27 .- Arrived the Souder, Carroll, Champion and Montgomery. NEW YORK, November 27-Evening.-Arrived-

the Niug ra, from San Salvador, and Wyoming, from Lor lon. SAVANNAH, November 27 - Evening. - Sailed - Virgo and Equator, for New York; Fannie, for Baltinore; schooner Rosalie, for Harbor Island, and ship Screamer, for Liverpool. Arrived-bark Flora,

from Richmond, Me. Market Reports.

NEW YORK, November 27-Noon.-Sterling unhanged. Gold 95. Money easy at 7. Bonds, old 108; new 107%. Flour dull and drooping. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor. Corn heavy. Pork quiet. Lard duil; 124 a 13c. Cotton quiet at 164c. Freights steady. Turpentine firm; 554c. Rosin quiet; common \$3 00 a 3 12.

Evening-Flour-State \$7 75 a 10; Southern \$9 80 a 14. Wheat drooping; white Michigan \$3. Corn inchanged. Oats heavy. Perk opened firm, but closed heavy at \$20 55. Lord firm. Cotton firm; sales 1000 bales at 16% a 16%c. Turpentine 55 a 55%c. Rosin \$3 a 8. Freights s.eady. Governments closed strong. Money easie: at 6 a 7 2 cent. Discounts irregular and unsettled. Gold weak, closing at 394. Sterling unchanged. Stocks-but little doing. The balance in the Sub-Treasury amounts \$110,750,000.

Baltimore, November 27 .- Cotton flat; sales exceedingly small; Low Middling 154; full Midllings offering at 16, with no buyers beyond 152. Flour flat and dre oping. Wheat steady and dull. Corn dull; receitts heavy; prime dry White \$1 20 a 1 25. Oats strong, and advanced 2 a 3c.; quoted at 68 a 77. Rye scarce, \$1 50 a 1 60. Provisions very dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, November 27 .- Flour dull. Corn quiet and unchanged-new, in the ear, 74 a 75c. Mess Pork active; old \$19 50; new \$21. Lard 12ac. LOUISVILLE, November 27 .- Flour, superfine

\$7 75. Corn, new in ear, 75. Shoulders 12; clear ribbed sides 151. No clear in market. Lard 121. Mess Pork \$22 50. WILMINGTON, November 27 .- Turpentine firm at

50c; generally held higher. Rosin-sales No. 1 at \$3. Cotton dull and nominal at 143c for Middling. Tar unchanged; sales at \$2 25. AUGUSTA, November 27 .- Cotton active, but

prices easier. Sales 775 bales. Receipts 875 bales. Middlings 144 a 15c. SAVANNAH, November 27-Evening .-- Cotton opened steady, and closed flat; sales 1017. Re-

ceipts, 2000. Mobile, November 27 .- Cotton weak; sales 2500 bales. Receipts, 2002.

New Orleans, November 27 .- Sugar in good demana; fair to prime 12%c. Molasses dull and declided; good 671c; choice 83c. Flour-no sales. Corn quiet and firm at \$1 06 a 1 10. Oats firm at 80c. Pork-no sales; asking \$22 50. Bacon very dull and unchanged. Lard nominally, in tierces, 124c; in kegs, 13c. Cotton declining; Middling Revenue Cutter system was referred to the appro- Orleans 151 a 151; sales 4500 bales; receipts 2329; exports 813. Gold 394. Sterling 49 a 524. Sight

THREE REPORTS PRESENTED THE MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTE RECOMMEND THE HOUSE TO PREFER ARTICLES OF IM-

PEACHMENT TO THE SENATE. As briefly stated in our Washington telegrams, three several reports from the Judiciary Committee were presented to the House of Representatives on Monday last on the proposed impeachment of the President. The majority report, concluding with a resolution recommending impeachment, is signed by Messis. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, Lawrence, of Ohio, Williams, of Pennsylvania, Thomas, of Maryland, and Churchill, of New York. It is extremely lengthy, covering several hundred pages of closely written foolscap. The chairman of the committee, Ar. Wilson, of Iowa, presented a minority report, signed by himself and Mr. Woodbridge, of Vermont, taking the ground that in view of all the evidence which has been presented, there is nothing to require the interposition of the constitutional power of the House, and recommending that the subject be laid on the table. The only Democrats on the committee, Messrs. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Marshall, of Illinois, also presented a minority report agreeing in the main with the conclusions arrived at by Messrs. body should be to vacate all State offices held by Wilson and Woodbridge. We give below a full abstract of the MAJORITY REPORT.

MAJORITY REPORT.

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of the 7th of March last, authorizing them to inquire into the official conduct of Andrew Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, discharging the present duties of the office of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether, in their opinion, the said Andrew Johnson, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, and whether the said Andrew Johnson has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which, in the contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House, respectfully report:

That in, the performance of the important task

That in the performance of the important task assigned to them, they have spared no pains to make their investigation as complete as possible, not only by the exploration of the public archives, but in following every indication that seemed to promise any additional light upon the great subject of inquiry, and they submit herewith the rebut in following every indication that seemed to perform the following every indication that seemed to perform the post of inquiry, and they submit herewith the result of that portion of their labors in the voluminous exhibit that accompanies this report. In order, however, to direct the attention of the House to such portions of the somewhat heterogeneous mass of testimony, which they have been compelled to present without the order of arrangement that might have facilitated its examination, as are regarded by them as most material to the issue, they will now proceed to state, as briefly as possibls, the leading facts which they suppose the inquiry to have developed beyond dispute, along with their own conclusions therefrom, and the reasons by which they have been influenced in reaching them. In so doing they must be allowed to indifferent of a great Government, through an exampled crisis of the State, and involving the very highest metters that can engage the attention of a free people, would seem to necessitate, and must, at all events, excuse.

The charges made, and to which the investigations of the Caumittee have been especially directions, and generally, in the corrupt abuse of the appointing, pardoning and veto powers; in the corrupt inferience in elections, and generally, in the corrupt inferience in elections, and generally, in the commission of acta and in conformity to high erimes and misdemeanors under the Constitution; and upon this recital it was charged with the more general duty of inquiring into the official conduct of the President of the United States, and of reporting "whether he fad been guitty of any acts which were designed or eachalated to overthew, subvert or corrupt the government of the United States; or which, in contemporation of the Constitution, would constitute on the Constitution, would constitute on the Constitution of the Constitution would constitute and under the Constitution, would constitute and under the Constitution, would constitute and under the Constitution, would co

culated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the gov-ernment of the United States; or which, in con-emplation of the Constitution, would constitute a templation of the Constitution, world constitute a high crime or misdemeanor requiring the interpo-ation of the constitutional power of the House."

stion of the constitutional power of the House."

It will be observed that the great salient point of accusation standing out in the foreground and challenging the attention of the country is usurption of power, which involves, of course, 2 violation of law. And here it may be remarked that perhaps every great sbuse, every flagrant departure from the well-settled principles of the Government, which has been brought home to its present administration, whether discerning itself in special infractions of the statutes or in the profligate use of the high powers conferred by the Constitution on the President, or revealing itself more manifestly in the systematic attempt to seize upon its sovereignty and disparage and supersade the great council to which that sovereignty has been entrosted in reference to the one great purpose of reconstructing the shattered Governments and the hard of the hard of the constitution or have of the land.

In that he appointed to such office so created in the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union, and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the power of the Union and delayed and postponed the p

In that he directed the Secretary of War to pay moneys to said persons for services performed in said office so illegally created, which moneys were so paid under his direction, without authority of strongly maintained by the operation of the just rights of sovereignty lodged with it by the people on the other, which has convulsed this nation for the last two years, and presented a spectacle that has no example here, and none in England since the era of the Stuaris, began with the advent of the present Chief Magistrate. The catastrophe that lighted him to his place, while it smote the heart of the nation with grief and horror, was the so paid under his direction, without authority of law, contrary to law, and in violation of the constitution of the United States.

In that he deliberately dispensed with and suspended the operation of a provision of a law of the United States, passed on the 2d day of July, 1802, entitled "An Act to prescribe an oath of office, and for other purposes."

chiefs were fugitives; its flag was in the dust; the strife of arms had ceased. The hosts that had been gathered for the overthrow of this nation had either melted away in defeat and disaster or passed under the conquering hand of the republic. The extraordinary mission of the Executive was fulfilled. Although, as the commander-in-chief, he might possibly treat with a belligerent in arms, the cessation of the war in the overthrow of the armnes, had determined that power.

Chiefs were fugitives; its flag was in the dust; the strife of arms had ceased. The hosts that had been gathered to offices created by the laws of the United States, persons who, as was well known to him, had been engaged in the rebellion, who were guilty of the crime of treason, and who could not, without committing the crime of perjury, or otherwise violating, criminally, the said Act of July 2d, 1862, enter upon the duties thereof.

In that he appointed to offices created by the laws of the United States, persons who, as was well known to him, had been engaged in the rebellion, who serve guilty of the crime of treason, and who could not, without committing the crime of perjury, or otherwise violating, criminally, the said Act of July 2d, 1862, enter upon the duties thereof.

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In that he appointed to offices created by the laws of the United States, persons who, as was well known to him, had been engaged in the condition.

he might possibly treat with a beligerent in arms, the cessation of the war in the overthrow of the rebellion, and the unconditional surrender of the arms, had determined that power. To hold the conquered territory within our military grasp until the sovereign power of the nation vesting in the representatives the same which had girt the sword upon the thigh of the Executive and placed the resources of the country, in men and money, it his command, should be ready to declare its will in relation to the rebels it had conquered was all that remained for him to do. But the duties of his sovereign were not yet at an end. An extent of territory of almost continental dimensions, deslated by war, but still swarming with millions of eople, was at our feet awaiting the sentence thich it had deserved.

which it had deserved. which it had deserved.

The local governments swept away, as they had been, in the opinion of the President himself, by the whirlwind of the rebellion, were in ruins, while communities were in anarchy, the courts outlawed, the social tie dissolved, a system of pretended laws existing in deadly conflict with the law of the conqueror, a people subdued, but sullen and full of hate, and hostile as ever to the power that had resultively them; a local element asking for proof hate, and hostile as ever to the power that had overthrown them; a loyal element asking for protection, a new and anomalous relation without a parallel in history, about which the wisest of statesmen might well hesitate and differ, superinduced fratricidal strifes that had ruptured the original ties and piaced its objects in the condition of public enemies; a large army to be disbanded, and such indulgenc extended, such punishment inflicted, and such security demanded for the future as the interests of peace and justice might require. Never in the history of this or any other State have questions more numerous and vital, more destions more numerous and vital, more de have questions more numerous and vital, more de-licate or difficult, requiring graver deliberation or involving the exercise of higher governmental powers presented themselves for the consideration of a people, and never was a Congress convoked in a more serious crisis of a State. The duties and responsibilities of the men who formed and organ-ized the Union of these States, and of those who assembled here in 1861 to consult upon and pro-

responsive to these States, and of those who assembled here in 1861 to consult upon and provide the means for suppressing this great rebellion, were as nothing in the comparison, and demanded certainly no higher sagacity and no broader wisdom than the task of bringing back the dismembered States, and fusing these jarring and discordant elements into one harmonious whole. For this great work the supreme Executive of the nation, even though he had been endowed by nature with the very highest of organizing faculties, was obviously unfitted by the very nature of his office. If Mr. Lincoln had survived, it is not to be doubted, from his habitual deference to the public will, that although a citizen of a loyal State and enjoying the public confidence in the highest possible degree, he would have felt it to be his duty to convoke the representatives of the people to lay down his sword in their presence and to refer it to their enlightened and patriotic judgment to decide what was to be done with the territories and people that had been brought under the authority of the Government of our arms.

The bloody hand of treason unfortunately moved him away in the very hour of the nation's triumph. But if these were reasons which could have made

The bloody hand of treason unfortunately moved him away in the very hour of the nation's triumph. But if these were reasons which could have made this duty an imperative one with him, how powerfully were they reinforced by the double effect of the tragedy that not only deprived the nation of its trusted head, but east the reins of Government upon a successor. The new President was himself in the coubtful and delicate position of a citizen of one of the revolting States which were to be summoned for judgment before the bar of the American people. It was perhaps natural that he should sympathize with the communities from which he hed mainly differed only on prudential reasons, or in other words, as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs. agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, although such proposed amendment provided, among other things, for the validity of the public debt of the United States, and rendered the payment of any claim for slaves emancipated, or of any debt incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States inpossible either by the Government of the United States or by any of the States recently in rebellion, he well knowing that the provisions inserted under and by his dictation in the said illegal constitutions for said States were wholly inadequate to protect the loval

reasons, or in other words, as to the wisdom of the revolt at that particular juncture of affairs. If other arguments had not sufficed to convince him of the necessity of referring all these great questions to the only tribunal on earth that had the nower to decide them, it ought to have been sufficient that he owed alike his honor and his accidental powers to the generous confidence of the level States. He expected, of course, that they loyal States. He expected, of course, that they would insist—as they had a right to do—upon such conditions as would secure to them, if not indemnity for the past, at least the amplest securities for the future. Instead, therefore, of convoking the Congress of the United States to deliberate upon elf, to forestall the judgment and the wishes himself, to forestall the judgment and the wishes of the loyal people, and to neutralize the power to undo his work by bringing in the robel States themselves to participate in the deliberations upon any and all questions which might be left for set-

eny and all questions which might be left for settlement.

To effect this object he issues his imperial proclamations, beginning with that of the 29th of May, in virtue, as he says, of his double authority as President of the United States and commander-in-chief of the armies, declaring the governments of these States to have perished, creating, under the denomination of Provisional Governors, civil offices unknown to the law, appointing to those offices men who were notoriously disqualified, by reason of their participating in the rebellion, from holding any office under this Government, and yet allowed to hold the same and exercise the duties thereof at salaries fixed by himself and paid out of the contingent fund of one of the departments in clear violation of the acts of July 2d, 1862, and 9th of February, 1863. Declaring, moreover, at the of February, 1863. Declaring, moreover, at the same time, that the government of these States had been destroyed, he assumes it to be his inhad been destroyed, he assumes it to be his individual right, as being himself the State, rather
the United States, to execute the guaranty of the
Constitution by providing them with new ones,
and accordingly directed his pretended Governors to order Conventions of such of the people as
it was his pleasure to indicate, to make constitutions for them, on such terms and with such provisions as were agreeable to himself. Hungwilded tions for them, on such terms and with such provisions as were agreeable to himself. Unprovided, however, of course, in the absence of Congress, with the nucessary resources to meet the expenses of these organizations, he not only directs the payment of a portion of them out of the contingent fund of the War Department, but with a boldness unequalled even by Charles I, when he too, undertock to reign without a parliament, provides for a deficit by authorizing the seizure of property and the appropriation of moneys belongproperty and the appropriation of moneys belong-ing to the Government, and directing his Gover-nors to levy taxes for the same purpose from the subject people.

pensed with, excepting the conclusion, as follows: In accordance with the testimony herewith submitted and the view of the law herein presented the committee are of opinion that Andrew Johnson President of the United States is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors requiring the interposition of the constitutional powers of this

In that upon the final surrender of the rebel armies, and the overthrow of the rebel government, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, neglected to convene the Congress of the United States, that by its aid and authority legal and constitutional measures might have been adopted for the organization of loyal and constitutional governments in the States then recently in

securities whatever.

In that he directed and ordered subordinate officers of the government to postpone and delay the collection of moneys due and payable to the United States on account of such sales, in apparent conformity to an order previously made by him that the interest upon certain bonds issued or guaranteed by the State of Tennessee in aid of certain railways, then due and unpaid for a period of four years and more, should be first paid out of the carnings of the roads in whose behalf said bonds were so issued or guaranteed.

In that, in conformity to such order and direction, the collection of moneys payable and then due to the United States was delayed and postponed, and the interest on such bonds, of which he himself was a large helder, was paid according to the terms of hisown order, thus corruptly using his office to defraud and wrong the people of the United States, and for hisown personal advantage.

In that he has not only restored to claimants thereof large amounts of cotton and other abandoned property that had been seized and taken by the agents of the Treasury in conformity to be the payment of the

der and in conformity to his own advice and direction, as republican in form, and entirely restored to its functions as a State, notwithstanding Congress is the branch of the government in which by the constitution, such power is exclusively vested, and notwith standing Congress did refuse to recognize such government as a legitimate government, or as a government republican in form.

In that by a public proclamation and otherwise he did, in the year 1865, invite, solicit and convene in certain other States then recently in rebellion conventions of persone, many of whom were known traitors, who had been organized in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, and urged and directed such conventions to frame constitutions for such States.

and urged and directed such conventions to frame constitutions for such States.

In that he thereupon assumed to accept, ratify and confirm certain so-called constitutions, framed by such illegal and treasonable assemblies of persons, which constitutions were never submitted to the people of the respective States, nor ratified and confirmed by the United States, thus usurping and exercising powers vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States exclusively. In that he pardoned large numbers of public and notorous traitors, with the design of receiving their aid in such conventions called by his advice and direction, for the purpose of organizing and setting up such illegal Governments in the States then recently in rebellion, prior to the annual setting up such lingal Governments in the States
then recently in rebellion, prior to the annual
meeting of Congress, with the intent thus to constrain Congress to accept, ratify and confirm such
illegal and unconstitutional proceedings.
In that he did within and for the States recently
in rebellion create and establish as a civil office the
office of Ponyisiqual Governor, so called, an office

HIS OPINIONS ON PARDON AND RECONSTRUCTION. General Grant's testimony before the Judiciary

Committee of the House of Representatives is published. The General says he was frequently in consultation with Mr. Johnson in relation to the reconstruction measures; and that he interceded for General Lee, and recommended the pardon of Generals Longstreet, French and Geo. H. Stuart On the subject of pardons General Grant express ed his views as follows: PAROLE AND PARDON.

General Lee's army was the first to surrender, and I believed that with such terms all the rebei armies would surrender, and that we would thus avoid bushwhacking and a continuation of the war in a way that we would make very little progress with, having no organized armias to Q. You consider that the like terms were given

Q. And you held that the like terms were given by General Sherman to the armies which surrendered to him? A. Yes, sir; and to all the armies that surrendered after that.

Q. And you held that so long as they kept their parole of honor, and obeyed the laws, they were not subject to be tried by courts? A. That is my onlinion.

opinion.

I will state here that I am not quite certain whether I am being tried, or who is being tried, by the questions asked.

Mr. Eidridge—I am not trying anybody. I am inquiring as to the President's proclamation, and to the views he entertained. Did you give these views to the President?

General Grant—I have stated those views to the President fracquently and as I have said he die. States.

In that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has, in messages to Congress and otherwise, publicly denied substantially the right of Congress to provide for the pacification, government and restoration of said States to the Union; and in like manner he has asserted his exclusive right to provide governments therefor, and to accept and proclaim the restoration of said States to the Union, all of which is in derogation of the rightful authority of Congress, and calculated. of the rightful authority of congress, and calculated to subvert the Government of the United

General Grant—I have stated those views to the President frequently, and, as I have said, he disagreed with me in those views. He insisted on it that the leaders must be punished, and wanted to know when the time would come that those persons could be tried. I told him when they violated their parole.

Q. Did you consider that that applied to Jefferson Davis? A. No, sir, he did not take any parole. In that, in accordance with said declaration, he has vetoed various bills passed by Congress for the pacification and government of the States recently in rebellion and their speedy restoration to the Union, and upon the ground and for the reason that the said States had been restored to their places in the Union by his aforesaid illegal and unconstitutional proceedings, thus so interposing and using a constitutional power of the office he held as to prevent the restoration of the Union upon a constitutional basis. parole.
Q. He did not surrender? A. No, sir. It applied to no person who was captured, only to those who were paroled.
Q. Did the President insist that General Lee should be tried for treason? A. He contended

Or it.

Q. And you claimed to him that the parole which General Lee had given would be violated in such a trial? A. I did. I insisted on it that General Lee would not have surrandered his army as to prevent the rescaled the power of removal from and appointment to office for the purpose of maintaining effectually his aforesaid usurpation, and for the purpose of securing the recognition by Congress of the State Governments so illegally and unconstitutionally set up in the States recently in rebellion, such removals and appointments having been attended and followed with great injury to the public service, and with enormous losses to the oral Lee would not have surrandered his army and given up all their arms if he supposed that after surrendering he was going to be tried for treason and hanged. I thought we got a very good equivalent for the lives of a few leaders in getting all their arms and getting themselves under control, bound by their oaths to obey the laws.

That was the consideration which I insisted upo In that in the exercise of the pardoning power he issued an order for the restoration of one hundred and ninety-three men belonging to West Virginia, who, upon the record of the War Department, were marked as deserters from the army in time of war, and this upon the representations of private and interested persons, and without previous investigation by any officer of the War Department, and for the sole purpose of enabling such persons to vote in an election then pending in said State, and with the expectation that they would so vote as to support him in his aforesaid unconstitutional proceedings, he then well knowing that the men so restored, and by virtue of such restoration, would be entitled to a large sum of money from the Treasury of the United States.

In that, by his message to the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of June, 1966, and by other public and private means he has attempted to prevent the ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed to the several States by the two houses of Congress, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, atthough such proposed amendment provided, Q. Did the President argue that question with ou? A. There was not much argument about it. you? A. There was not much argument about it. It was merely assertion.
Q. After you had expressed your opinion about it did he coincide with you? A. No, sir, not then. He afterward got to agreeing with me on that subject. I never claimed that the parole gave these prisoners any political right whatever. I thought that was a matter entirely with Congress, over which I had no control; that, simply as General-in-Chief, commanding the army, I had a right to stipulate for the surrender on terms which protected their lives. That is all I claimed. The parole gave them protection and exemption from role gave them protection and exemption from punishment for all offences not in violation of the rules of civilized warfare, so long as their parole

General Grant then gave evidence as to the CHANGE IN THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS. Q. You state that you differed with the Presi ent as to two points in the proclamation, but that dent as to two points in the proclamation, but that his views afterwards changed. State when the President's mind changed and underwent a change. A. It would be very hard, I reckon, to fix it, but it was along in the Summer of 1865, not more than two or three months after the North Carolina proclamation of May 29.

By Mr. Woodbridge—When I said that the President's views underwest a change, I meant

President's views underwest a change, I meant that while I was contending for the rights which those rebel paroled soldiers had, he was insisting

those robel paroled soldiers had, he was insisting on it that they should be punished.

By Mr. Eldridge—Any correspondence I ever had with the President is official, and can be furnished; I had to make frequent endorsements on the subject of the rights of those paroled prisoners; the only correspondence that I could have had on the subject of amnesty was when I recommended men for pardon, as in the case of French and others, of all of which I have kept copies and will furnish them. I recollect the North Carolina proclamation, which was the first one giving a State Government; was present when it was read.

signed to injure and impair the credit of the offi-ted States, to encourage persons recently engaged in rebellion against its authority to obstruct and resist the reorganization of the rebel States, so-called, upon a republican basis, and calculated and designed to deprive the Congress of the United States of the confidence of the people as well in its patriosism as in its constitutional right to Q. Did you give any opinion in favor of that proposition? A. I did not give any opinion against it; I was in favor of that or anything else against it; I was in favor of that or anything else which looked to civil government until Congress could meet and establish governments there; I did not want all chaos left there and no form of civil government whatever; I was not in favor of anything or opposed to anything particularly; I was simply in favor of having government there; I did not pretend to give my judgment as to what it should be; I was perfectly willing to leave it to the civil department; I asked no person what I should do in my duties; I was willing to take all the redo in my duties; I was willing to take all the re-sponsibility, and did not want to give my views as to what the civil branch of the government should

On the question of reconstruction, the General

ing and enforcing measures necessary for the pacification and restoration of the Union.

And that in all this he exercised the veto power, the power of removal and appointment, the pardoning power, and other constitutional powers of his office, for the purpose of delaying, hindering, obstructing, and preventing the restoration of the Union by constitutional means, and for the turther purpose of alienating from the government and laws of the United States, those persons who had been engaged in the rebellion, and who, without aid, comfort and encouragement thus by him given to them would have regured in good faith their allegnances to the con-By Mr. Marshall.—Q. I understand you to say that you were very anxious, at the close of the war, that civil governments should be established in some form, and you so advised the President? A. I stated frequently in his presence, but I advised no particular form of proceeding.

O Were you present when this North Carolina vised no particular form of proceeding.

Q. Were you present when this North Carolina proclamation was read in Cabinet? A. I would not be certain, but am of opinion that the first time I heard it read was in presence of the President and the Secretary of War only.

Q. Did you assent to that plan? A. I did not dissent from it; it was a civil matter, and although ment thus by him given to them would have re-sumed in good faith their allegiances to the con-stitution; and all with the expectation of concilia-ting them to himself personally, that he might thereby finally prevent the restoration of the Union upon the basis of the laws passed by Con-

dissent from it; it was a civil matter, and attrough I was anxious to have something done, I did not intend to dictate a plan; I do not think I expressed any opinion about it at the time; I looked upon it as simply a temporary measure until Congress should meet and settle the whole question, and that it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government these I think I was present at the time by an inthat it did not make much difference how it was done, so that there was a form of government there; I think I was present at the time by an invitation of either the President or the Secretary of War; I suppose I was free to excress my views; I suppose the object was that I should express my views, if I could suggest any change; I do not think I was asked my views; I know that if I had been asked the question, I would have assented to that or almost anything else that would have given stable government there; in reference to the opinion I gave the President on the Amnestry Proclamation, I think I have testified protty fully; I told the President I disagreed with him on the clauses excluding volunteer generals, and as to the \$20,000 clause, I do not say anything as to the rest of it, whether it was too lenient or too stringonit; can state what I thought about it, but not what I said about it; I know that immediately after the close of the rebellion there was a very fine feeling manifested in the South, and I thought we ought to take advantage of it as soon as possible, but since that there has been an evident change there. I may have expressed my views to the President. I do not recollect particularly. I do not suppose that there were any persons engaged in that consultation who thought of what was being done at that time as being lasting any longer than until Congress would meet and their ratify that or establish some other form of government. I know it never crossed my mud that what was being done was anything more than e ther ratify that of establish some other form of government. I know it never crossed my mind that what was being done was anything more than temporary. I understood this to be the view of the President and of everybody else. I did not know of any difference of opinion on the subject. He was very unxious to have Congress ratify his views. Mr. Linzoln, prior to his assassination, bad inaugurated a policy intended to restore those views. Mr. Linsoln, prior to his assassmatton, had inaugurated a policy intended to restore those Governments. I was present once before his murder when a plan was read. The plan adopted by Mr. Johnson was substantially the plan which had been inaugurated by Mr. Lincoln as the basis for his future action. I do not know that it was verbalm the same. I think the very paper which I heard read twice while Mr. Lincoln was President was the one which was carried right through. was the one which was carried right through.

Q. What paper was that? A. The North Care

but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

And further, in that the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, authorized the use of the army of the United States for the dispersion of a peaceful and lawful assembly of citizens of Louisiana, and this by virtue of a dispatch addressed to a person who was not an officer of the army, but who was a public and notorious traitor, and all with the intent to deprive the loyal people of Louisanae of every opportunity to frame a State government republican in form, and with the intent further to continue in place of trust and emolument persons who had been engaged in an attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself and secure their aid in support of his aforesaid unconstitutional designs. President Juarez has issued what his Secretary of War styles an Amnesty Proclamation. Corpo-Those who sorved as Generals and Colonels in the Imperial Army are to be imprisoned four years. Licutenant-Colonels and commanders of bat-tations or squadrons shall be for three years under the surveillance of the authorities, and Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns for two years. Foreigners who, as Generals, served the

roreigners who, as detected, set the same punishment imposed upon natives of the same rank. All other foreigners, without distinction of grade, even the common soldier, shall be sent out of the Republic.

The Ministers and under Secretaries who signed United States, expecting thus to conciliate such persons to himself and secure their aid in support of his aforesaid unconstitutional designs.

All of which omissions of duty, usurpations of power, violation of his oath of office, of the laws, and of the constitution of the United States, by the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have retarded the public prosperity, lessened the public revenues, disordered the business ane flanances of the country, encouraged insubordination in the people of the States recently in rebellion, fostered scatiments of hostifity between different classes of citizons, revived and kept alive the spirit of the rebellion, humiliated the nation, dishonored republican institutions, obstructed the restoration of said States to the Union, and delayed and postponed the peaceful and fraternal reorganization of the Government of the United States. the decree of the 3d of October, 1865, the Regents and Presidents of the Council of Ministers shall likewise be expelled the country, and tried should This evidence of moderation on the part of Juarez meets with the warmest commendation of

the Mexican people, who have grown weary of exe-

WE HAVE MARKED DOWN

Our Entire Stock of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

In CONSEQUENCE OF THE DECLINE IN THE prices of Woolens in the Northern markets, we have MARKED DOWN our entire Stock. TO SUCH FIGURES AS WILL GIVE PURCHASERS an opportunity that is rarely offered to procure

GOOD CLOTHING. AT LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES FOR INFERIOR

AND INVITE ALL TO INSPECT THE GOODS AND Prices. Below is a list of a few of the articles in our Stock, showing the former and present price:

300 SACKS sold at \$12 to \$20, now......\$10 00 300 Pants sold at \$6 to \$12, now..... 5 00 300 Vests sold at \$4 to \$7, now..... Lot fine French Coating Sacks sold at \$20, now.... 15 00

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, 270 KING. CORNER OF HASEL STREET,

CHARLESTON S. C.

SHIPPING.

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER. THE LIGHT PRAFT STEAMER PLAN-TER, Captain C. C. WHITE, is now receiving Freight for the above points, and will leave To-Morrow Night, 29th inst.

g Freight for the above row Night, 29th inst.
All Freight must be prepaid on the wharf.
All Freight engagements, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
Accommodation Wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

W UNITARIAN CHURCH.—SERVICE WILL held in this Church This Morning, at the usual hour.

* CONGREGATION "BETH ELOHIM."-Divine Service will take place at the Synagogue, Hasel street, on Thur.day (Thanksgiving Day), at half-past 10 'clock A. M. CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per British Bark YUMURI are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Day Act, and all Goods not permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent

NOTICE .- Mr. GABRIEL DEWITT IS duly authorized to act as our Atteney during our absence from the city.

to Public Stores.

November 26

RAVENEL & CO.

AT ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.-ALL PER NNS indebted to the Estate of the late BECKMAN Mc CALL, Auctioneer, of Chrrieston, deceased, are called upon to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims on the said Estate to present them, proper WILLIAM G. BENSON, ly attested, to November 21 ths6 Administrator.

MARINERS .- CAPTAIN AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Asuley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within dire range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side c the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M.

BOYAL HAVANA LOTTERY .- PRIZES ASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds

GOLD AND SILVER. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street,

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOM endants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emis head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS HO MEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-FIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and en ergy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have oxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUM-PHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE

BEAUTIFUL HAIR .- MANY YEARS IN hemical experiments has resulted in the perfection of air dressing, imparting new life and increased nutriment to the hair, preventing baldness and arresting its progress when commenced; regulating and sustaining he principle upon which the color of hair depends thereby positively restoring grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and stopping its falling out at once. Sold by all Druggists. S. A. CHEVALIER, M.D., New York.

DOWIE & MOISE, Wholesale Agents for South Carolina, October 15 tuths 2mo No. 151 Meeting street.

Chiloren Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammationwill allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for years, and car

say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine-Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.

We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only Offices-No. 215 Fulton street, New York; No. 205 High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Faul street, Mon-

DOWIE & MOISE, Agents,

tuthsomo Charleston, S. C. ountry home, after a sojourn of a few months in the ity, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead old them that she used the CIRCASIAN BALM, an By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in itcombination, as Nature herself is simple, yet ansurpas ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also hear ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion By its directaction on the cuticle it draws from it all it impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the sur face as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth cutions and blood. Just before delivering up the and beautiful. Price 51, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE. SCHOONER "FLAG" HAVING JUST THE SCHOOLER "FLAG HAVES and Anchor attached, will carry twenty-three (23) cords oak wood: can be seen at Mr. BRANDT'S SHIP YARD for a few days. For further particulars apply to W. H. EASTERBY, No. 118 East Bay.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

A VESSEL TO LOAD FOR BOST N. APPLY
TO STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
November 28 1 No. 74 East Bay. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 FAST SAILING BABK "LEONIDAS," Howard Master, have two thirds of her
cargo engaged and going on board, will have dispatch
for the above port.
For Freight engagements, apply to
RISLEY & CREIGHTON,
November 28
Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

FOR BOSTON.

Superior accommodations for passengers. November 27

FOR NEW ORLEANS.

TO LOAD FOR CUBA, BARBADOS, ST. Ihomas, Nassau, Mexico, Central America, latte, Liverpool, London and Bremen.

MERCHANTS' LINE.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON PACKETS. FOR NEW YORK .- PREIGHTS FORWARDED TO LIV-AND EAST UNITED STATES

Master. Schooner MOSES B. BRAMHALL, 336 tons, Hussey,

THE FIRST-CLASS BRITISH IRON
Screw Steamship, P I O N E E R, J. W.
SMACKFORD, Master, having a large
portion of her cargo engaged and going
soard, will be dispatched for Liverpool direct.
For Freight engagements apply to

FOR NEW YORK.

THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS,
Captain C, Ryden, will leave Vanderhors.'s Wharf on Thursday, November
28, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
Shippers must positively present Bills Lading by 2
'clock on Wednesday Afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
November 26
RAVENEL & CO.

REGULAR LINE EVERY SATURDAY. THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain M. B. CROWELL, will leave Van-

instant, at — o'clock.
For Preight or Passage, apply to
Nov mber 27
RAVENEL & CO. FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMPHIP COMPANY.

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA, CAPTAIN B. B. SHACKFORD, will leave South
Atlantic Wharf Thursday, 28th of November, 1867. at 9 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
North Atlantic Wharf.

STEAMSHIP LINE. THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE
will sail as follows:
CHAMPION, Saturday, November 9,
at 4 o'clock P. M.

JAMES ADGER, Tuesday, November 12, at 4 o'clock,

MANHATTAN, Saturday, November 16, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
CHARLESTON, Tuesday, November 19, at 12 o'clock M.
CHAMPION, Saturday, November 23, at 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES ADGER, Tuesday, November 26, at 4 o'clock P. M.
MANHATTAN, Saturday, November 30, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Outward Freight engagements made with COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, corner Adger's Wharf and East

STREET, BROTHERS & CO., Agents

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-ER "DICTATOR" (1000 tons burthen), Captain L. M. COXETZER, will leave Middle Atlantic Wharf every Tuesday Night, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Rallroad at Savannab, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.
All Freight must be paid here by shippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents. September 12

LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA,

LINE - TRI-WEEKLY VIA BEAUFORT AND HIL-TON HEAD-WEEKLY VIA BLUFFTON. STEAMER PILOT BOY Capt. W. T. MCNELTY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. THE FINE STEAMER PLANTER,
Captain C. C. White, is now receiving freight for the above port, and will leave To-Morrow Night, 29th instant.
All Freight must be prepaid on the whart.
For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN FURGUSON,

FOR NORTH AND SOUTH EDISTO, ROCK. VILLE AND WAY LANDINGS.

THE SIEAMER ST. HELENA, CAPT,
D. BOYLE, will receive Freight This Day,
and leave To-Morrow Morning, at 7 o'clock, and Edisto

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, KEITHFIELD AND WAVERLY MILLS.

THE NEW SCHR. "L. Q. C. WISHART,"
Mason, master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will take a small amount of light freight for the above port.

For Freight engagements apply to
RISLEY & CREIGHTON,
N. S. 143 and 145 East Bay.

THE FINE SCHOONER MAGGIE, MONEILL, having four-fifths of her cargo engaged and going on board, will sail for the above port Twadday next. For Freight or Passage apply to Novamber 27 3 T. TUPPER & SONS.

THE NEW SCHOONER JAMES YOUNG, WILSON Master, having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will be promptly dispatched for the above port.

For Freight engagements, apply to
RISLEY & CREIGHTON,
November 26 3 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. VESSELS WANTED,

ALSO,
For Northern and Eastern ports. Good rates given.
RISLEY & CREIGHTON,
Shipping sud Commission Merchants,
November 18 1mo Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

ERPOOL AND HAVEE, AND ALL POINTS NORTH THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOL-LOWING FIRST-CLASS PACKETS, leaving schooner B. N. HAWKINS, 395 tons, Wyatt,

Schooner LILLY, 412 tons, Francis, Master. Schooner N. W. SMITH, 410 tons, Tooker, Master.
Also other FIRST-CLASS VESSELS running in connection. Freight TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. All merchandize or produce consigned to care of the Agenta will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION from this port to points of destination, and INSURANCE EFFECTED AS LOW AS BY FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS OR SAIL VESSELS.

IL VESSELS.

For Freight engagements spply to
WILLIAM ROACH, Charleston, C.
Or to
N. L. McCREADY & CO., New York,

apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
Napler's Bange. REGULAR LINE EVERY SATURDAY.

FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

Bay, up stairs.

For matters pertaining to inward Freight or outward Passage, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA

FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-EB CITY POINT (1110 tons burthen), Captain S. ADKINS, will leave Middle At-lantic Wharf every Friday Night, at po-gia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans. New Orleans.

All Freight must be paid here by the shippers.

All Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the office of

RAVENEL & CO., Agenta,

Corner of Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bay.

BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS will leave Charleston every Monday, wednesday and F-nday Morning, at 7 o'clock; and Savannah every Monday, Wendesday and Friday Morning, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Blufton on Monday, trip -rom Charlee.on, and Wednesday, trip from Savannah.

Sunday Afternoon.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to
JOHN H. MURRAY,
November 28 1* Market What

THE FINE PASSENGER STE MER EMILIE, Captain Isaac Davis, Living beet theroughly overhauted and repered, has resumed her place on the CHARLESTON A'D GEORGETOWN LINE, and will run regularly through the ensuing season, making one and a half trips each week, leaving South Commercial Wharf.

- ball

Wednesday, trip from Savannah. All Way Freight, also Blutton Wharfage, must be pr

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., THE FINE PASSENGER STE MER