BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] THE HOUSE OF LORDS PASSES THE IRISH REFORM

BILL-MR. SEWARD AND THE FENIANS-MR. BRIGHT IN IRELAND POLILICAL TROUBLES IN

LONDON, July 10 .- The House of Lords have passed the Irish Reform bill.

LONDON, July 8.-The Daily News has an editorial this morning on the dispatch relative to the Fenians recently send by Secretary Sew-ard to Mr. Moran, secretary of the American legation here. The News says: "This dispatch is discourteous and unfriendly to the English nation. We have no hesitation in denying that it expresses the views of enlight-ened Americans, who, we know, will repudiate the irritating notes of Secretary Seward. The people of the United States will be glad to know that both the English people and the English Government will treat such dispatches as disguised tricks, calculated to affect the

LONDON, July 8 .- Dispatches from Madrid, received here and at Paris last night, indicate a renewal of serious political troubles in Spain. Generals Dulce and Serrano, and other generals had been placed under arrest, and warrants had been sent out for the drest of three other general officers of high rank. It was supposed a dangerous and widespread conspiracy had been discovered, and these arrests were the result. To-day additional advices represented that a movement had been preconcerted among some leading officers of the army which had for its object the placing of Don Antonio, the Duke de Montpensier, at the head of the government. The Duke, who is brother-in-law to the Queen, has been requested to leave the Additional arrests continue to be made in all parts of Spain of parties impliested in the intrigue, which, it is believed, has been effectually baffled by the prompt action of the

DURLIN, July 8 .- John Bright has ar rived in Ireland, on a visit to George Peabody. Mr. Bright, on reaching Limerick, was received in thusiastic manner by the people of that city. Samuel Lover died to-day.

Our Washington Dispatches.

Washingrox, July 10.—The House has pass-MARINGROS, July 16.—The House has passed, without division, the bill ordering the Virginia election on the 18th, 14th and 15th August, and the meeting of the Legislature at Richmond on the first Thursday in August.

A treaty has been concluded with the Sioux Indians ending the troubles on the plains and closing the labors of the peace commissioners. An adjournment by the 20th is probable, as

both Houses have night sessions. In the Sexare, a bill authorizing a bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island, and limit-ing the cost to \$1,000,000, was passed.

A bill authorizing the sale of \$10,000,000 of gold per month until the amount in the treasury is reduced to \$40,000,000 was discussed. Also: bill regarding electoral colleges until

IN THE HOUSE, the Deficiency bill, involving \$2,500,000, was passed. An amendment propos ing additional compensation to clerks was d feated. The South has no interest in this bill beyond the Reconstruction deficiencies hereto-

fore reported, The balance of the session was devoted to private bills until the recess.

Reception of the Nomination. Windingson, July 10.—There is great re-loicing over the Democratic nomination. guns were fired under the anspices of a Northm. The guns were served by colored men. The Democratic platform is universally acceptable to both the Conservatives and

Augusts, July 10.—There was a large and en-chosiastic demonstration here 16-night in honor of Seymour and Blair. There was a large procession of firemen and citizens with transparencies and music. Private residences and stores were illuminated. Salutes fired, and there were bor fires and a general display of fireworks. Everything passed off quietly.

Mr. Fendleion on the Nomination ORGENERY, July 10.—Mr. Pendleton has alegraphed Governor Sermour his congratu-tions and assurances of his warm support.

Louisiana Batifies the Constitutional

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—The Senate to-day passed the House resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE DAILY NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, FRIDAY, July 10 .- In the Senate to-day, Wright's resolution to memorializ-Congress for the removal of all political disa bilities was laid on the table, by a vote of yeas

Mesers, Denny & Perry were elected State

J. H. Rainey gave notice that he would in troduce a bill for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report on the assets and liabilities of the State.

Notice was also given of a bill to complete

Turner, the contestant for the seat from Spartanburg, made a protest, which was re-

Mr. Leelie introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to report the names of persons elected to office, and disqualified by the amendment from holding the same, with a view to procuring a removal of disabilities.

J. J. Wright gave notice of a bill to punish State defaulters:

Mr. Corbin gave notice of a bill to organize the Supreme Court, and also to provide for appeals by writ of error to the Supreme Court. R. H. Cain gave notice of a bill to repeal the

negro code. In the House the committee reported that they had been unable to find a more suitable place for the meeting of the Legislature.

Governor Scott's message was read, A resolution was adopted to provide for the standing committees of the House.

A committee was appointed to provide a

Governor's residence. The House has elected Camp, of Spartan-

burg, Sergeant-at-arms, and A. C. Jones (colored). Clerk. Both Houses have adjourned until Monday.

FURTHER NEWS BY MAIL.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

COLUMBIA, July 9.—The event of to-day among all good Republicans, was the inauguration of General R. K. Scott. The hall of the House was filled to overflowing, a large and is crowd of citizens filling all the space allotted to outsiders, and the members of the fwo bodies, officials electroandidates and lob-by members occupying the space that remain-ed. The proceedings were marked with decorum. A salute of nineteen guns was fired by the military when the ceremony was concluded, and the town bell rang a benediction.

.The business of neither body was important. In the Senate the message of the new Govefnor was read, and notice given by J. J. Wright (colored), of his intention to introduce a bill memorializing Congress to remove the disabilities of citizens. It is believed that the measure cannot succeed. A bill was read the first time to reorganize the County Courts and referred to the proper committee also, a bill to validate all acts of the provisional government not inconsistent with the Constitu-

tion of the United States. The Senate is working much more steadily and systematically than the House, and the body evince a desire to commence making the changes required by the new Constitution at

The Constitutional Amendment was passed by a vote of one hundred and eight to ten, and when engrossed, will be taken to Washington

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at ten o'clock.

J. H. Neagle, from the Committee on the Inauguration, reported that all arrangements for the ceremony had been made, and recommended that ex-Governor James L. Orr be invited to accompany General Scott and occupy a seat upon the platform.

The same member also made a report from

The same member also made a report from the Committee on Organization, and recommended the following offices: A sergeant-at-arms and one assistant; a doorkeeper and one assistant; a chief messengers and three assistant messengers; two pages; a clerk and three assistants; a reading clerk, chaplain and stenographer. The nominations of the committee made, after subjecting a number of persons to various tests, will be acted upon at half-past 12 o'clock to-morrow, until which time the consideration of the report was post-poned.

poned.

The committee further recommend that the Attorney General be authorized to employ the necessary number of engrossing clerks, not to exceed six in number except by express authority of the General Assembly, and that he also be authorized to employ the services of two-competent legal gentlemen to aid in the preparation of various papers, for the consideration of the Legislature. Made a special order for to-morrow.

to-morrow.

R. B. Elliott called up the question of privi-lege, which was pending at the hour of ad-journment yesterday, namely: as to the admis-sion, of the gentlemen from Anderson, and proceeded thereon to make an argument. These proceeded thereon to make an argument. I hese members were as much entitled to their seats, husaid, as any other persons on the floor. They possessed prima facts evidence of their election, and if not recognized there would be established a precedent of the most dangerous character. Exclude these gentlemen simply because somebody has seen fit to protest against the election, and any member would have the overset of retarding the organization. have the power of retarding the organization of the body for weeks. Elliott concluded by of-

Resoured, I nesoured, Toat the House do now rescind the action whereby certain individuals claiming seats, and holding certificates of election signed by General Canby, were denied adminission as such, and that they be allowed to take seats and be sworn, and that if protests be offered they be referred to the Committee on Elections

W. G. Whipper followed in the same line of W. G. Whipper followed in the same not argument, and moved the previous question. The call was sustained, and the yeas and nays being taken, it was decided to admit all members having certificates from General Canby, by the handsome vote of eighty-four yeas to

twenty-seven nays. day, was now taken up.

A. J. Ransier said that while that amendment had been voted for by a majority of forty thousand people in South Carolina, and although the adoption of the amendment was

though the adoption of the amendment was necessary to the restoration of the States lately in rebellion, he personally did not wish to be understood as endorsing by his vote that portion of the amendment which concedes the right to the States to disfranchise any portion of the citizens residing therein. He claimed for every man, not within specific exceptions, the right to vote, and since the expediency of the restriction had passed away, he could not support the amendment as a whole, but would vote for it with a protest against the objectionable portion to which he had referred.

Mr. Tomlinson said that he had intended to make, a similar statement to the above, but as the hour for the inauguration was arriving, he would call the previous question.

would call the previous question.

The call was sustained, and on the main question the yeas and mays were ordered.

On motion of Neagle, the rules were sus-

On motion of Neagle, the rules were suspended to allow nine new members! to be sworn in. Of these eight were Democrats. The roll now being called, the vote stood, yeas one hundred and eight, nays ten. Those voting in the negative were O. M. Doyle, W. C. Keith, Wm. T. Field, Sam'l Littlejohn, Robert N. Smith, Ivan Bryant, Claude C. Turner, Frank Sloan, John Wilson, John B. Moore, T. Frank Clyburn, Wm. B. Stewart.

The Speaker proclaimed that the constitutional amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Tomlinson, the House took a recess of twenty minutes.

On motor of Mr. Tominson, the House took a recessful twenty minutes.

On reassembling, the Sergeant-at-arms, protem, announced, "The honorable the Senate of South Carolina have arrived." The Senate, preceded by their President, marched in and occupied the front seats, the President taking his place on the right of the Speaker, meanwhile the platform had been occupied by variance except along when were Mr. F. A.

his place on the right of the Speaker; meanwhile the platform had been occupied by various persons, among whom were Mr. F. A.
Sawyer, Parson French, Brown, a colored
preacher, Major Deane, Gilbert Pillsbury, T.
J. Robertson, Col. Willard, Gen. Pearce, C. C.
Bowen, J. H. Goss, and a number of ladies.

At the appointed hour Mr. J. H. Neagle, as
chairman of the committee, announced to the
Speaker: "I introduce Governor R. K. Scott,
Governor elect of South Carolina." The Speaker
bowed, and requested Rev. E. P. Adams to
open the proceedings with prayer, which was
done, the two Houses standing. In the course
of his invocation he made use of the following
remarks: "Oh God, who hast caused a servant
to rule over thy people so that good may come
out of evil," &c.

The President of the Senate now said: "I
now have the honor of introducing to the
joint Assembly Governor R. K. Scott. The
Governor then delivered the inaugural address telegraphed to you to-day.

The oath of office was now administered by
the President of the Convention, who, on the

The oath of office was now administered by the President of the Convention, who, on the completion of his task, said: "By virtue of the nower imposed apon me by the Constitutional Convention, I now proclaim his Excellenty, Gov. Robert K. Scott, duly inaugurated Governor of South Carolina!" "God save the Commonwealth of South Carolina!" shouted Commonwealth of South Carolina!" shouted some of the members more emphatic, amid

applause.

The Senate then retired, the House standing, and the business of the latter body was A. J. Bansier gave notice that he would in-troduce a bill cor: ming the bonds of officers of the State.

stat-miliott introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee of five to select if possible a more suitable location for the Legislature.

In the course of the brief d bate on the resolution Panalse to the brief d bate on the resolution.

In the course of the brief d bate on the resolution, Ransier took occasion to say that he had seen the former officials of the State on the subject, and was satisfied that they had procured the most suitable place that could be had. The resolution ion was adopted.

On motion of R. C. DeLarge, the Committee on Elections were empowered to send for persons and papers.

point Justices of the Peace and such county officers as may be necessary, until a law for the purpose can be passed.

Tabled on motion of W. J. Whipper.
R. C. DeLarge offered the following:
Resolved, That the General Assembly of South Carolina hereby petition the Congress of the United States to remove the disabilities of W. Littles Critical Provessers in a leaf

of W. J. Mixon (white), representative elect from Barnwell District. Unanimously adopted:
An attempt made to adjourn until Tuesday
ext failed, and the House then adjourned un-

AN ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR ORR TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

il to-morrow, at 12 M.

On the 29th of November, 1885, I entered upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of South Carolina, pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution adopted by a Convention in September, 1865. This Convention was called by a proclamation of Provisional Gov. Perry, he having been appointed to that position by President Johnson, the July preceding.

Upon what principle the President declared that the Constitution of force at the close of the war was invalid, and by virtue of what authority he could order the formation of a new Constitution, has not been very well defined. Nevertheless as we were just emerging from a revolution, and as the scheme of restoration proposed by the President appeared to be liberal and just, it was accepted by the people of

proposed by the President appeared to be liberal and just, it was accepted by the people of South Carolina, and by no one of her citizens more heartily than myself. That plan, however, lied, as indicated by the vote of the people in 1866. A new one was adopted by Congress, and the question presented to the then existing Executives of the Southern States was whether they would advise its acceptance or rejection. I advised its acceptance. My official functions having now terminated, I deem the present a proper occasion to briefly review what has been done in the State during my administration—to present some of the reasons which have influenced my official action, and to express the opinions entertained the reasons which have influenced my official action, and to express the opinions entertained by me as to the proper line of policy in the fu-

Until the meeting of the General Assembly in November, 1865, the State had been for many months entirely under the jurisdiction of provost courts and military commissions. No civil court had met to administer law or justice in South Carolina for more than twelve months preceding. Outlaws abounded in many localities, depredations were of daily occurrence, and desperadoes roamed over the land, defying the military and outraging the persons and prop rty of citizens. It was not until the succeeding spring that the judges resumed their places upon the bench, courts were held, criminals brought to trial and punishment, and civil law, to a certain extent, was restored. Citizens then became more assured of protection, and the prospects of material progress and improvement hourly brightened. The public institutions were revived. The South Carolina College was converted into a University, reorganized and placed in successful operation. The asylum for the deaf, and dumb and the blind, was reopened and continued in operation until the exhaustion of the fund appropriated by the Legislature. A Penitentiary was ordered to be established, and rapid progress has been made in its construction. A large number of convicts are already incarcerated in the prison, earning their subsistence and relieving the State from incarcerated in the prison, earning their subsistence and relieving the State from the expense of maintaining them in idleness in the jails. The new State House has been enclosed and covered, thus protecting a structure, which has bost an immense sum of money, from further deterioration and deep Courthowage have been placed in propsum of money, from further deterioration and decay. Courthouses have been placed in properties the election, and any member would the power of retarding the organization is body for weeks. Elliott concluded by of ig the following:

sorted, That the House do now rescind the my whereby certain individuals claiming and holding certificates of election significant, and that they be allowed to take seats be sworn, and that if protests be offered be referred to the Committee on Elections. The Executive Departments have conveniently spared from their respective collections. The Executive Departments have been thoroughly reorganized, and are in successful operation, and the records and archives of the State which were not destroyed by fire or lost by the casualties of twar, have been re-arranged for the public twarfing the special order of the index of the State which were been thoroughly reorganized, and are in successful operation, and the records and archives of the State which were not destroyed by fire or lost by the casualties of twarfing the special order of the index of the State which were been thoroughly reorganized, and are in successful operation, and the records and archives of the State which were not destroyed by fire or lost by the casualties of twarfing the special order of the index of the state which were been furnished to nearly all of the citizens of South were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the state which were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the court of Appeals, together with the feet of the Court of Appeals, together with the feet o were torn up and destroyed towards the close of the war have been repaired, and the lines are now in successful operation and prepared to facilitate the commercial intercourse of the interior with the seaboard, the North, and with foreign nations. Repeated remonstrances made against the illegal and oppressive conduct of Treasury agents have secured the restitution Treasury agents have secured the restitution of much property belonging to citizens which had been seized, ostensibly for the use of the government, and the obnoxious parties were recalled or dismissed. During the year 1866, and up to April, 1867, there was little or no interference by the military authorities with the civil administration of justice in the State. In consequence of the failure of the provision crop of 1866, appeals were addressed to every section of the North and West for corn and other provisions to supply the destitute, who were numbered by thousands. These appeals were generously responded to, and through this Department's large quantity of corn and bacon was distributed during the spring and this Department a large quantity of corn and bacon was distributed during the spring and summer of 1867, thereby alleviating the sufferings of a multitude, many of whom would probably have starged but for these generous donations. A bureau of emigration has been organized and agents sent abroad, with the view of inviting portions of the teeming population of the Old World to seek homes on the generous and inviting soil of South Carolina. The merchant has replenished his vacant storemerchant has replemished his yacant store-house, the mechanic his machine shop, the planter and farmer, notwithstanding past dis-appointments, are hopeful and industrious; and a vigorous effort is being made by all class-es to repair the disasters of a bloody and un-mercestral war.

es to repair the disasters of a bloody and un-successful war.

Taxes sufficient to delray the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State government have been paid. No combinations have existed to defeat, by violence, the laws of the land; and no riot between the white and colored races has marred the peace and good order which has prevailed in South Carolina since the cessition of hostilities. Indeed, a degree the cessation of hostilities. Indeed, a degree of tranquility has marked our career, which may proudly challenge comparison not only

of tranquility has marked our career, which may proudly challenge comparison not only with any of the late Confederate States, but with any State in the Union.

Within one year after the abolition of slavery the Legislature of our State voluntarily passed a "Civil Rights bin," which secured to the colored man all the rights enjoyed by any ettiran, allowing him to sue and be sued and citizen—allowing him to sue and be sued, and to give evidence in all cases. The traditional prejudice brought from the mother country, which had been nourished for ages, against permitting any party in interest to dence in any cause, civil or criminal, was broken down; and the law now invites testimony from every source which is calculated to evolve the whole truth, leaving it to jurors and judges to determine what credence shall be

iven thereto. From time to time measures for the relief of From time to time measures for the relief of the people who were suffering from the pressure of a large ante-war indebtedness were recommended by me to the Legislature, but that body, in its wisdom, did not think it proper to adopt these surgestions. A liberal homestead law, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and the passage of an insolvent law which would wipe out all indebtedness on the surrander, by the debtar, of his property, have been carnestly urged by me during my adminbeen carnestly urged by me during my admin-istration; but while failing in the General As-sembly to compass these most desirable ends, I am gratified to know that such measures have been embodied in the new constitution. have been embodied in the new constitution.

It would also have been wise to incorporate in that instrument a provision for the scaling of debts contracted prior to and during the war lown to the basis of the existing wealth and resources of the country. No one will question that the war destroyed more than one-half of the value of property in the South, and since the value of property in the South, and since its close various causes have produced a depreciation of one-half of the remaining half, so that the wealth of the State is really reduced to one-fourth of its value prior to the war. Now, if an individual chanced, at the commencement of the struggle, to have his estate invested in loans on bonds and mortgages, there certainly can be no justice or propriety in parmitting him to recover the rull amount of his property, dollar for dollar, when the very property upon which the credit was given has perished in the hands of the debtor, not by his own act, but by the act of the Government and

borrower are equally responsible. There is no justice, equity or morality which would require that the note or bondholder, which would require that the note or bondholder, which to the war, should not suffer at least pro rata with the debtor whose property was rained by the calamities and disasters of the same period.

The present is also a fitting opportunity for their regions of war course since the present.

a brief review of my course since the passage of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and of the reasons influencing my conduct with refer-ence to them—the same not having before

ence to them—the same not having before been presented.

In January, 1867, at the instance of several of the leading citizens of the State, I visited Washington, and after a full conference with leading senators and representatives of the Republican party, became satisfied that under no circumstances would they recognize the President's plan of restoration, and that in the plan which Congress intended to adopt, the afternative presented was either qualified or universal suffrage to the colored race. In view of this fact, the text of a constitutional amendment was prepared by several leading Southern statesmen then in Washington, approved by many Republicans, and submitted to the Legislature of North Carolia in the hope that that body would accept the same, and request Congress to adopt in in lieu of the fourteenth article, or Howard amendment. It, however, failed in the North Carolina. On my return to the City of Charleston, early in

the hope that that body would accept the same, and request Congress to adopt in in-lieu of the fourteenth article, or Howard amendment. It, however, failed in the North Carolina. On my return to the City of Charleston, early in February, in an address delivered to the colored people, I stated that I was infavor of admitting the colored man to the fight of suffrage who was able to read and write, or who possessed property to the value of \$250. Early in March, the first Reconstruction act of Congress was passed, and on the 22d of the same month it was followed by a supplemental act, giving to the colored race universal suffrage, and dividing the ten Southern States into five military districts. These governmonts, which had been brought into existence by the plan of the President, were declared to be only provisional. The District Commanders were vested with such absolute power as made the civil authority subservient to, and dependent upon, the military. In April following, in an address made before the Charleston Board of Trade, among other things, I said: "The vital question now presented to the people of South Carolina, as well as to the people of the Southern States, is whether we shall accept the terms of these bills and endeavor earnestly and in good faith to carry out their provisions, or fold our arms in silence, apathy, indifference and contempt, and determine to take no step." Again: "While the Constitutional Amendment was proposed to South Carolina as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, I opposed its adoption; but the act of Congress, recently passed, has assumed that this country is a conquered territory and we a conquered people, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate those terms; it is secure for the next two years; and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one do not propose to go to the Supreme Court or anywhere else for the purpose of disputing that power; but in good faith I will accept the terms, humilating as the the President and Congress—a quarrel in which we nave been the sufferers. For three long years readmission into the Union and the right of representation has been denied the right of representation has been denied us, and Congress having the power to en-force their views, and the President being impotent to execute his own plan, was it not wise for the South to accept that which promised the speedicst restoration to a representation in Congress? Although many of our citizens were disfranchised, a sufficient

or our cutzens were distrainensed, a summent number still were entitled to go to the ballot-box, and being eligible to official position, they could have controlled the conventions by in-telligence and virtue, and moulded constitu-tions in all of the Southern States under which tions in all of the Southern States under which both races might have lived in harmony. I was satisfied that our material prosperity, the development of our resources, and the restoration of confidence and credit, could not be settled until the political issues involved in the cured until the political issues involved in the question of re-construction were settled, and the representatives of the South on the floor of Congress could make known her wants and protest against her wrongs. Our capital had been swept away by hundreds of millions; a large number of our young men—the flower of the population—had been killed in the war all industrial employments were either crippled or broken up, and the widespread ruin could only the repaired by inducing capitalists from the North and from Europe to locate in our milest, and bring with them their artisans, merchants, mechanics, shipbuilders, and others whose labor is wealth itself. The struggle which impoverished us made the North rich; and since the formation of the government, capital has never been so abun-North rich; and since the formation of the government, capital has never been so abundant or so ready to embark in safe investments. Yet, for three long years, both capital and emigrants have been deterred from seeking a restrict place in the South. Darking a restrict place in the South. grants have been deterred from seeking a resting place in the South. Partisans, using a
partisan press for partisan purposes, have represented the South as being still in a condition of quasi rebellion. Life has been declared to be insecure and property uncertain. It was said that Northern men,
who had the temerity to seek homes in the
South, were set upon by ruthless mobs
and murdered. Every species of enormity
was attributed to the Southern people to and murdered. Every species of enormity was attributed to the Southern people to subserve political and partisan ends. The subserve political and partisan ends. The effect of such misrepresentations upon us habeen most disastrons. A few tourists have come to the State—a few adventurers, looking to political promotion, have rested here; but a comparatively small number have brought their capital and located with the bona fide purpose of identifying themselves with the State and aiding her people to rebuild their broken fortunes. The appreciation in the value of the stocks and bonds of the State within a few months past, furnishes conclusive evidence of the correctness of the opinion that Northern capital would not be trusted clusive evidence of the correctness of the opinion that Northern capital would not be trusted in the South until representation in Congress was consummated. In January last, South Carolina State stocks and bonds were selling at twenty-two and twenty-five cents on the dollar. Now, with restoration assured, they are worth from sixty-two to sixty-six cents on the dollar. In the spring and summer of 1867, money readily commanded from two and a half to three per cent. per month. In the same market it is now readily borrowed at from three-onarters to one per cent. per month:

quarters to one per cent. per month:
Objectionable as the Reconstruction acts, or
the new constitutions, or the privilege of universal suffrage to the colored race, may have been, was it not the part of wisdom looking at the condition of affairs in the material sense to which I have referred, and to the fact that the domination of the bayonet could not be superceded by the judge and the jury box, to have accepted these obnoxious measures, con-trolled as far as possible the conventions, secured the best constitutions, gained read-mission into the Federal councils, and trusted to the future to correct such errors, remov such burdens and rebuke such tyranny as made odious either the acts of Congress or the constitutions or legislation of the States. Being myself firmly convinced of the pru-dence of such a policy, I enunciated the senti-ments before the Board of Trade already quoted; and as far as possible, I have co-operated in good faith with the military authorities in carrying out the laws of Congress and promot ing peace and order among the people. What-ever may be my individual opinion as to their constitutionality, it was my duty to recognize their validity until pronounced unconstitu-tional by the Supreme Court of the United

When the election occurred for members of the State Convention, the white population of South Carolina, by their action at least, seemed to have adopted opinions adverse to those which I have expressed. Very few repaired to the polls to vote for delegates to that body. There appeared to be a strange delusion per-vading the public mind that the Convention would not meet, or if it did meet, that its action would be nugatory. It is, perhaps, the first instance in the history of a free, intelli-gent people, where the ballot having been given A. J. Ransier presented papers concerning the contested seats of the Anderson delegation.

J. H. Ferriter, of Sumter, introduced a resolution that the Governor be empowered to ap-

alone must decide.

As has been stated in February, 1867, I avowed ed myself favorable to the ider of conferring qualified suffrage upon the colored race. It was manifest that to that extent, at least, suffrage would be enforced. But a higher motive moved me to make the enunciation.

The colored population in South Carolina outnumbered the whites by 120,000. Many of the colored men enjoyed some educational advantages, and others had accumulated property. In making laws which were to operate upon this entire class as well as upon the whites—laws affecting the life, liberty, property and pursuit of happiness of so considerable a majority of the population—was it just or right that this class should be excluded from any voice in choosing the representative to enact those laws? Would they have patiently and tamely submitted to a system of laws which they had no agency in making; or to taxation without representation? If there had been no open combinations to resist and defeat such legislation, could secret societies, conspiracies, in perjuries and assassinations have been prevented? Would a single individual of that leaves which were regarded with so much odium only a brief year ago, when I was frank enough to make them public, are now the legislation, to make them public, are now the frank of the property of the stream of the s

vented? Would a single individual of that class—be his intelligence and virtue what it may—have had any inducement to co-operate in the enforcement of laws thus passed?

These views which were regarded with so much odium only a brief year ago, when I was frame enough to make them public, are now accepted by large and respectable organizations of the white people in every section of the State, and on that basis earnest efforts are being made to obtain the support of the colored race.

Looking even to the interest of that race Looking even to the interest of that race Congress, in my judgment, committed a grievous mistake in bestowing upon it universal suffrage. It may secure a temporary party triumph, but it will inevitably lay the foundation of a corrupt government—of corruption among voters and corruption among legislators and ministerial officers.

Can it be expected that whole laws will emanate from legislators whose constituents may be ignorant and vicious? Again, where the large majorify of voters are ignorant, do they not thus become the instruments of corrupt

not thus become the instruments of corrupt men, in elevating to power those who are ut-terly unworthy of their suffrage? How can a voter, whose mind is unenlightened by experience or intelligence, protect himself from fraud or imposition—unable, as he will be, to discriminate between that which is false and

that which is true—that which is upright and that which is deprayed?

Universal suffrage is an evil which has been appreciated for many years, and the evil results from the fact that the ignorant voter ensults from the fact that the ignorant voter en-ables the corrupt aspirant for office by bribery, persuasio; or importunity, to foist himself into position, and then protect himself in his tenure by means at once illegitimate and dis-honorable. It is for these reasons that univer-sal suffrage has been repudiated in several of the Northern States.

sal suffrage has been repudiated in several of the Northern States.

To confer the right, therefore, upon the colored people of the South—the large majority of whom have just emerged from a condition of slavery, and who have not intelligence to exercise the privilege—is a wrong done to society and to the colored man himself, which must retard the civilization of this section for many years to come. It has, however, been imposed upon the South, and in my judgment the evil will not be ameliorated except through our own exertions, aided by the efforts and influences of the more intelligent of the colored fluences of the more intelligent of the colored

fluences of the more intelligent of the colored race.

It is very apparent that the Republican party, so long as they may retain power, will adhere to universal suffrage. With their plan of restoration carried into effect as it has been, the Republican party are now willing to leave the question of suffrage to the States themselves, their policy having placed the party in power, and it is vain to expect any restriction while they remain in power. It is equally idle to anticipat: relief from the Democratic party. The Republicans will have the undisputed control of the government until the 4th of Alarch, 1869. Even though the Democrats succeed in the fall elections, and secure their President and the House of Representatives, there will still be a Republican majority of more than two-thirds in the Senate, and that majority must continue in the present party divisions are maintained, with the 4th of March, 1871. Assuming, there ore, that all the intermediate leaving that the forcewhall to the Democratic Assuming, there ore, that all the intermediate elections shall be favorable to the Democratic party, not until the 4th of March, 1871, can they obtain control of the legislative and ex-ecutive departments of the Government; and not until then, whatever may be their disposi-tion, will they researched. tion, will they possess the strength necessary to limit this right of suffrage. When in power, however, how are they to proceed in removing the evil—what remedy can they apply? Will they repeal the Reconstruction acts of ssess the strength necessary

The Convention in New York has avowed the doctrine that the right of regulating suffrage belongs exclusively to the States. Upon that issue, mainly within the last six months, the

issue, mainly within the last six months, the party have achieved their successes over the Republicans in the North and West.

In 1871 the Southern State governments will have been in operation under these acts for three years, and, to a certain extent, society will have adapted tiself to their laws and requirements. Should the Democrats, under these circumstances, repeal the Reconstruction acts, or should the them uncon-Supreme Court pronounce them uncon-stitutional and declare the State organizashituational and declare the State organiza-tions then existing void, we shall be left in a condition of anarchy. If, on the other hand, they declare them to be simply provisional, what authority will then determine the ques-tion of suffrage? The theory of the Democratic narty will be that the State. party will be that the States themselves must do so. Will the party in direct opposition to that theory, when they pass new Reconstruc-tion acts, ignore the Southern Constitutions of 1868, and by their act declare against the suf-frage of the colored man, either universal or qualified? Will not such action upon their natt he directly in autoconism to their profess. part be directly in autagonism to their profess ed principles, and their legislation be tollowing directly in the footsteps of the Republicans whom they censure so gravely for regulating suffrage in the States?

suffrage in the States?

Should the Supreme Court. declare the acts unconstitional, and the State government void. what government will be in existence? Can anarchy then be avoided without the intervention of Congress, and an invasion of the right of the State to regulate this question? Will the Constitutions of 1860, or 1865, be declared in force; and will the officer in office when those Constitutions were supercefice, when those Constitutions were superceded in 1868, be reinstated? Itso, which set of officers? The terms of all of them will have expired. How will elections be ordered to fill their vacancies.

Upon neither of the foregoing theories can the right of suffrage in the States be regulated otherwise than by Congress. Does any reflect-ing man believe for a moment that Congress, in 1871, will remit these States to a territorial and chaotic condition, and require us to go through a new process of restoration? The Southern people need not delude themselves with false expectations. When the time arrives, if the Democratic party are in power, and the regulation of suffrage in the States is the recognized principle, depend upon it. the

the body politic from the serious injury which is to result from the continuance of universal suffrage, with so much ignorance prevailing among the voters? In my judzment, the remediate of the continuance of the continuanc ly is exclusively with ourselves. It will prove dy is excutsively with othereves. It will give the illusory to rely upon help emanating from any other source. Intelligence and wealth have heretofore, in all sections of the Union, sooner or later, controlled the votes of the ignorance and the dependant, and in time the same result will follow here. That the colored vote should have sustained

That the colored vote should have sustained the Republican party, in the recent elections, is not surprising, especially when it is remembered that the party was solidified by the organization of another party, whose principles, as avowed, looked to the repudiation, or at least to the abridgement of the elective franchise, which Congress has granted to the colored man. When he was called upon to cast his ballot, and the issue presented was to sustain the party which had first proclaimed his freedom, enacted the Freedman's Bureau and Civil Rights bill, which bad extended to him the right of universal suffrage, and was and Civil fights bill, which had extended to him the right of universal suffrage, and was then struggling to maintain its existence against the party, which in Congress and elsewhere had opposed all these privileges—when to vote in opposition to Republican ideas was to voluntarily renounce the elective franchise so much esteemed as a public boon—it was not at all surprising that the ballot of the colored man was cast, nearly as a unit, A few words personal to myself, and I am against the advice and influence of the done. Twenty-four years ago I entered the

that their lack of education, information and training, will utterly disqualify them from holding positions so responsible. As a consequence, the country will be overrun with inefficient and incompetent officers, and the public interest and the peace of society will talke be jeopardized by their incapacity. The meritorious and intelligent of the colored population, whose interests are identified with those of the white race, will themselves soon appreciate these facts, and realize the grave mistake that has been made in elevating to position a class of persons unfitted therefor. They will likewise perceive that the evil can only be corrected by restricting the privilege of the ballot-box to those who have intelligence sufficient to enable them to judge of the fitness and capacity of those who may aspire to represent them. Hence this class will be prepared to unite cheerfully with the white race in imposing the restriction which experience will demonstrate to be necessary.

A corrupt magistrate, or an ignorant con-

ence will demonstrate to be necessary.

A corrupt magistrate, or an ignorant constable, has it in his power sorely to annoy and oppress the poor—those whose contracts are limited to small sums, and upon whom mainly the jurisdiction of officers of this grade will be exercised. An incompetent sheriff involves his sureties in ruin, entails loss upon parties who have executions in his hands, and harrascethe who have executions in his hands. who have executions in his hands, and harrasses the public by an inefficient discharge of his duties. The same remark applies to all other officers. Experience has demonstrated that there can be no greater curse inflicted upon a community than incompetent officials, to whom is entrusted the expounding and enforcement of the law, and the preservation of peace. The first and heaviest sufferers under the existing condition of affairs are likely to be the colored people themselves.

The Reconstruction and have given to the five military commanders almost absolute pow-

The Reconstruction axis have given to the five military commanders almost absolute power in the Southern States. The power to enact laws by order, to remove all classes of officers, and to appoint others, unquestionably constituted the military superior to civil authority. In performing the duties of the Executive of the State, therefore, I have sought to avoid collision with this assumed superior recovery and thereby secure the least interpower, and thereby secure the least inter-ference with the civil administration of the government. I have invited no controversy, and provoked no antagonism, and it is my duty and provoked no autagonism, and it is my duty and pleasure to say that, in the main, the military have rarely interfered with the officers of the State in the performance of their duties. The present military commander has rarely interfered with the administration of the criminal law, and where appeals have been addressed to him to interpose his authority, he has invariably referred them to me for final decision. The Judges of the Court of Appeals, the Circuit Judges, (with a single exception), and all the Chancellors, concurring in the views above expressed, have yielded obedience to such military orders as have been issued, and a similar spirit of co-operation has been exhibited by all other executive, judicial and ministerial officers. This course, in my judgment, has been eminently wise. in my judgment, has been eminently wise. It has secured then retention of the officers elected by the people themselves, and the ex-cention and enforcement of their own laws. If obedience had been refused by any depart-ment, there can be no doubt that removals would have taken place, and strangers appoint-ed to fill the vacancies. Every officer in the State, therefore, who could conscientiously carry out the military orders, has rendered an essential service to the people in that he has relieved the citizen from what in all probability would have been a much more rigorous and oppressive administration of military law in

case of the exhibition of any contumacy.

In adopting this general line of policy, and ondeavoring to carr, out, in good faith, the provisions of the reconstruction Acts, I was satisfied that the citizens would be better prosection of the city is wount to be seen the city is tructure was overuned, and, in lieu of it, an exclusively military government was established. I have found the military at all times ready to co-operate, cheerfully and efficiently, with the civil authority, whenever they have been called upon so to and the course of conciliation pursued the course of conciliation pursued the cheerfully mintervene, for the military authority which here have been reasive. By this course mtervace, for the mintary authority might have been enabled to effect modifications of minitary orders that might have borne heavily upon communities. By this course of concilation, the taxes imposed by the military have not only leen materially reduced, but levied upon a more equitable and acceptable basis than heretofore. By this course of conciliation, I have been enabled to segme the mand support for the public institucourse of conciliation, I have bean enabled to secure the usual support for the public institutions, and they have been fostered and encouraged. Public improvements have not been arrested, but pushed forward to a state of completion. And, finally, harmony and peace have been preserved, and the great interests of the commonwealth been promoted, so that the people of the State have not materially extended the next inconvenence of military. parienced the usual inconveniences of military rule. And I now repeat, what has already been stated, namely, that the peace of society, the liberty of the citizen, the protection of person and property, the usual avocations and employments of the citizen, and the regular administration of justice, have been interfered with and characted as little in South Carolina. with and obstructed as little in South Carolina as in any other of the ten States under military

rule.

The Executive might have resigned, or have refused to recognize the Acts of Congress, and the military orders, and have been removed. The Judges of the Courts of Appeal, of the Circuit Courts, and of the Court of Chancery. District officers, tax-collectors, magistrates, and others, might have adopted a similar polcy. But what would have been the result? Their places would have been filed by strangers, having neither interest nor sympathy with car population; or there would have been established an absolute military government, with havests and a vost courts to enforce with false expectations. When the time arrives, if the Democratic party are in power, and the regulation of suffrage in the States is the recognized principle, depend upon it, the statu quo then existing will not be disturbed by Congress.

What, then, are we to rely upon to relieve the body politic from the scrious injury which the body politic from the scrious injury which the body politic from the scrious injury which the scrious injury whi can be found within the limits of the State, who will not admit that, by this policy, the citizen has been protected from the arbitrary oppressions of the bayonet power. It remains the people to say whether their executive indicial and ministerial officers have not un-der all the circumstances, seted in accordance with the dictates of wisdom and patricians. and pursued the only policy which could secure the peace and prosperity of the State. My successor, Governor R. K. Scott, has been inaugurated. His address and message

are before you. The principles and purposes which he avoys, with reference to the policy and interest of the State, are wise and patriotic, and I respectfully invite the people to give to his administration a full and fair trial, before they determine upon its condemnation. How-ever much, as an individual, he may differ in political opinion with the majority of the white citizens who represent the wealth and intelli-gence of South Carolina, I believe it to be his aim and object, as the Executive of the State, to develope in the largest degree her material prosperity. In this undertaking he should re-ceive the co-operation of every class of the community, and an encouragement which will stimulate him to such exertions as will not only command the praise of men, but obliterate the memory of the wrongs and prejudices of the

dered to strangers, and to the colored people almost exclusively, the selection of delegates to the Convention. If, therefore, the Constitution framed is obnoxious, very many of the intelligent white voters of the State must feel that the fault is their own. Their action, perhaps, has been wiser than my advice. Time alone must decide.

As has been stated in February, 1867, I avowed myself favorable to the idea of conferring qualified suffrage upon the colored race. It was manifest that to that extent, at least, suffrage would be enforced. But a higher motive moved we to make the enunciation.

The service of the people of South Carolina. During this period, which has embraced the prime of my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, many of the most hongrable and responsible on the various relations of life. Many of the colored people will soon begin to acquire property, and they will at once appreciate the identity of political and personal interest between themselves and the white race. This interest, combined with a disappearance of that prejudice and distrust which now exists, will, if they are kindly and fairly treated, induce them heartily to co-difference of the people of South Carolina. During this period, which has embraced the prime of my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, many of the most hongrable and responsible on the various relations of life. Many of the colored people will soon begin to acquire property, and they will at once appreciate the identity of political and personal interest combined with a promote the interests of the people of South carolina. During this period, which has embraced the prime of my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have filled, with a brief respite, my life, I have fille has often followed the most earnest efforts toaccomplish good; but I have lived long enough
to be rewarded by the success of many measures and opinions, which have outlived the
censure bestowed upon them and their a thor.
While some have shown an antagonism which
was undeserved, I have received sympathy and
support from many kind frinds, who, in the
darkest moments, have never relaxed their
confidence in the correctness and honests of confidence in the earnestness and honesty of

confidence in the earnestness and honesty of purpose with which I have sought to administer public affairs.

Especially during the last three years, in which I have acted as the Governor of South Carolina, under embarrassments unknown to any of my predecessors, I have encountered prejudices, whose bitterness time alone can assuage, and whose injustice time alone will obliterate. Conscious, however, of a rectitude of purpose, feeling that Providence had placed me in a position which would enable me to serve the people of South Carolina, and perhaps spare them the infliction of many of the evils incident to absolute military authority, I have pursued my convictions, regardless of I have pursued my convictions, regardless the threats of enemies, or the importunities The State has passed into the control of those authorized to govern it by the supreme law of the land; and nothing is left to me now, but to invoke the blessings of Heaven upon this shattered and strickon commonwealth.

To the people of Sorth Carolina, for their oft-repeated evidences of confidence and support, I tender my heartfelt thanks, and bid them farewell.

Columbia, July 10, 1868.

THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIC. HEGEMAN'S THE MOST PERFECT HOW TONIO.—HIGGSLAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyro-phosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorous and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients re-covering from fever, or other sickness, it can-not be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hege-man & Co., New York, and sold by all respect-able druggists in the United States.

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VESSELS WANTED FOR COASTWISE AND WEST INDIA PORTS. Highest rates and dispatch guaranteed by RISLEY & CREIGHTON,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. VACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE FACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, orthogonal BLACK & JOHNSTON,

FOR NEW YOLK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. THE STEAMSHIP MONTEREY,
Captain C. Riden, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Wednesday,
July 15, at 2 o'clock P. M.
BAVENEL & CO., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK. STEA MS HIP MANHATTAN,
WOODHULL Commander, will sail on
Saturday, July Hitr, at 16 o'clock
A. M., from Adger's South Whart.
ET No Freight received after 8 A. M. on day of
sailing, and Bills of Ladiag must be handed in by
that time.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGEB & CO.,
Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (In Stairs).

Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs), 43-The Steamship CHARLESTON, will follow on attarday, July 18.

July 6

FOR NEW YORK.

PEOPLE'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE: STEAMSHIP MONEKA, CAPT.

MARSHMAN, will leave North Atlanite Wharf 'Friday, July 17, at halfpast Four o'clock P. M.

No freight received atter 50'clock, day of sailing. r Freight or Passage, apply to
y 11 JOHN & THEO. GETTY. FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE.

AND PHILADELPHIA. REGULAR DISPATCH GUARANTEED:

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Strew Steamship SEA GULL, N. P.
DUTTON, Commander, will sail for
Baltimore, on Tuesday, July 14,
at One o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves, making close connections and delivering ight in Philadelphia promptly and at low rates.

The usual Through Bills of Lading will be given Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, C. nati, and other Northern and Western points. For Freight engagements or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREMEN.

Via Southampton. THE SCREW STRAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Prices of passage payatic in good, or not person lent.

They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel. All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No bills of lading will those of the Company will be sigued. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Customhouse.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

Schulmacherstreet, Baltimore.

Or to

MORDI CAI & CO., Agents,
East Bay, Charleston, S. G.

April 20

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE,
VIA BEAUFORF, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFION STEAMER PILOT BOY Capt, W. T. McNELTE.

STEAMER FANNIE. Capt. FENN PECE.
ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAME
will leave charleston eve
Merning, at 5 o'clock, and Savannah every

Morning, at 5 o'clock.
For Freight or pessage, apply to
J. HN FERGUSON.

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, ST. MARY'S FUBNANDINA JACESONVIL , AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOBN'S RIVER.

THE ST. JOBN'S RIVER.

Captain CHARLES WILLIY, will leave Charleston every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock for the above places. Returning will leave Savannah for Charleston every Saturday Morning,

all goods not removed by sunset will be stored at

All freight must be preceid.

All freight must be preceid.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
June 27 South Atlantic Wharf. VOTICE TO FARMERS.

WILLIAM HUNT HAS RESUMED HIS OLD BU-SINESS at No. 42 MARK TSTAGED!, north side, where he is prepared to receive and forward all hinds of VEGETABLES and FIGHTS on consign-ment. Liberal advances will be made if desired, Consignments for the New York, Philadelphia, Balti-more and Washington Markets will meet with prompt albutton.

From h s long experience in this business he feels roun as song experience in this obstaces he selfs confident of affording satisfaction to his customers. For those preferring to self their pr ducts here the highest market prices will be obtained. Vegotables and all kinds of Country Produce will be retailed at wholesale prices. Imo June 27