

COLUMBIA.

Tuesday Morning, December 24, 1867

The Number of the Disfranchised.

The Boston Post says that the Republican papers are printing Senator Wilson's statement, that the number of whites disfranchised at the South, does not exceed 50,000—some say 60,000 are disfranchised in Tennessee alone. The Senator is very loose in his electioneering statements, and these Republican journals are reckless in endorsing them. The New Orleans Times says it cannot be truthfully denied, that in Louisiana alone, 30,000 whites are disfranchised by the Reconstruction Acts. The white population of Louisiana, is not a tenth part of the whites included in the States of the South; so that it follows ten times 30,000—say 300,000—white men are disfranchised. The number of those who could not register, is probably in no degree exaggerated, if we consider not only those who were directly struck out by these Acts, but those who were barred out by the construction put upon by the registration officers.

The Post is right, and Senator Wilson's statement of the number disfranchised in the South, is either an evidence of his ignorance or his mendacity. We should think that no man occupying his position, especially one who has given so much attention to the South, and who has visited so recently, could be so ignorant, as to make the statement he did. The conclusion is, therefore, inevitable, that without regard to truth, he put forth his statement for electioneering purposes. The New York Tribune is better posted, and certainly more truthful in its statement on the subject. That paper says:

"There are probably more than 60,000 white men in Tennessee who cannot vote. The significance of this fact is heightened by the general admission of the blacks to the exercise of the franchise. So, between the wide exclusion of the whites and the universal enfranchisement of the blacks, Tennessee is a political Pandemonium; and, until the suffrage is so regulated that all men who are not excluded by the Acts of Congress are admitted to the enjoyment of all their political rights, we shall have no hope of cordial and enduring peace. It may as well be plainly stated here as vaguely hinted at, that the Republican party of the North has never, so far as we know, contemplated the permanency of any arrangement like that which now afflicts Tennessee; that it has never intended to justify its enemies in their accusation, that it might tyrannize over and oppress the whites; and that if the Southern Republicans, black and white, think the support of the North worth winning, they must put their legislation on some other basis than that of self-seeking and revenge. The time for disfranchisement of any but classes embracing few individuals, and those confessedly disloyal and dangerous, has gone by. The hateful passions engendered by the war are dying out. The country is addressing itself to the problem of peace; and we believe that all men who have not deep personal animosities to gratify, or some unworthy personal motive to serve, or who are not insane with rage and hate, are willing to draw a sponge over the past, and commence anew, provided that both freedom and justice can be made the basis of future endeavor. We believe that when we say this, we speak for nine-tenths of the Republicans of the North-west. Of their devotion to the cause of their party and the country, there can be no doubt."

Besides the complete refutation of Senator Wilson's statement, contained in the above paragraph, it is a scathing rebuke to the extremists of the Tribune's own party. Disfranchisement, schemes of confiscation, &c., are weapons which brave men would scorn to use upon a vanquished people. Peace having been assured by the leaders of the two armies on the last battle-field of the South; honesty, sincerity and patriotism demand that all such punishment for treason should cease, and the most earnest efforts made to re-unite the people so lately in hapless civil strife. Without re-union, cordial, honest and sincere, between the people, all schemes of reconstruction will give but temporary relief from the evils under which the country is now suffering.

An article in the last number of the Financial Chronicle, shows that since 1866, we have produced \$184,000,000 of the precious metals beyond what we have exported.

The Antietam Cemetery—Union and Confederate Dead.

In explanation of complaints of certain radical newspapers, because a portion of the Antietam Cemetery has been set apart for the burial of Confederates, we quote the law of the Maryland Legislature according to the use of the grounds as a national cemetery to the trustees selected by the respective States. This law will also explain why a "lengthy debate" is said to have taken place at a recent meeting of the trustees, (many of whom are radicals,) in Washington, on the proposition:

Sec. 2. And said lot of ground shall be devoted, in perpetuity, for the purpose of the burial and final resting place of the remains of the soldiers who fell at the battle of Antietam, or at other points North of the Potomac River, during the invasion of Lee, in the summer and fall of 1862, or died thereafter in consequence of wounds received in said battle, or during said invasion.

Sec. 4. The care and management of the grounds are hereby entrusted solely to the trustees; * * * and it shall be their duty, out of funds that may come into their hands through State appropriation or otherwise, to remove the remains of all the soldiers referred to in the second section of this act, and to have them properly interred in the aforementioned grounds; the remains of the soldiers of the Confederate army to be buried in a part of the grounds separate from those of the Union army.

Governor Fenton, of New York, (a Republican,) has written a letter in reply to certain radicals who object to burying the bodies of the Confederate dead in the cemetery. The Governor, in his letter, remarks:

A strong local and individual feeling in the neighborhood of Antietam and other parts of Maryland, naturally engendered by the invasion, may have created some indifference in regard to the Confederate dead, and an indisposition to see them buried side by side with those who died in defense of our nationality. But it is confidently believed that no such feeling pervades the breasts of the American people, or the surviving officers and soldiers of the Union armies.

When we recall the generosity and moderation that marked the conduct of the people, the Government and the army during the war, and the magnanimity that presided at the close; when we remember that our countrymen are now engaged in the work of reconstructing the Union on the basis of universal freedom, and with an earnest desire to restore to the Southern States a prosperity infinitely greater than that which slavery and rebellion conspired to destroy, it is impossible to believe that they would desire to make an invidious distinction against the mouldering remains of the Confederate dead, or that they would disapprove of their being carefully gathered from the spots where they fell, and laid to rest in the National Cemetery on the battle-field of Antietam.

Conquerors as we were in that great struggle, our stern disapproval of the cause in which they fought, need not forbid our admiration of the bravery with which they died. They were Americans, misguided, indeed, and misled, but still our countrymen, and we cannot remember them now either with enmity or unkindness.

The hostility of the generous and heroic ends with death, and brief as our history is, it has furnished an early and striking example. The British and Americans who fell at Plattsburgh sleep side by side; and a common monument on the plains of Abraham attests the heroism of Wolfe and Montcalm.

To-day nothing perhaps could sooner re-awaken a national spirit in the heart of the South than the thought that representatives of the Northern States were gathering the remains of its fallen sons for interment in our National Cemetery; and in future days, when our country is one, not alone in its boundaries, but in spirit and affection, and the recent struggle is remembered as a war less of sections than of systems, the Cemetery at Antietam, with its colossal statue of a Union soldier keeping guard over the ashes of all who fell in the opposing ranks of McClellan and Lee, will have a common interest for the descendants of those who died on either side in that sad and memorable civil war.

I think, therefore, that the trustees of the Antietam Cemetery, especially in view of the fact that the Southern States have not thus far been in a position to contribute to the general funds, should either set apart a sufficient plat of ground within the Cemetery walls for the burial of the Confederate dead, or make suitable arrangements for an enlargement of the present enclosure, if necessary, to the attainment of the end proposed. I would also recommend that the attention of the War Department be called to the subject, and I entertain no doubt that the Secretary will cheerfully co-operate in an object of so much interest.

More than 300 kinds of hoop skirts are manufactured in New York.

THE STATUS OF EUROPE.—France is looking quite perplexed, having just wound up the big show, done a little fighting in Italy, &c.; Prussia and Austria, having settled their fight, are acting like loving sisters; Russia seems to be getting into a bad fix with all the great powers, except the United States, which manifests an evident inclination to stand by her; Italy is in no decent order at all, as Pio Nono is just getting his nerves settled, while Garibaldi peeps through the ten-of-diamonds, and Victor Emmanuel drinks Holland gin; England is quite nervous about Fenianism, but proposes to kill some Abyssinians; Spain is down in the mouth and never will look up; Turkey is after Greece still, and is very shaky; Sweden and Norway are healthy and flourishing, and Germany still takes its lager and Limburger.

DISTRESS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Cincinnati Gazette has the following account of the deplorable condition of affairs in Mississippi:

"The state of things is appalling. Distress, want and misery are even now stalking abroad. What it may come to in the dead of winter and spring, God only knows. Every kind of business here is prostrated. Planters are bankrupt by the failure of the crops, and involve the merchants who advanced for them on the strength of the growing crop. The distress here will be equal, I am afraid, to the Irish famine of 1847 and 1848. I assure you, you never saw such distressed and ruined people as the people of Mississippi, and I presume the citizens of the other cotton States are in the same condition, and I see no remedy except within the fold of the Union."

SHAMEFUL AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the Portland (Me.) Argus, writing from Sweden, in that State, tells the following disgraceful story:

"A man living in this town has just committed an act that deserves the censure of the public, as it has already received that of his neighbors. He has formally contracted with his brother to take out of his way his aged and invalid wife, and support, clothe and bury her for \$1,000. She had been a hard-working and faithful wife, and has raised a large family of children, who have never felt what it was to be disgraced until now. One of them, a man of twenty years and upward, cried like a child when he heard of the affair. He had offered to support her himself if the old man would give him the farm to do it with, which was refused. And now this man sends his wife from home, where she has outlived her usefulness, to die among strangers. He has not even the excuse of poverty to plead, for he is accounted the richest man in the town."

The Kentucky Senate has adopted, by a vote of twenty-five to six, a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of five from the Senate and five from the House, with instructions to report as early as practicable the assessed value of slaves taken from the citizens of Kentucky by Federal Executive proclamation, by Acts of Congress, and by the amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the thirteenth article; and, also, the value of such slaves taken from each County in the Commonwealth; and that said committee report what steps are necessary and proper to enable the citizens of the State to obtain compensation from the Federal Government for such slaves so taken.

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—In New Orleans, last week, the great case of Weaver vs. Anfon, which has elicited so much learning and ability in the lower and the Supreme Courts, has been finally decided by the latter tribunal. The judgment of the court below in favor of Weaver was confirmed. The points involved were, whether a party who has given a mortgage for a loan made in Confederate notes could resist the enforcement of the mortgage, when he had used the notes in question to release a previous mortgage. The Supreme Court decided that he could not avail himself of such a plea, after accepting and using the notes as they had been used. The judgment was, therefore, in favor of the mortgage.

A MONSTROUS BEARD.—We have been presented by Mr. Scott, Chief of Police, with the photograph of a gentleman now on a visit to this city, whose beard has grown to the monstrous length of six feet within the last seven years. We understand he has to carry it rolled up under his arm when walking—otherwise, it would trail the ground. The name of the individual who wears this singular looking appendage is Andrew Keppen. His beard is of a perfectly natural growth, and from its appearance one would judge that, if wrapped around his body, it would afford almost as good a covering as a blanket.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

In March, 1866, Congress suspended the reciprocity treaty with Canada, which it was thought would be an admirable means of venting its wrath against Great Britain. Previously to that time, large supplies of wheat, oats, potatoes, lumber, and other articles of Canadian production, had been obtained from Canada, increasing our commerce with the provinces at the rate of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. annually; but since, there has been a reduction of fifty-two per cent. in our imports from that quarter, the consequence of which is felt in higher prices. There is now a prospect of the re-enactment of the treaty, it having been discovered that we have been punishing ourselves in this brilliant experiment to afflict "perfidious Albion."

Our dates from Mexico are to the 17th inst., by way of Sisal and the Cuba cable. The British subjects were to be left under the protection of the Mexican Government after the departure of their minister. It was expected that all the European Legations would withdraw. Several valuable gold mines had been discovered. An attempt was made at Jalapa to create a revolution in favor of Diaz for President, but it failed.

[New York Herald, 20th.] It will be remembered that the radicals in Congress objected to printing the President's Message, on the ground of the expense. The document makes 32 pamphlet pages. Yet these very men who were so extremely and, we may add, suddenly economical, propose to print 8,000 copies of the impeachment testimony, each copy containing about 1,200 pages and costing, at the usual prices charged for printing the message, not less than \$75,000.

As an indication of the decline in the price of labor, we give the following item of information: The superintendents and presidents of our various railroads, who last year paid for laborers \$16 per month, with rations, have determined not to pay over \$8 to \$10 per month, with rations, for the next year. These laborers, it will be remembered, are charged for all lost time, even fractions of a day.—Macon Telegraph.

The Florida planters feel great insecurity, growing out of the number of gin-houses already destroyed, the constant robberies of smoke-houses, and the thefts of hogs and cattle. So frequent are these latter, and so long have they been carried on, that the country is almost stripped of hogs and the stock of cattle has diminished fearfully, threatening great distress for the necessities of life the coming year.

THE AUGUSTA ARSENAL.—The Washington correspondent of the Mobile Times, says: It is proposed by the army ordnance officers to make the Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., the principal arsenal of deposit at the South, for the storage of arms and other ordnance stores. The other arsenals at the South are to be repaired.

A man has been taking the census of murderers in Europe. He finds that the proportion of murderers in England to the whole population, is one in 675,000; in Holland, one in 163,000; in the North German Band, one in 100,000; in Austria, one in 77,000; in Spain, one in 4,000; and in the Papal States, one in 750.

An Englishman, carrying a long range rifle, with telescopic sight, accompanied Garibaldi's expedition for sport. He would establish himself well out harm's way, and pick off his man at leisure, putting down every successful shot in a sporting book.

The gin-house of Colonel H. L. Benbow, of Clarendon, and 4,000 pounds of ginned cotton, were destroyed by fire last Thursday. Cause incendiary.

If you are a lover, don't love two girls at once. Love is a good thing; but it's like butter in warm weather—won't do to have too much on hand at a time.

Biblical theatricals are a Sunday evening amusement of Connecticut Sunday schools.

The balls are on the New York ponds, and the skaters are down on them.

The widow of Mr. S. D. Hodge, of Clarendon, was accidentally burned to death on the 14th instant.

The Hon. Jefferson Davis sailed from Baltimore in the steamer Cuba, on Thursday last, for New Orleans.

VERY OLD JAMAICA RUM, GOOD FOR EGG-NOG, at Dec 24 J. C. SEEGERS & CO.'S.

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS. 199 LBS. Fresh Mountain BUTTER, 75 dozen Fresh EGGS, At Dec 24 J. C. SEEGERS & CO.'S

TO RENT. A COTTAGE with Four Rooms and Kitchen with Two Rooms. Well of Water and good Garden on premises. Possession given 1st January, 1868. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

WOOD FOR SALE. I AM prepared to deliver good dry PINE WOOD, at \$3.50 per cord. Orders may be left at the stores of G. Symmers, R. Bryce & Son or Andrew Crawford. Dec 24 J. H. CLARKSON.

Eggs! Eggs! Eggs!!! 250 DOZEN FRESH EGGS, for sale Dec 24 E. & G. D. HOPE.

Local Items.

The Clerk of the Market authorizes us to state, that the market will be opened all day to-day, but will be closed to-morrow.

C. Gadsden Hall, Esq., of the Charleston News, passed through Columbia, yesterday—on his way home from a successful tour of the upper Districts in the interests of his paper.

COLOR TOY BOOKS.—Messrs. Duffie & Chapman have for sale a large and varied assortment of illustrated toy books—plain and colored—suitable as Christmas presents for the little folks: "Little Red Riding Hood," "Dame Trot," "Aladdin," "Nursery Rhymes," etc.

We have received from Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway, New York, a copy of their descriptive catalogue of the publications of the house. Copies will be sent to any address on application.

FIVE CENTS.—The price of single copies of the Phoenix is five cents, and purchasers are requested to pay no more for them. We are informed that some of the news-boys charge ten. This is an imposition.

The children of Washington and Marion Street Sunday Schools are requested to meet at the Washington Street School-room, this evening, at half-past 4 o'clock, for the Christmas celebration.

JOB WORK.—Every description of book and job printing—pamphlets, bill heads, circulars, labels, posters, programmes, business, wedding and invitation cards, railroad receipts, checks, drafts, &c., promptly executed at the lowest rates.

CAUGHT.—A freedman named David Thompson, some eight days ago, robbed his employer and, we believe, former owner, Mr. D. G. Thompson, of money, silver watches and other property, to the value of \$800. Our vigilant police were soon on the trail, and the culprit was overhauled near Charlotte by Policeman Gurley. He was committed for trial by Magistrate Johnston.

TOURNAMENT—GRAND AFFAIR.—A tournament on a magnificent scale will come off—weather permitting—to-morrow morning, on the University Green; about forty knights having entered the lists. Seats have been arranged, wires stretched, and every possible arrangement made for the convenience of ladies and their gentlemen escorts. The signal for the commencement of the sports will be sounded at 10 o'clock. This will likely prove the most extensive tilt which our citizens have ever witnessed. The day's sports will wind up with a ball at the Central House.

STOPPING A NEWSPAPER.—Some people seem to think that their subscription to a newspaper obligates the editor to advocate their own peculiar views on all questions which affect the public, forgetting that an editor should be an independent being, honest enough to give his opinions, and let his readers judge of what they are worth. To those who are so ready to send word, "Stop my paper," because the editor expresses his honest opinion, formed after careful research and mature deliberation, we commend the following little story:

"A certain man hit his toe against a pebble and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and, under the influence of anger and self-sufficiency, he kicked mother earth right saucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth dissolve itself and come to naught. But the earth remained, and only his poor foot injured in the encounter.

"This is the way of man. An article in a newspaper touches him in a weak spot, and straightway he sends to 'stop his paper!' With great self-complacency he looks to see the crash when the object of his spleen shall cease to be. Poor fool, he has only hit his own toe against a world that does not perceptibly feel the shock, and injures, to a slight extent, none but himself.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8 1/2 a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 2 p. m., and close at 9 a. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 10 1/2 a. m., closes at 1 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery at 3 p. m., closes at 8 p. m.

THE JAPS.—We have been requested to state, that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the Japanese will give Columbia the go-by.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.—Dr. Porter, a member of the New York Electrical Institute, has taken rooms at Nickerson's Hotel, and will, for a few days, practice his system, by the use of his new Electric Magnetic Machine, with which he claims that he can at once determine what the disease is, and the progress it has made upon the system, without any guesswork. It matters not where the disease is located, this new machine, Dr. P. claims, will instantly point it out without pain or discomfort to the patient; and he will, after he has ascertained the disease and its location, prescribe what he believes are the best remedies now known for the immediate cure of the patient, in all Female Complaints, Paralysis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cancers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Piles, Fits, Fever and Ague, Affections of the Heart and Lungs, Asthma or Phthisis, Bronchitis, Croup, all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, and all impurities of the blood; also Hip and Spine diseases; Diseases of the Eye and Ear. The sick of both sexes are invited to visit the Doctor, and consult with him, as all consultations are entirely free. Office hours from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M. On Sunday from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Dr. Porter asserts that he uses no poisonous substance whatever, his medicines being entirely composed of roots, herbs, barks, seeds, etc., purely vegetable and highly electrical. He brings letters of recommendation from parties whom he professionally visited in Maryland and North Carolina; the press of which States, as well as others, speak of him in favorable terms. For further particulars, see his circulars.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, published this morning for the first time: Mrs. Zimmerman—Female Institution. Baptist Banner—Augusta, Ga. Anniversary Meeting Independents. Fisher & Lowrance—Eggs and Butter. W. B. Green—A Grand Tournament. Grand Matinee at McKenzies. J. C. Seegers & Co.—Jamaica Rum, &c. Ho! for the Tournament. E. Pollard—Happy Surprise. Apply at This Office—To Rent. John H. Heise—Confectionery, &c. John H. Clarkson—Wood for Sale. E. & G. D. Hope—Eggs.

Eggs and Butter. 200 DOZEN FRESH EGGS, 50 lbs. Gibson's Butter. For sale by Dec 24 FISHER & LOWRANCE.

John H. Heise, Confectioner. FRENCH and DOMESTIC CONFECTIONARY, and every variety of fancy articles suitable for Christmas and New Year presents. To be raffled, on Christmas and New Year Eves, a large variety of FANCY ARTICLES, ORNAMENTED CAKES, &c., at the corner of Plain and Marion streets. Dec 24

Happy Surprise. IF you wish to surprise the dear ones at home with something pretty and pleasing for CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR PRESENTS, and of course you do, you will find almost everything, both suitable and desirable, at E. POLLARD'S. The store will be open on Christmas Eve, for the accommodation of all persons, until 12 o'clock P. M. Dec 24

A GRAND TOURNAMENT WILL come off in rear of the South Carolina University, on CHRISTMAS MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock. The Ladies especially, and the public generally, are invited to be present. Seats have been provided for the Ladies and Gentlemen accompanying them. The Knights are ordered to assemble opposite the ruins of Christ Church, at half-past 8 o'clock. W. B. GREEN, Chairman. W. C. MCGREGOR, Secretary. Dec 24

"HO! FOR THE TOURNAMENT." PARTIES wishing SEATS to and from the TOURNAMENT, will please leave their names at the Office of the National Hotel. Dec 24

Anniversary Meeting of the Independent Fire Company. THE members will attend the Anniversary Meeting, at the Hook and Ladder Hall, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, the 24th inst., at 7 o'clock. Members will come prepared to pay their arrears. By order of the President. Dec 24 G. T. BERG, Sec'y.

THE FEMALE INSTITUTION. FORMERLY in charge of the late Dr. C. Zimmerman, will be continued by Mrs. H. ZIMMERMAN. For the Classics, Drawing, Painting and Music, Teachers of the first qualifications will be provided. Dec 24

TAKE NOTICE--DON'T FORGET.

GAY AND FESTIVE MATINEE THIS DAY AT

McKENZIE'S.

HIGH CARNIVAL TO-NIGHT AT MCKENZIE. By order of MAJ. GEN. SANTA CLAUS. KRIST KRINGLE, A. A. & I. G. to H. M., the D. of L. Dec 24