The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 808]. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1868. [EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

Important from Washington.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is understood that the Supreme Court will decide in the case of McArdle that Congress had the power to legislate for the Southern States in such manner as might be required by the changes caused by war; but that, as the war is over and peace prevails, such legislation must be carried out by the civil authority. Upon these grounds the court will declare the arrest of McArdle by the military authorities to be unconstitutional.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM ABYSSINIA—THE JAPANESE RAMPANT.

LONDON, March 20.—Abyssinian news is favorable. Napier was twenty miles south of Artalo.

Japan advices state that foreigners have left Hico and Osaka, and a foreign war vessel had been fired upon by the Japanese.

LONDON, March 20—Consols 93a93¼. Bonds 72¼a72¼.

LONDON, March 20—Evening.—Securities unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales 10,000 bales. Sales of the week 79,000 bales; for export 14,000; for speculation 13,000. Stock 371,000, whereof 229,000 are American. Breadstuffs and Provisions quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 20.—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Stock afloat 289,000 bales, whereof 140,000 are American. Corn 40s. 9d. Pork 79s. Lard excited, at 60s.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—Evening.—Cotton easier, though quotably unaltered. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester advices unfavorable. Naval Stores dull.

PARIS, March 20.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 18,000,000 francs.

Our Washington Dispatches.

GREENBACKS GROWING BEAUTIFULLY LESS—THE AMOUNT IN CIRCULATION—GEORGIA IN THE SUPREME COURT—A NEW IMPEACHMENT RULE—THE DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—McCulloch estimates that the recent and pending tax laws will bring the revenue $120,000,000 below his estimate, and he apprehends the customs will be affected unfavorably by the reduction of taxes.

It was snowing this morning.

The House Judiciary Committee are considering a bill declaring the fourteenth article ratified.

There are less greenbacks in the treasury than at any time since the war.

Gold in the treasury one hundred million. Circulation in greenbacks three hundred and fifty million. Fractional currency thirty million. National banks three hundred million.

There was a full cabinet meeting to-day, including Thomas.

The President has nominated E. H. Smith as collector of the revenue for the First District of South Carolina—William M. Darby as receiver of public money at New Orleans.

General Hancock and Colonel Mitchell have arrived here.

In the Supreme Court the State of Georgia *vs.* Grant, *et al.*, on motion of Judge Black process was ordered to issue in this case, and a motion for a preliminary injunction was held under advisement.

Secretary Stanton has issued special orders relieving General Dimick as Governor of the Soldiers' Home in this District. This is not done on the President's order, and is regarded as a step in advance.

The Senate is still acting on the President's nominations, and one sent in to-day was confirmed this evening.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—IN THE HOUSE, a resolution was adopted that during the session of the Impeachment Court the House would attend in Committee of the Whole.

The bill establishing a mail passenger and emigrant line of steamers between New York and one or more European ports was referred to the Postoffice Committee.

The Senate's amendments to the Tax bill were referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Civil Appropriation bill was passed, including forty-nine thousand dollars for public buildings at Cairo, Illinois.

The Pacific Railroad was discussed, and it was stated that the vice-president of one of the companies had charged a half million, spent in a confidential way in Washington, and by which means the bill had secured a passage in 1864. Washburne claimed that, at the present rate of progress and expenditure, when the road was completed, the passage from Omaha to San Francisco would cost two hundred dollars, and a car-load of freight five thousand dollars. Without action the House adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, petitions were presented from citizens of Delaware, complaining of the deprivation of political rights, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to investigate the genuineness of the signatures.

Drake offered a new impeachment rule, that during the sessions of the court, Chase be called "Mr. President, and the court shall be addressed as the Senate." Drake remarked that the President and his counsel studiously addressed Chase as Mr. Chief Justice, and alluded to the Senate as a court. They had a distinct purpose in this, which would be developed during the trial. Johnson objected to its immediate consideration, and it went over. The Senate then went into Executive session, and adjourned.

Affairs in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Street Commissioner Baker, recently removed by General Hancock and reinstated by General Grant, is charged by affadavit, sworn to before United States Commissioner Weller, with perjury and having rendered voluntary aid to the rebels in arms by engaging in the manufacture of the munitions of war for their use, and having voluntarily performed military service under so-called Confederate officers, and afterwards taking the oath of office as registrar of voters for the First District of New Orleans. Also having sworn before a notary that he was a British subject, to escape a draft in the United States service, when he is in fact a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The river at this point is steadily rising. The Times says that the greatest news from the grand levee is that it is incomplete. The hands are scattering and nothing definite is known as to the continuance of the work. Should this levee break, thirteen parishes would be overthrown.

The Reconstruction Conventions.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 20.—The convention appointed a committee, consisting of the State Auditor, the President, and a member of the committee, to negotiate a loan for the expenses of the body. The loan will be about $90,000.

A heavy snow storm prevailed here all day.

Medal to Moses Y. Beach.

NEW YORK, March 20.—The Tribune proposes a gold medal to Moses Y. Beach, for successfully battling for the rights of the press.

A brilliant aurora borealis was seen here last night.

Death of Judge Starnes, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 20.—Judge E. Starnes, a distinguished jurist, and formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his son.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK, March 20—Noon.—Old bonds 10⅛. Virginia's 51a51¼. Gold 39¾. Money active at 7 ₱ cent. Sterling 9½. Flour 5a10c. lower. Wheat drooping. Corn unchanged. Rye dull. Oats a shade lower. Pork firm at $24 57½a 24 75. Lard firm at 15½a16½c. Cotton dull at 25c. Freights dull. Turpentine favors buyers at 65c. Rosin quiet; common $3.

EVENING.—Cotton heavy and lower. Sales 2000 bales at 24½a25c. Flour steady. Wheat drooping. Corn one cent better. White Southern $1 19a1 25; yellow $1 26a1 28. Beef higher; plain Mess $14a$20; Pork $24 90. Lard 15¾a16¾c. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 65a65½. Rosin $3a$7. Freights on Cotton by steam ¼a5-16. Governments closed steady; old bonds 110¼. Sterling 9½. Gold steady at 138½.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—Cotton dull at 25c.; holders very firm. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—prices barely maintained; prime Southern $2 85. Corn less firm; receipts large; White $1 10a1 11, Yellow $1 18a1 19. Oats firm and scarce, 82a86. Rye dull and lower, $1 85a1 90. Provisions firm. Bulk Shoulders 11½, packed Sides 13¼. Mess Pork active, at $25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20.—Spirits Turpentine declined to 61. Rosin weaker; strained $2. Cotton firmer; Middling 23. Tar declined to $2.

SAVANNAH, March 20.—Cotton dull, but nominally unchanged; sales 321 bales. Receipts, 1577.

AUGUSTA, March 20.—Cotton dull and irregular; sales 125 bales. Receipts, 340. Middlings 23. Sales of the week, 1955. Receipts, 2249.

MOBILE, March 20.—Cotton sales 300 bales; market rather easier. Receipts, 362. Sales of the week, 5650. Receipts, 3662; exports, foreign, 15,989; coastwise, 1309. Stock, 33,997.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.—Cotton quiet and nominally unchanged; sales to-day 1500 bales; Middlings 24a24½c.; receipts 1383 bales; exports 6915 bales; sales of the week 20,200 bales; receipts same time 17,835 bales; exports—foreign 21,474 bales, coastwise 2938 bales; stock 85,812 bales. Gold 39½. Bank Sterling 51½a52.; Commercial 49½a52. Sight Exchange on New York par to ¼ premium.

ST. LOUIS, March 20.—Flour quiet; low grades scarce; Superfine $7 25a8 62½. Pork $24 50. Bacon very strong; Shoulders 11a11½c.; Clear Sides 15c. Lard 15¼a15½c.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—Mess Pork $24 50. Shoulders 11a11½c. Clear Sides 14½c. Lard 15¾c.

The Negro's Political Prospects.

HE MUST STAND BACK AND TAKE NO PART IN THE GRAND SCRAMBLE FOR OFFICE—THE RADICAL POLICY TOWARDS THE "MAN AND BROTHER" EXPLAINED—REMARKABLE LETTER FROM A BLACK MAN.

The following letter from M. R. Delany, an intelligent and well educated colored man, who lately held the commission of Major in the United States army, and who is now, we believe, an *attache* of the Freedmen's Bureau, has been sent to us for publication. As a manifesto from a negro leader, disclosing authoritatively the purposes of the Radical party, with regard to the black race in the future, it is very interesting and significant:

BUREAU SUB-DISTRICT, CHARLESTON,
HEADQUARTERS HILTON HEAD,
HILTON HEAD, S. C., February 5th, 1868.

L. S. Langley, Esq., Member Constitutional Convention, South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 3d inst., in reply to my letter to you of the 28th ult., was received by last night's mail.

In reply to your request to permit my name to be put in nomination as a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District, composed of Charleston, Beaufort, Colleton and Barnwell, permit me to offer you my unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for the compliment thereby paid, confidence reposed, and deference shown, because prompted by motives in strict accordance (as I know your delegation is aware) with my sense of propriety and fitness of things; acquired ability, qualified by adaptation, age and experience.

It is scarcely necessary for me to repeat what you have frequently known me to express, the greatest possible discretion and prudence in these first steps in the incipiency of the enfranchisement of our race in this country. Every step taken by us should be fraught with prudence and caution, lest thereby an error prejudicial to the efforts of our friends in and out of the councils of the nation, and fatal to our cause, might be committed.

It is not necessary to our claims as American citizens, nor important to the accomplishment of that end, that a black man at this period be a representative in the national halls of legislation. This, let me insist with emphasis, the nation (the American people generally), are not ready for. And this sentiment, however undesirable, must be yielded to by us. And when they are ready for it, of course there will be no objection, and consequently no harm done; and should they never become ready, then that will be the end of the whole matter.

Let our great and good-hearted friend Wendall Phillips, outside of the councils, claim what he pleases—it is right. His sentiments are as essential to the political life of the nation, as oxygen to animal life. And the same also with the great and good statesmen inside of the councils. But too much of the one at the wrong time, would assuredly produce the extinction of animal life; and too much of the other at an improper time, in like manner prove the destruction of our hopes and the cherished political issue of our friends.

Whatever they may claim at present as our rights, they do so as white men, a part and parcel of the dominant race, who desire to express for the nation, sentiments of generosity toward the black race, for their fidelity, patriotism, and deeds of military valor in the recent life struggle of the country. This they can afford to do; but we should not presume by reason of this or our numbers, to assume these positions to ourselves.

I repeat the expressions of approbation in my letter of the 28th of January, of your and Mr. Whipper's course in convention, of liberality and leniency toward the late oppressors of our race; but am as I was in regard to the Vice-Presidency, entirely opposed at this period of political experience of the country, to any person identified with the black race entering any council of the nation as a member.

A legal objection to myself would be, that I am not a resident of South Carolina, consequently ineligible; and therefore most respectfully decline the proffered honor of your nomination—an honor as complimentary to me as it is liberal and generous in you to offer it.

Be pleased to make known my views in full to your delegation, with my heartiest thanks for their high consideration, and accept the warmest regards, with which

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
M. R. DELANY.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S LINE OF DEFENCE IN IMPEACHMENT—PETITIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF MR. M'CULLOCH—GENERAL HANCOCK'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON—THE GRANT RECONSTRUCTION BILL—TELEGRAM FROM GENERAL MEADE—INTENTIONS OF THE RADICALS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes under date of the 18th instant:

The public are daily misled by paragraphs from Washington, purporting to give authentic statements of the President's defence in the impeachment trial, his purposes, &c. It should be known that these statements are founded upon merest speculation and curbstone gossip. None of them, there is the best authority for saying, has been derived from Mr. Johnson himself, or from his counsel or Cabinet, who alone have the President's confidence, or are advised of the plan or points of defence. There is also authority for an undoubted denial of the truthfulness of the New York Sun's assertion that Judge Black has stated to Mr. Johnson that he has no hopes of an acquittal. Of the same kidney is the allegation that the President had considered the proposition to resign, or that he ever intimated to any one such a purpose.

Certain parties opposed to Secretary McCulloch have got up petitions, addressed to the President, asking his removal, and the petitions are being numerously signed by men of both political parties.

The partisan statements which have been made to the effect that the President's object in summoning General Hancock to Washington was to use him, if possible, in the furtherance of some desperate design is utterly without foundation, as may be supposed. It is the desire of the President to obtain a clearer insight into the circumstances attending the removal of the New Orleans city officers and their subsequent reinstatement by General Grant, and it is for this purpose, as well as to consider the application to be relieved from duty at New Orleans, that the President wishes General Hancock's presence here. Under the Supplementary Reconstruction act of July last, the Executive is deprived of all supervisory power over General Grant in this matter, but the information sought to be obtained will be useful in other ways.

The Military Reconstruction bill conferring dictatorial powers on General Grant, which gave rise to such an extensive and able debate in the Senate, lasting three weeks or more, has, since the bringing of the impeachment matter on the tapis, been suffered to sleep quietly on the table, not having even been formally referred to the judiciary committee. The dispatch of General Meade, of January 12, relative to the rescinding of the test oath, had some influence over the minds of the Radical majority, and it is not unlikely that, had the bill come up, or should it ever come up, his suggestion will be adopted. General Grant sent the dispatch to the Senate to-day. In regard to the bill, it cannot now be safely assumed as to what its ultimate fate will be, but there is quite a strong disposition among the Radical Senators to pretermit action on it pending the result of the impeachment trial.

Many of the Radicals pronounce the removal of President Johnson as a foregone conclusion, and the only diversity of opinion that exists among them is as to the time it will take to effect their wishes. Now while it is considered very proper and necessary to hamper an opposition President, and prevent him from exercising any control over the military dependencies in the South, the case assumes a very different aspect with an Executive of their own way of thinking at the head of the government. With Mr. Wade in the White House, no fears are entertained that the Congressional policy of reconstruction will be carried out to the very letter, without the necessity for any additional legislation. If Mr. Wade can be placed in possession by the time the nominations for the Presidency are made, and the campaign fully opened, it will not be considered worth while to pass the bill; but if, on a close calculation of chances, this result should not appear probable, the bill will be pushed through. Notwithstanding the fact that Gen. Grant has come to be regarded as the Radical candidate for the next Presidency, he has only been so accepted on the score of availability, and many of the leading Radicals here have swallowed him with a wry face. The power proposed to be placed in his hands was not intended as any mark of favor to him, but only that it should be used to further and perpetuate Radical ascendency. If they find they can get along without him no doubt need be entertained that they will gladly do so.

IMPEACHMENT RUMORS—REPORTED RESIGNATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS TO SUCCEED HIM—WHAT THE RADICALS WILL PROBABLY SAY—SEVEN RADICAL VOTES SAID TO BE AGAINST CONVICTION OF THE PRESIDENT—OPPOSITION OF THE RADICALS TO MR. ADAMS—HEALTH OF THADDEUS STEVENS—POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette writes:

Although the counsel for President Johnson give out as their confident opinion that there is no danger of his conviction, yet there are those here who profess to believe that the court of impeachment will prove to be but the Radical Senate, and that the President will "go under" by a strict party vote.

It is quietly reported among the President's friends to-day that Mr. Seward is to leave his Cabinet, probably to-morrow, as he is expected to return from New York to-day, and that Charles Francis Adams will be nominated as his successor. The result of such a change, just at this particular time, will be the charge by the Radicals that the President is attempting to influence the Senate, or the court, by holding out to them the temptation of office, if not to the judges directly, to such friends as they might designate. The President will want but seven Radical votes, and these, it is believed, he will get, not from that portion of the body which might be suspected of having an "itching palm," but from the head and front of the party. Yet the charge will no doubt be made that the President is bringing the influence of Executive patronage to bear on members of the Court of Impeachment, and thousands throughout the land will be ready to believe it. The nomination of Mr. Adams as Secretary of State would be certainly rejected by the Senate, as the Radical feeling against him is even greater than against the present Premier.

It is said among the Massachusetts members of the Radical Jacobins that it was Charles Francis Adams who advised with his son, John Quincy Adams, and prompted him in his late Democratic contest for the Gubernatorial chair of his State.

The Hon. Thad. Stevens resembles in some respects one of the feline species which is said to possess nine lives. One set of reporters and correspondents write Mr. Stevens down, at night, as dying—as in the last agony, with his friends and colored family around him, sadly watching for the final dissolution. Another set of these news-distributors, next morning, report the member from the Lancaster District as in his committee room, laboriously engaged on reconstruction, not of himself, but of the Southern States, or as being "on the floor for awhile to-day and looking about as usual." The truth is, Mr. Stevens has a remarkable tenacity on life, but, nevertheless, his friends are prepared for his death at any moment, and thus apprehend that when he dies his "taking off" will be quickly done.

The business of the country, as affected by the political movements of the day, is promptly and very correctly photographed or reflected by the business of the several departments of the government here. When confidence is unimpaired and business healthy, the departments here are the first to show it by the constant onward flow of public business of every description. On the other hand, when confidence is shaken and business stagnates, the departments become mere bureaus for the transaction of unimportant routine matters. Such has been their condition for a week past, and such it is likely to remain for some weeks to come. The Chief of the Currency Bureau, or Comptroller of currency, says his mails are an unerring indicator by which to guage the prosperity or depression in the business in the country, and show, with remarkable nicety, the changes as they occur.

—Minnesota recently had a snow storm so furious and blinding that it is said that several engineers on the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad ran their trains past stopping stations without seeing them; and, in fact, one engine driver had gone five miles beyond before he discovered his error. It was impossible at times to see five feet from the locomotive,

THE ASHLEY PHOSPHATES.

A BALTIMORE OPINION AS TO THEIR ORIGIN, EXTENT AND VALUE.

[From the Baltimore Gazette, March 19.]

For nearly four years the City of Charleston successfully resisted all the efforts of the Federal Government to compass her subjection, and for one-half of that period she withstood the fiercest assaults of the besieging forces. Hated with savage intensity as the metropolis of South Carolina, and as the bitterest and most influential opponent of Northern fanaticism, all the appliances of a merciless strife that could be devised by a people numerically powerful and singularly ingenious in expedients, were brought to bear for her subjugation. Devastated by fire and shell; the grass growing in her streets, and the more vigorous portion of her inhabitants either dead, mutilated or dispersed, the close of the war found her ruined. Since then she has been making earnest efforts to re-establish her old prosperity and importance. Connected as her people are to ours, by many links of friendly feeling, and by mutually beneficial commercial relations, whatever may tend to revive and increase the prosperity of South Carolina affects us nearly. Of the many lines of steamers carrying on a coastwise traffic with the States of the Southern seaboard, the line to Charleston is one of the most important. Bound thus closely to that city, both by our sympathies and our material interests, it gives us no ordinary pleasure to record a discovery that promises to be of more than ordinary service to her commerce, and to bring wealth to at least a portion of her people. It has been for sometime past a matter of rumor that immense beds of rich phosphates have been found on the banks of the Ashley River. The importance that attaches to such a discovery, in view of the rapidly increasing demand for fertilizers of all kinds, is very great. If the Charleston deposits can compete in richness of organic remains with the phosphates now imported in such large quantities from islands in the remote Pacific, their proximity to a market must give them such an advantage over all others as would in itself be equal to a bonus. What was once but rumor has since been confirmed; but it is only within a short time past that the Charleston deposits have been subjected to scientific analysis, and our knowledge of them is as yet somewhat imperfect. This much, however, is certain—all the indications point to rich and exceedingly valuable beds of phosphates, extending in varying thickness for an unknown distance along the line of the Ashley River, and probably forming the substratum of the soil upon which the City of Charleston itself is built. Along the river side these deposits, averaging about a foot in thickness and largely composed of organic remains, are known to cover an area of several square miles.

From the smooth dark brown appearance of the crust of the phosphatic rock, which is first reached, the numerous holes made in it by sea insects, and from the character of the remains found embedded, it is conjectured that the mass at some far distant day must have been subjected to the dash and wear of the sea waves. Under this phosphatic rock is a stratum of stiff blue clay, in which is found innumerable bones of the shark, whale, zeuglodon, mammoth, and of other animals, whose very names carry the imagination back to the world before the flood. Mingled with these—time as well as misery, sometimes bringing together strange bed-fellows—are the more modern remains of the deer, the horse and the wild hog. Under this stratum is a third deposit of white marl, unusually rich in phosphoric acid, containing perhaps four or five per cent. of this valuable fertilizer, whilst ordinary white marls rarely exceed a fraction of one per cent.

Professor A. Snowden Piggot, of this city, whilst residing South, after the close of the war, examined the extent, and investigated the nature of these several phosphatic deposits. He states that the superincumbent rock "is essentially a mixture of the phosphates of lime, iron and alumina, with sand and carbonate of lime—the amount of phosphoric acid it contains being equivalent of 54.95 per cent. of bone phosphates of lime." If his conclusions, as well as those of others, as to quantity and quality, are confirmed by subsequent researches, the commercial value of these deposits must be very great.

In what manner the ages have wrought their changes upon the face of our globe continues to be, to a great extent, a perplexity to geologists. At periods so chronologically remote as to make our Biblical records, as literally interpreted, seem modern, the bones of myriads of land and marine animals buried beneath the City of Charleston, and under the soil of the Ashley River, grew by gradual accumulation into stratified deposits. And, what seems stranger still, even among the uplands of Alabama, more than a hundred miles from the sea, and shut in from the latter by intervening ranges of high hills, almost inexhaustible beds of marine shells are found. There is only one way in which to account for the presence of these enormous shell banks so far in the interior. Obviously the sea must at one time have covered that region. When, we know not—that is a secret guarded by the past, and impenetrable even by the keenest investigations of science.

The theory as to the deposit of organic remains discovered in the vicinity of Charleston is not simply plausible, but is probably correct. It interferes in no wise with the present topographical aspect of that region, and is confirmed by the changes even now going on, there and elsewhere, along the coast. The City of Charleston, like the cities of London and Paris, is situated in what resembles the segment of a basin. That slope of the basin from which the cantle is cut out is towards the sea, and through it the Ashley and Cooper Rivers debouch into the harbor. During the tertiary period this scoop of land was probably a sound, subject to the flux and reflux of the ocean. Between the sound and the open sea there must have been long stretches of sand and alluvial pierced by irregular and shifting channels. Up these inlets, at stated seasons of the year, immense schools of fish came to feed, and larger sea animals to prey upon them. Freshets, filling the rivers as they traversed the interior, would bring down supplies of food and empty them into the sound. Sometimes the carcases of wild animals would be floated down, and their bones would be added to the annually increasing accumulations on the sandy bottom of the sound. Finally, partly by gradual accretions of soil, and partly by slow upheaval, the waters were pushed back, and the deposits emerged from the surface of the water, as the shore line of Maine is even now slowly rising, and as, in future ages, the banks of Newfoundland will probably be uplifted, and disclose to remote generations deposits of a character similar to those in the neighborhood of Charleston.

A CONVERSATION WITH MR. STEPHENS.—The views of the leading men of the nation upon the present political crisis are much sought after just now, and newspaper correspondents seem to be doing their best to supply the popular demand. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald has had an interesting interview with Alexander H. Stephens, with whom he conversed freely upon the situation.

Mr. Stephens thinks that we are tending to centralization, we are approaching Asiatic government, which is the concentration of all the functions of government in one, and makes all the others subservient and moved only by the dictation of the power in the ascendancy. To the question as to what was his opinion of the political prospects of the South, Mr. Stephens said he thought the prospects of the South were gloomy in the extreme. He saw nothing but utter ruin. The promiscuous enfranchisement of the blacks throws the control of six of the Southern States entirely into the hands of an inferior race; that for a time the blacks might be satisfied to exercise their political privileges in harmony with the whites, but with the knowledge of the power thus placed in their hands it would be but natural for them in a short time to insist upon exercising that power to the exclusion of the whites. The effect of registration, he continued, has completely demoralized the negro, and though, fortunately, the crops of last year were matured before registration set in, the mass of the negroes show little disposition to quietly settle down to the necessary labor of preparing the crops of the next. In regard to "reconstruction," Mr. Stevens said—"I think the policy of Mr. Johnson was generally accepted by the thinking people of the South as the true grounds of a restoration of harmony between the two sections. Indeed, I think this was the unanimous opinion of the people, and in the enforcement of the opposite policy it is a fixed conviction with them that their doom is sealed. A war of races seems to be the inevitable consequence. In that event the white population would do one of two things—quit the country or remain and fall. For my part my mind is made up. I have not long to live. I will stay and go down with the ship; but to the young, I would counsel them to find homes elsewhere." Mr. Stephens was deeply affected at this portion of his conversation, and with a firmness of tone, a flash of the eye, he rose to his feet, and nervously striking one hand in the other, said: "I am prepared; I will remain and perish with the ship."

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—The observance of St. Patrick's day seems to have been very general in all the principal cities of the country, especially in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Of the celebration in New York the Herald remarks:

A procession comprising about forty thousand men marched in a very orderly fashion through the streets, with bands and banners, exclusive of the Brooklyn societies, which turned out twenty thousand strong in their own city, and they were greeted on the line of march by more than two hundred thousand sympathizers of both sexes. In New York the procession was reviewed by the Mayor. In the evening two or three societies in this city, and others in Brooklyn, Jersey City and Staten Island, finished the festivities with the usual annual banquets. This is one of the demonstrative ways in which our Irish fellow-citizens show their devotion to their ancient nationality.

One of the most interesting incidents of the day was the dedication of St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Mulberry-street, which was destroyed by fire some two years ago. The immense edifice was densely thronged, though one dollar admission fee was levied at the doors. Archbishop McCloskey, Bishop Bacon, of Portland, with many other clergy of the different orders, took part in the ceremonies, which were of the most imposing and impressive character.

THE LATEST EDITION OF WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.—The first appearance of Webster's great Dictionary in 1828, made an epoch in English lexicography. This, we believe, was fully felt and acknowledged, not only in this country, but in England also. In preparing for the present revision the attention of both editor and the publishers was first directed to the etymology. In 1854 arrangements were made with Dr. C. A. F. Mahn, of Berlin, Prussia, to undertake the task. He was employed several years upon the work, and has performed it in a manner worthy of his high reputation. The revision of Webster's definitions is another capital feature, which, to those unlearned in the languages, will be still more interesting. * * We see not how any gentleman's library can make decent pretensions to completeness without this edition of Webster.—*Richmond Christian Advocate.*

VIOLENT WHIRLWIND IN GREENVILLE.—The Greenville Enterprise of Thursday says: "Yesterday, about one o'clock, this town was visited by one of the most violent and terrific gales that we remember ever to have witnessed. At first the blowing was very moderate, but in a few minutes afterwards it assumed almost the proportions of a hurricane. Several chimneys were blown down, two on the Mansion House, and one on the premises of Mr. W. H. Watson; a portion of the Episcopal Church steeple was hurled below; the tin on the roof of Mr. W. H. Hovey's store was torn off. Several trees were uprooted, one in Governor Perry's front yard, and another on Main-street, opposite the postoffice, besides others in different localities. The destruction to window shutters, fences, etc., must have been considerable. We have not heard of any personal injuries received by any one, however. The wind came from a southwesterly direction, taking a northeasterly course.

Special Notices.

☞ SPRING-STREET CHURCH.—SERVICES will be held in this Church *To-Morrow*, at the usual hours, Bishop WIGHTMAN officiating in the *Afternoon.* 1 March 21

☞ ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.—THE Rev. C. P. GADSDEN, of St. Luke's (Episcopal) Chuch, rwill perform Divine Service, in this Chapel *To-Morrow Afternoon*, 22d instant, at 4½ o'clock.
March 21 1

☞ AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21st, 1868.—Holders of the past due Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, and also of those maturing in October, 1868, are respectfully informed that the Company is prepared to give in exchange for the same new Bonds bearing interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, on presentation at the office of the Auditor, John-street, where the exchange will be made. J. R. EMERY,
March 21 Auditor.

☞ FIRE DEPARTMENT.—FOR THE better government of the Fire Department, the Board of Firemasters have formed THREE FIRE DISTRICTS within the city, which will go into operation on the *first of April:*

DISTRICT No. 1—*Wards Nos.* 1 *and* 3.—The following Engines will do fire duty in these Wards—Steamers PALMETTO, YOUNG AMERICA, PHŒNIX, and Hand-engines VIGILANT and GERMAN.

DISTRICT No. 2—*Wards Nos.* 2 *and* 4.—Steamers ÆTNA, PIONEER; Hand-engines HOPE, STONEWALL, and CITY ENGINES Nos. 5 and 7.

Meeting-street, from Calhoun to South Bay, the dividing line, East and West.

DISTRICT No. 3—*Wards Nos.* 5, 6, 7 *and* 8—Steamers WASHINGTON, MARION; Hand-engines EAGLE, and CITY ENGINES Nos. 8 and 9.

Calhoun-street the dividing line, North and South.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES Nos. 1 and 2 will run to all fires.

The peal of St. Michael's will be discontinued and the Wards struck.

If assistance is needed from any of the other districts other than where the fire may be, the Ward will be struck requiring the attention of engines in such Ward.

If the fire should be an extended one, and the services of the entire department required, the alarm bells will be struck twelve times.

The members of all companies are required to repair to their respective engine houses, subject to the rules of their companies.

Any company violating the above regulations will be subjected to a fine of one hundred dollars.

By order of the Board of Fire Masters.
M. H. NATHAN,
March 20 18 Chief Fire Department.

☞ EAST INDIAN SECRECY.—A CERTAIN and sure cure for every kind of RHEUMATISM in the shortest time; compiled from the original receipt. Apply at No. 35 MARKET-STREET.
March 17 tuths6*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 14

☞ THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.—TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incurable disease to-morrow.

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3mo February 22

Married.

MULCAHY—ROYE.—On the 15th inst., by the Very Rev. Dr. BERMINGHAM, THOMAS MULCAHY, Esq., to MARY ANN ROYE, both of Charleston.

Funeral Notice.

☞ **The Friends and Acquaintances** of the late Colonel GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Services, at Masonic Hall, *This Morning*, at Ten o'clock.
March 21

☞ **Orange Lodge, No. 14, A. F. M.**—You are hereby summoned to attend the Funeral Services of Bro. GEORGE W. CARTWRIGHT, of Naval Lodge, No. 69, New York, at Masonic Hall, at half-past Nine o'clock A. M., *This Day.*

The Masonic Fraternity are respectfully invited to attend.

By order W. M. R. S. CATHCART,
March 21 Secretary.

Special Notices.

☞ STATE TAXES.—GENERAL TAX OFFICE, FIREPROOF BUILDING.—Under the provisions of General Order No. 139, one-half of the Annual State Taxes, levied under said order, are due and payable on or before the 31*st of March*, 1868. The books for the collection of said Taxes will be closed on that day, and executions will be issued against defaulters.

A discount of 5 per cent. is allowed on the amount of taxes falling due 30th June, if paid on or before the 31st March instant, at the time of payment of the half amount due and payable 31st March.

All Income Taxes are due and payble in full on or before the 31st instant.

Male residents between the ages of 21 and 60 years, are reminded of the Capitation Tax.

FLEETWOOD LANNEAU,
Tax Collector of St. Philip and St. Michael.
March 21 sw2

☞ NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—Consignees per steamship JAMES ADGER, from New York, are notified of her cargo being *This Day* discharged at Adger's South Wharf. All goods remaining on the dock at sunset will be stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
March 21 1 JAMES ADGER & CO.

☞ NOTICE.—FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of Correspondents, an authorized Postoffice messenger, will, until further notice, be found daily (except Sundays) at the hours given below, at the office of the City Railroad, corner of East Bay and Broad Streets, to receive and convey to the Postoffice letters and papers intended for the mails, viz:

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails—Augusta, Savannah, and Western, from 8 A. M., to 9 A. M.

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails—Columbia and Greenville, from 3 P. M., to 4 P. M.

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails—Augusta and Western, from 5 P. M., to 6 P. M.

For the Early Morning Mails—from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. STANLEY G. TROTT, P. M.
March 16

☞ CIRCULAR.—THE EXTENT TO which the adulteration of Liquors is carried on in this country makes it the duty of the purchaser to investigate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from French extracts, essential oils and alcohol, which is poisonous, thereby causing many injurious effects.

The public is justly suspicious of nearly everything put up for sale under the name of Liquors and the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to those who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gins, and warrant them perfectly pure, as originally imported.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-street, Charleston, S. C.
March 16 Branch of No. 900 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ NOTICE.—I, JOHANNAH LEVINSHON, wife of JACOB LEVINSHON, residing at No. 10 Beaufain-street, hereby give notice that one month after date I shall carry on business as a FREE DEALER.

Charleston, February 28, 1868.
February 29 sw8

☞ NOTICE.—I, MARY ANN FLYNN, wife of THOMAS FLYNN, residing at No. 93 Market-street, formerly carrying on business as Billiard Saloon and Tavern Keeper, Nos. 125 and 127 Meeting-street, do hereby give notice that I intend to trade and carry on business as a Sole Trader in one month from the date hereof.

MARY ANN FLYNN.
February 25 tuths 1mo

☞ A FALLACY.—SOME PEOPLE THINK that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured by exercise and diet alone. This is a mistake. The Stomach must be stimulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharging organs put in good working order before a cure can be effected. Such is the operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"They tone the stomach, set the liver right,
And put the stomach in such a healthful plight,
That good digestion waits on appetite."

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be avoided by adopting unusual precautions against damp and cold. Never was there a greater fallacy. There is no absolute safeguard against malarious maladies, except HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"To brace the frame and make it ague-proof,
To keep the causes of disease aloof,"

There is nothing like this genial vegetable invigorant. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to biliousness; the constitutional tendency is combatted and held in check by the alterative action of the BITTERS.

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicious medical treatment when the preservation of health in insalubrious localities is the object in view. But they will not answer the desired end alone. Use them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon the efficacy of any formula that does not include this admirable tonic.

The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vegetable essence (unrivalled among stimulants), medicated solely with herbs and roots of acknowledged virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless. Even to children of delicate constitutions it may be given with perfect impunity. In fact, with these, as with those of older growth, its wonderful recuperant properties are at once apparent. 6 March 16

☞ N