The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 926.] CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1868. EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN—GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unflagging support to the candidates of the National Democracy—SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar inducements for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

RATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Daily News (four months)	$2 00
Tri-Weekly News (four months)	1 00

CLUB RATES.

Five copies Daily News, four months, to one address	$8 50
Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address	4 25
Ten copies Daily News, four months, to one address	15 00
Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months, to one address	7 50

One copy of THE NEWS free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany the order.

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be addressed to

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,
Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

DUBLIN, August 17.—The coroner's jury on the landlord Scully, who was murdered by his tenants in Tipperary, have brought in a verdict of murder, but the jury took occasion to deprecate the conduct of Scully, and to suggest new and more liberal laws.

LONDON, August 17.—The Hon. Beverly Johnson remains at Southampton, where he receives much attention.

News from Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—The steamer Colorado has arrived from Yokohama with dates to the 26th July, and gives the following summary: One hundred and fifty Christians had been drowned at Nangasaki. Yeddo was captured by the Southerners, and half the city burned, including two temples. The Northern Provinces propose an arbitration by France, England and the United States, binding themselves to support the government and pledging the Mikado to abide the decision.

News from Mexico and the West Indies.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Advices received via Vera Cruz from Mexico City to the 20th instant report that Romero had arrived and resumed the duties of Minister of the Treasury. A reinforcement of five hundred men had been sent to Alatorre to operate against Negrete. Cortina refused to join Negrete's rebellion.

The inhabitants of Barbadoes are uneasy because many members of the British garrison stationed at that place are Fenians.

Advices from Jacmel, Hayti, to August 1, state that the Picos have been defeated at Baynet, and forty of them taken prisoners, including Gen. Alexandro, who was shot by his captors.

Our Washington Dispatches.

ANOTHER OPINION FROM THE ATTORNEY GENERAL—A REQUISITION FROM THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS FOR ARMS—ITS RESULT—WAR IN EUROPE PROBABLE, &C.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Attorney General Evarts' opinion is published. It favors the President's power to appoint a Collector at New Orleans and officers for Alaska, their commissions to terminate with the next session of the Senate.

Rollins has returned, and it is authoritatively announced that he has no intentions of vacating his office except to a successor acceptable to the Radical party.

The provisions of the new Tax bill, forbidding distillation and rectification in buildings within six hundred feet of each other, gives rise to an interesting legal question as to which shall cease operations, as there are many extensive establishments of each class that are within territorial interdiction.

The Star says that several of the new Governors of the Southern States have recently made requisitions on the Secretary of War for arms, under a law passed in 1796, but the Secretary has declined to furnish until further legislation is had on the subject. The Governors, in consequence, have united in an appeal to Congress to meet on the day to which they had adjourned, to take action in the matter.

It is stated that both the French and Prussian embassies here have advices indicating war between the two countries.

General Rosecrans has received part of his instructions. The policy towards Mexico is to be conciliatory. The treaty regarding claims against Mexico will be sent there for ratification, there being no Mexican Minister here. No commissioner under the treaty will be appointed until it is duly ratified.

Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 17.—J. M. Humphreys, Collector of this port and a member of the City Council, was removed from the latter position by military authority to-day.

Judge Alex. Rives is out in a brief letter announcing that he will support Grant and Colfax.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE NEW TAX LAW—THE STATE POLICE BILL—THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE INCREASING—NEW EXPEDIENTS TO RAISE THE WIND—THE COMING ELECTIONS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 17.—Up to three o'clock the House had hurried through to the third reading fifty-two sections of the new tax law. There was little or no debate, and an apparent tenderness in dealing with so mysterious a subject.

The State police bill, providing a State Constable, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars, and deputy chiefs, passed as amended by the committee. It reads as follows:

A BILL to establish a State police.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That there shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate an officer, to be entitled the Constable of the State, who shall be commissioned to hold office for four years, unless sooner removed; such officer shall reside in the City of Columbia, and keep an office at some place therein to be approved by the Governor; he shall appoint as many deputies as the Governor may direct, having at least one deputy in each county of the State.

SEC. 2. The said Constable of the State and his deputies shall have and exercise all the law and statutory powers of constables except the service of civil process, and also all the powers given to the police or watchmen by the statutes of the State, or the charters or ordinances of the several towns and cities, concurrent with such officers, and their powers as constables shall extend throughout the State. Said Constable and his deputies shall, at all times, obey all orders of the Governor in relation to the preservation of the public peace, or the execution of the laws throughout the State; and it shall be their duty to see that the laws of the State are observed and enforced; and they shall especially use their utmost endeavors to repress and prevent crime.

SEC. 3. The Constable of the State shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, in equal quarterly payments, and his deputies shall be paid at the rate of three dollars per day when on duty. When required to travel on duty they shall be allowed as travelling expenses the same compensation which is allowed by law to sheriffs and their deputies. The accounts of the deputy constables shall be verified by affidavits of said constables, and shall be approved by the Constable of the State and the Governor before being presented to the Comptroller-General, and when duly audited shall be paid out of the Treasury of the State.

SEC. 4. The Constable of the State, with the approval of the Governor, shall make all needful rules for the regulation of the police duties of his deputies, and he shall see to it that all of his deputies shall be ready for duty whenever called upon for the prevention of crime and the enforcement of the criminal laws of the State.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall have power at all times in any emergency, of which he shall be the judge, to assume command of the whole or any part of the municipal police and constabulary force in any place, and to authorize the Constable of the State to command their assistance in the execution of criminal process, in suppressing riots and in preserving the peace.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to arm said constabulary force, when, in his judgment, it shall become necessary.

A bill has been reported for the reorganization and government of the penitentiary.

Bansier, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a bill regulating elections and punishing abuses of suffrage.

Bozeman, in behalf of the Special Committee on Disloyal Organizations, requested members to furnish information concerning murders of loyal men, outrages, and any other similar proceedings.

Whipper introduced a bill authorizing the sergeant-at-arms of the House and the clerk of the Senate to issue certificates for the per diem and mileage to August 20th, and the Treasurer of the State to redeem the same in bills receivable at seventy cents on the dollar.

DeLarge introduced a bill to enable the Chatham Railroad Company to construct a railroad from the North Carolina Line through Cheraw and Camden to Columbia, with the right of way across any other road, also amending the charter of the Cheraw and Coalfield Railroad Company. Also a bill to redeem bills receivable. The latter authorizes the Governor to borrow five hundred thousand dollars, and issue coupon bonds therefor at six per cent., payable in twenty years on the faith and credit of the State, which is solemnly pledged for the payment of the interest.

Jenks introduced a bill to provide for an election by the State of Presidential electors, and to fix the time for the election of members of Congress.

The Committee on Elections reported a bill to prevent persons carrying arms on election days.

Nothing of special interest transpired during the evening session.

Obsequies of Thaddeus Stevens.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 17.—The guard of honor, composed of the officers of the Butler Zouaves (col'd), who accompanied the body of Mr. Stevens from Washington, left here this morning on their return. Considerable feeling was excited by their presence; many Republicans regarding it as inappropriate. On the street the colored officers attracted considerable attention, farmers and others gazing at them with a sort of mingled curiosity and wonder.

Mr. Stevens' funeral to-day was immense. Crowds were present, including delegations from societies from all parts. The Governor and State officers and many other distinguished individuals were in the procession. The funeral address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Mombert, of the Episcopal Church.

Bank Robbery.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—The People's Bank was entered last night and the vault robbed. The loss is unknown, as the heaviest special depositors are absent.

A New Planet.

DETROIT, August 17.—Professor Watson, of the Detroit Observatory, announces the discovery of a new minor planet, which shines like a star of the tenth magnitude.

Old clothes are the subject of an extensive trade in New York city. There are two classes of persons interested in the business—the men who buy old garments and the men who collect them out of the street. There are five hundred old clothes dealers in New York who have shops, and who send men out to collect old garments. Many of these sell old clothing for a small advance to one or two large establishments. In one of the large shops, men and women work early and late for the trifling pay they receive for the labor by which they put in some kind of shape the old clothes that their master has bought up the day before. These clothes, after being purchased, are assorted and scoured, and are then cut and sewed into shape, and made to resemble new clothes. They are then packed in boxes and sent to an agent in the West, who disposes of them to the best advantage, the advantage being generally the realization of about 70 per cent. on the original cost. The other dealer, who picks up scattered rags, takes them to a large warehouse, where busy clerks assort, weigh and price them. The buyer of these rags has them carefully assorted and washed, when they are packed in bales and shipped to the different factors, who buy them for the purpose of making them into shoddy and paper.

IN USE FIVE YEARS.—AND NOT A DAY OUT OF ORDER IN THAT TIME.—Mr. Wm. A. West, of Dry Run, Pa., says: "We have had one of the Willcox & Gibbs sewing Machines in use over five years, and it has not been a day out of running order in that time. We would not exchange it with our neighbors for the Wheeler & Wilson, or Grover & Baker, though I have nothing to say disparagingly of them."

THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIC.—HEGEMAN'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 recovering from fever, or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Who are Our Judges?

The Judges of the Court of Appeals have been, it is said, removed, and others designated to take their places. The inquiry is natural; it is also pertinent and momentous—by whom and by what authority has this great act of revolution been attempted? If lawfully done, the sooner it is so understood the better. If wrongly done, the sooner that it is undone the better. It is a grave matter; none can be more so. The consideration of it deserves and demands calmness and sternness. If there is in any place, or with any persons, that power by which this removal can be well made, it is well for all to know where is that place, and who are such persons.

The Judges of this State have been elected in accordance with the constitution and laws of the State, as they were of force at the time of such elections. Their tenure of office was during good behavior. They were and are subject to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors; for corruption in procuring office; or for any act which shall degrade their official character. If disabled, and unable to discharge the duties of the office, by reason of permanent bodily or mental infirmity, the office may be declared vacant by joint resolution, agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the General Assembly. The grounds for removal in such case must be served on the officer, and he shall be heard before the resolution shall pass either house. Such *was* and *is* the tenure of the office of every Judge in South Carolina. So completely were they and are they protected from every power, save that which they create for their own removal, by a want of good behavior, or such incapacity as makes the office vacant. With these exceptions, the Judge is beyond the control of faction and of power; and his independence is the safeguard and guarantee for his integrity. In Great Britain, the act of settlement established the independence of the judiciary. Since then, no Judge can be dismissed except for conviction for some offence, or by an address of both houses of Parliament. In this State, there has been no impeachment of these Judges for high crimes and misdemeanors; they have not been charged with corruption in procuring their office, nor with any act which degrades their official character. When the State seceded, they were in the State and with the State as officers of the State. They had then, as they have now, the same commissions they received when they were elected. They are *now* Judges, as they have been since they were elected; and such they will be, unless they resign or die; for their character gives assurance that their good behavior will never be doubted.

But it will be said, conceding this to be so, the Congress of the United States in consequence of the war and the success of the Government of the United States, authorized and required certain things to be done; and in these was involved the removal of the judges. Why? Because, it will be said, such a power was the result of the law of conquest, and because such a removal was the necessary consequence, nay more, the positive command, in the disqualification of these Judges.

Accepting all the disadvantages of considering the question on grounds altogether partial, we will take it nevertheless; and take it because the most ultra advocates of the Reconstruction acts will regard these as most favorable to the conclusions he adopts. We will not therefore appeal to the Constitution of the United States, so constantly but not so consistently invoked by those who oppose us, nor to the limitations upon the power of Congress, so much outraged by those who profess to respect them; but concede to them, for the sake of the argument, that the State has been reduced by conquest, and so restored to the Union. So conceding, we deny the just right of the Congress of the United States by the law of conquest, as now accepted by civilized nations, to do, or to authorize any to do, what has been done, or attempted to be done, in this State, in the removal of these Judges.

It is not now, as in times past it has been, when the law of conquest was but the will of the conqueror. Among civilized nations limitations upon its exercise are at once defined and recognized; and this modern usage is acknowledged by the United States *to be law*, which *cannot be violated*. In the case of conquest of a foreign nation, the United States have said, the power resulting from conquest is rightfully exercised, in securing obedience to the conquering nation, and protecting the persons and property of the conquered. It brings with it a new supremacy which dissolves former political relations, but preserves all private relations and all rights vested under the government of a former allegiance, except in so far as they may be in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or with the regulations which the conquering and occupying authority should ordain, for the enforcement of the obedience and the protection to which we have referred. Confiscation, because never necessary for these objects, is regarded as a violation of the rule of public law, and the sense of right and justice as acknowledged by the civilized world is outraged by the exercise of that power by the conqueror. *Even the laws* of a conquered nation continue in force unless altered by the conqueror, for the purposes we have stated, and the same rule secures the rights of municipal corporations. The discussion, too, which has taken place in regard to treaties has now established the principle that they do not become *ipso facto* extinguished by war, and that treaties which contemplate a permanent arrangement of territorial or other national rights are, by every principle of just interpretation, not extinguished by war. We pause only to ask, if the stipulations of a treaty survive the effects of war, are the stipulations of the Constitution of the United States of less avail?

Such is the law—the public law—acknowledged and announced by the United States.

In 1865 the war ended. Mr. Perry, in his message to the Legislature, said that in organizing a provisional government he thought it best "to reappoint" the civil officers who were in office at the suspension of civil government in the State. Mr. Perry did recognize the Judges; but he was wholly inaccurate in saying that he "reappointed" them. They were then Judges; their offices not vacant; holding as officers of the State under the authority of the State, subject to impeachment, to trial and punishment if they had violated any law of the United States, but not the objects of any appointing power, unless the power of conquest was extended beyond the purposes for which it is given. They continued to hold under the old commissions, and not by virtue of any new appointment. And even at that day, when the lust of conquest was unabated, these Judges were not removed. They continued in the exercise of their functions. They received from the President pardons for any offences which may have been charged against them, and, in the firm administration of their functions, have been regarded as contributing to the restoration of the relations which formerly subsisted between the State and the Government of the United States. We have nothing to say of what was done or said during the period of what is called the provisional government. If mistakes were made, it would have been most remarkable if, at that time, mistakes were not made. It is enough for us to know what was the tenure-of-office under the laws of the State by which these Judges held office; that such laws were not changed while the law of conquest could be asserted, that these Judges were not molested in the exercise of their functions while that power lasted, and that they stood acquitted by the pardon of the President; and until and up to the time when, and even after the restoration of the State was acknowledged by the Congress of the United States, they continued to be acknowledged as the Judges of the State.

Here, then, we see the enormity of this act. It is not to be justified under the interpretation of the law of conquest as given us by the United States, nor under the widest construction ever given to it elsewhere; for it was done when the power of conquest had ceased, and the State was acknowledged as such, with all the control over its internal relations that were derived from its condition as a State. That control not then to be affected thenceforth in any manner by the legislation of Congress, but existing independent of it. But that control not independent of the obligations which rested upon the civil society of which that State was composed; and one of those obligations, the most sharply defined and clearly expressed, was the maintenance of the faith of the State, in the recognition of the official tenure of those who were and who are the Judges of the State. So complete had been and is the exemption of the officer of a State from the control of Congress, that even where that body has declared a certain act to be a duty, the performance of which was imposed on an officer of the State, and the officer refused to perform it, the Supreme Court has held that there was no power in Congress to enforce the performance of it by that officer.

If the State had not seceded—if no war had taken place, and, therefore, no room for the question of what was the law of conquest—could one of rival parties in the State have ventilated its anger on the Judges by changing the constitution, and thus affecting the tenure by which they held their offices? And had this body, by which this act has been attempted, more power than any other Legislature which has ever been convened? Let it be remembered, as we have said, that when this removal was attempted, the Congress of the United States had acknowledged that the State was restored, and the power of conquest was ended. Whatever might have been claimed as incident to that power—however extravagant, violative of law, or outraging right and justice, while the power was claimed to exist, every pretence for its exercise was lost when the law of Congress ceased, and the civil government, or what was claimed to be such, resumed its sway.

So far as the prohibition in the Fourteenth Amendment is concerned, it may be dispatched in a sentence. When it was promulgated as a part of the Constitution of the United States, these Judges had received from the President their pardon. The prohibition in that amendment was, so far as it was intended to operate as a disqualification, an *ex post facto* law; and if so intended, was in plain violation of the provision in the constitution that denies to Congress the power to pass such laws.

These considerations furnish the answer to the question—who are our judges? And that question, however and whenever tried, will result in but one answer. To those whose are most interested in the matter—if any can be more interested than others in that which most interests all—it is a very high duty to have the answer given to the question, with the least possible delay.

JURIDICUS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MYERSVILLE, WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT.

The Myersville Democratic Club held a public meeting at Myersville on the 15th instant. There was much enthusiasm and interest manifested in the great political contest now going on to restore our country once more to law and order. There were present between three and four hundred persons, a large number of whom were blacks, who behaved themselves in a very praiseworthy manner and gave their undivided attention to the gentlemen who addressed the meeting. One of the speakers was a colored man, Jacob Singletary, a member of the club at this place, who gave his colored friends good advice, and urged them to unite their destiny with the white people of this country, as they were their only friends, and without them they could not live.

There is a club here numbering about one hundred and fifty, white and colored.

The meeting was addressed by General W. W. Harllee, Colonel J. G. Pressley, R. C. Logan Esq., and Captain W. J. McKerall. These gentlemen all held up to the meeting the enormities of the Radical party; depicting in glowing and fervid eloquence the great wrongs that were being heaped upon our State, and urged the people to action to rid themselves of the government that had been forced over them by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. These speeches were received with much enthusiasm.

After the speaking was over, Mr. W. L. Lee, president of the Club, called it to order, when the following resolutions were offered by Messrs. D. H. Traxler and R. Y. H. Lee, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Myersville Democrats, as a Club, unanimously endorse and approve the action of the State Democratic Convention, held in Columbia on the 6th instant, and pledge ourselves to carry out the views and principles therein expressed.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Gen. W. W. Harllee, Col. J. G. Pressley, R. C. Logan, Esq., and Captain W. J. McKerall, for addressing the meeting at this place to-day.

Resolved, That we invite Col. R. F. Graham and Pleasant Goode (colored), to address the Club on Saturday, 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.

Resolved, That we now adjourn until Saturday, 29th instant.

W. L. LEE, President.
R. D. ROLLINS, Corresponding Secretary.

MURRAY'S FERRY DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

To the Editor Daily News:

Pursuant to a call, a meeting of the citizens of the Murray Ferry precinct was held at Mount Hope, S. C., on the 12th inst. Mr. A. C. McKnight was called to the chair and Wm. H. Cuttino appointed secretary. On motion of Mr. D. E. Gordon, a committee of three was appointed to nominate permanent officers. Messrs. T. M. Keels, D. E. Gordon and J. A. Keels were appointed, who nominated:

Dr. R. Henry for president, D. E. Gordon for vice-president, Wm. H. Cuttino for recording secretary, T. M. Keels for corresponding secretary, and J. R. Cantey for treasurer—all of whom were unanimously elected.

The president being absent, the vice-president was requested to take the chair, when he briefly stated the object of the meeting, and very forcibly reminded us of the duty we owe to ourselves and party.

Mr. T. M. Keels offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas, We, the citizens of Murray's Ferry precinct, deeming it a duty we owe to ourselves and our country to organize for the great political contest that awaits us in the ensuing Presidential election, and that our every effort should be for the restoration of order, peace and tranquillity, believing that without the success of those principles enunciated by the National Democratic Convention, futile and vain will be our efforts; therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That while we feel proud of our delegates to the late National Democratic Convention, for their manly and statesmanlike course while there, we cannot refrain expressing our most damnable contempt for the political trickster, F. J. Moses, Sr., who has been so busy of late in seeking office at the hands of our enemies.

2. *Resolved*, That Radical rule is in direct antagonism to Democracy, which is the bulwark of free government, free conscience, and free speech.

3. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of this precinct do this day organize themselves under the name of the Murray's Ferry Democratic Club, to be composed of the Democrats of this neighborhood; and that it have for its government, a president, vice president, recording and corresponding secretaries, and a treasurer.

4. *Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to draft by-laws, for the better government of this Club.

5. *Resolved*, That it be the duty of the President, or Vice President to call a meeting of the Club whenever they think proper.

On motion of Mr. E. R. Lesesne—

1. *Resolved*, That a meeting of this Club be held on Saturday, the 22d inst., and that the Vice-President be requested to deliver an address.

2. *Resolved*, That a general invitation be extended to the people to attend. No negro to be charged by his employer for the day lost from labor.

Messrs. J. A. Keels, E. R. Lesesne and J. H. Keels were appointed a Committee on By-Laws.

On motion of Dr. J. M. Burgess—

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Clarendon Press and Charleston papers.

D. E. GORDON, Vice-President.

WM. H. CUTTINO, Secretary.

DEPOT "TWENTY-SIX", SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Daily News.

We had a very large and gratifying meeting of both white and colored residents of our neighborhood, at Twenty-six Depot, on the South Carolina Railroad, on Saturday the 15th instant. After organizing our Democratic Club, and electing officers, the assembly was addressed by M. E. Hutchinson, Esq., and Malcolm I. Browning Esq. These gentlemen were listened to with marked attention, and after the close of the exercises, several of the colored people came forward and expressed determination to unite themselves with the club. It was determined at the meeting to have a barbecue at an early date, and invite all of the citizens of the surrounding country, and several gentlemen to deliver addresses. We believe that the prospect of doing something is very good, and think this a good way of letting the people know of the effort being made.

DEMOCRATS.

THE LAST OF THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE FUNERAL OF THE "GREAT COMMONER"—HONORS TO THE DEAD—AN INSULTING BURLESQUE—THE PROCESSION TO THE CAPITOL—THE SCENE IN THE ROTUNDA.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette, writing on the 13th instant, says:

The great Commoner has shuffled off this mortal coil, nor would your correspondent pen an unkind word of the dead. Yet the action of those who, to-day, surrounded the corpse of Mr. Stevens, under pretence of paying honor to the memory of the deceased, is undoubtedly a legitimate subject for criticism. Upon whom rests the responsibility for the order of proceedings is not known, nor is it material to our purpose. If the whole scene could have been photographed and reproduced in panoramas, it would be pronounced by the whole loyal North an insulting burlesque, gotten up by the vilest Copperheads to gratify party and personal malice. When the corpse left the late residence of the deceased, the body guard was a file of negro troops (volunteers) in Zouave uniform, and these were commanded by negro officers. The procession being formed, it proceeded to the east front of the Capitol and passed through files of police into the Rotunda. At the head of the procession walked an Alabama senator, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Chaplain of the Senate, another white personage whose official position was not known. Next came a dozen or twenty red-breeched negroes, under arms, followed by the corpse, borne by the same House employees who were wont to carry Mr. Stevens to the Senate Chamber during the impeachment trial. After the corpse came another squad of same dusky volunteers in red breeches, and following in close confusion came a miscellaneous collection of dirty Africans of all sizes. These last brought up the rear of the procession, and when they had all passed the files of police, the great doors of the Capital swung to and admittance was denied any of the persons who had gathered on the outside; but who had declined to join in the "funeral procession." The scene in the rotunda, when subsequently the doors were opened to the white people, was as grotesque as it was mortifying. The fancy dressed negro soldiers were pacing their "beats" in all directions, and assuming to direct the movements of every one who entered the building. A lady who had entered was passing toward the corpse, when one of these "guards of honor" seized her by the shoulder, and, shoving her in another direction, said, "go dat way dar, not dis here way." The whole proceeding seemed intended as a gross burlesque, and to make it the more mortifying, was turned over to exclusive control of the "colored troops."

LAST MOMENTS OF THE GREAT RADICAL.

From a long statement of closing hours of Mr. Stevens' life we take the following:

The next day (Friday) he said we should have to defer going home for the present, as he was growing weaker, and that it did not make any difference now whether we went home or not. "We might just as well stay here," he said; "this is as good a place as any." He continued: "I have pretty nearly wound up my business here. I have my affairs nearly settled at the furnace, and my preparations are about all made." He intimated his readiness to die, but added: "I see some bright prospects in the future that would almost tempt me to want to live a little longer; but no matter." About 9 o'clock of Tuesday morning he asked some one if Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, was in town, remarking that they had some conversation, the last day Mr. McPherson was here, in regard to which he would like to see him. At about 2 o'clock his nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., came into his room. He had just arrived from the furnace, in Adams County, Penn. Mr. Stevens talked to him about his clearing off lands there and the affairs of the furnace as clearly as he ever did, and also conversed with him about depositions taken, and the points of law in a certain suit, telling him what was necessary to be done, and what was not, just as lucidly as he would have done at any other time, though he lay with his eyes shut all the while. He appeared to feel it very much when spoken to about religion. When asked whether he would have persons pray with him, he said he would. The clergymen who had called on him on New Year's day were sent for, and sang and prayed with him. While they were praying he responded to them twice, but I could not understand what he said. When Sister Loretta O'Reilly and Sister Genevieve, of Providence Hospital, knelt by his bedside and prayed, Sister Loretta took him by the hand. His breast heaved with emotion, though he did not speak, but merely pressed her hand. Last year, when he was sick, he said he would sooner send one hundred miles for Sister Loretta to be with him in his last hours than to have many preachers that he knew of. For the last two years he requested to be talked to about death freely saying that he had not that horror of it which he once had. When he was asked if he would allow Sister Loretta to baptize him, he consented. This was a very short time before his death. He was conscious to the last.

HIS CAREER AS REVIEWED BY HIMSELF—HE REGARDS HIS LIFE AS A FAILURE.

A short time before his death, Mr. Stevens held a long conversation with a Tribune reporter, which is now published. We make some extracts:

Dropping politics, we came to speak of the course of the newspapers toward him, and the vast amount of vituperation which had been poured on his head. He remarked that he did not fret at that, it was all he could expect, "for you know," he added, "that I have always been a plain speaker myself." This led to my asking something in regard to his early life and his history. As I used the word "history," he glanced at me quickly, and I thought rather suspiciously, and directly said, "You newspaper men are always wanting to get at a man's history. As I said to a young girl who came to see me some time ago to collect materials for a biography of me, I have no history. My life-long regret is that I have lived so long and so uselessly."

I ventured to suggest that his friends were not disposed to agree with him in the use of the word "uselessly" as applied to his Congressional achievements.

"I have achieved nothing in Congress. Until the war began I was a plodder without influence, and since it began I have been so radical that I had no control over anybody. Some of the papers call me the 'Leader of the House.' I only laugh at them. I lead them, yes; but they never follow me or do as I want them until public opinion has sided with me."

"No," he added after a pause of a moment or two, "I'm not over proud of my Congressional career. I like my State service better. I think and feel, I hope without vanity, that the crowning utility of my life was the adoption of the Common School System of Pennsylvania."

He explained that in 1835 an attempt was made by the Democracy for political purposes to repeal the school law passed during the previous session of the Legislature, and they did succeed in repealing it in the Senate. They would have succeeded in the House but for a strong speech and "a good deal of filibustering," as Mr. Stevens remarked, on the part of himself and friends in the House, and Gov. Ritner in the Executive mansion.

"That is the work," he said, resuming after his explanation, "that I take most pleasure in recalling, except one perhaps. I really think the greatest gratification of my life resulted from my ability to give my mother a farm of two hundred and fifty acres, and a dairy of fourteen cows, and an occasional bright gold piece, which she loved to deposit in the contribution box of the Baptist Church which she attended. This always gave her great pleasure, and me much satisfaction. My mother," he suddenly added, "was a very extraordinary woman, and I have met very few women like her. My father"—he hesitated a moment, and several times commenced the sentence before pursuing it further; it was evident he was trying to make a confession he did not like. At length the innate love of the truth and plain speaking got the better of him, and he continued:

"My father, you see" he said, "was not a well-to-do-man, and the support and education of the family depended on my mother. She worked night and day to educate me. I was feeble and lame in my youth, and as I could not work on the farm she concluded to give me an education. I tried to repay her afterward, but the debt of a child to his mother, you know, is one of the debts we can never pay. Poor woman! the very thing I did to gratify her most hastened her death. She was very proud of her dairy and fond of her cows, and one night going out to look after them she fell and injured herself so that she died soon after."

I had heard the fact mentioned that Mr. Stevens had on one occasion given $100,000 to the poor of Lancaster County, and I asked him about the truth of it.

"Oh! it was not true," he said. "I have never been able to do any such thing. I have been a failure in everything. I have failed financially three times. The first was through going bail and security, and it broke up a very fine practice I had in Adams County. The second was through the carelessness of a partner in some iron mills. Notes were presented to me for payment which I had never executed or known of. I went to my partner and asked how it was. He explained that he had been losing money for some time, but as he had induced me to embark in the enterprise he had got the courage to tell me of the losses, and had signed the firm name to notes without consulting me. 'Well,' I said, 'what's to be done?' He began to make a piteous mouth, but I cut him short. 'I don't come to upbraid you,' I said, 'I come to get at the facts.' I looked over the books and saw that we were deeply involved. Then I said to him, 'You take the works and pay all claims, releasing me entirely.' He declined and I at once said, 'Then I will; and it was thus the iron works near Chambersburg came into my possession. The third time I failed was when the rebels burned these works. My friends in Lancaster and elsewhere raised about $100,000 which they tendered to me, but I declined it, and it went to the Poor Fund, but I did not give it. I managed to get through my trouble, and have never taken advantage of a bankrupt law yet."

He evidently had some feeling on the subject, and I asked him his views on the bankrupt law.

"Well," he said, "personally I feel that my creditors are entitled, among my other worldly goods, to my labor until I am dead. If my debts are not paid, then the bankrupt law of another world will cancel them."

OBITUARY COMMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

The New York Evening Post, a Republican journal which is generally very candid and plain speaking in its views of men and things, has an editorial article upon the late Thaddeus Stevens which, while giving him ample credit as an able lawyer and skilful political manager, notices his deficiency in the qualifications of statesmanship. The Post says:

As a statesman he was singularly ignorant and narrow-minded. The skill in management, and the tact which he knew how to use in the preparation and passage of his favorite measures, he never thought to use in the framing of a policy. He had so long fought the slave-holders that he never would do anything else. What was love of liberty in some other men, was in him hatred of oppressors—a generous sentiment, but not a wise or safe one for a statesman.

Of the question of political economy which necessarily, during and since the war, became an important part of statesmanship, he appears to have known absolutely nothing. He imagined that the price of gold could be kept down by a statute forbidding men to buy or sell it. He did not scruple lately to assert that the national bonded debt ought to be paid off in greenbacks, which are only other evidences of debt. He attempted at one time to abolish by law gold as a standard of value. In fact, he thought laws could accomplish anything; and he imagined liberty to consist simply in the abolition of chattel slavery. Of any kind of slavery he knew nothing; he never ceased his efforts to enslave trade; he would have made us the slaves of a most vicious and rumous currency if he had been able. It must be said for him that he was not much more ignorant than the majority of American politicians of both parties. Like the others, he grew up and was trained in great contest for and against slavery; and, like the others, he knew that question and none others. But his ignorance was more conspicuous, because his faith in himself was unhesitating, and in his mind a faith without works was useless and despicable.

THE POLITICAL RESULTS OF HIS DEATH.

The New York Herald closes a long editorial obituary as follows:

Nor will the death of Mr. Stevens result in consequences less important and historical than the position which he held while alive. It was his marvellous obstinacy, his Hannibal-like animosity against the South, which postponed the settlement of our national difficulties. His death, however much it may be lamented by his immediate personal friends and by his party, sounds the death-knell of the extravagant hopes of the Radicals. It was he alone whose firm will held together the most refractory among his partisans. Now that the control of his influence no longer exists, what is to hinder the disintegration of the party to which Mr. Stevens more than any other Republican leader had given concentration and force? His arrogance as a party leader had already received a double check in the failure of impeachment and in the postponement of the impeachment resolutions which he revived after the arrival in Washington of several new representatives from the Southern States, whom he regarded as irrevocably committed to his own revengeful policy. While we fully recognize the talents and the strong individuality of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and even whatever merit there may be in the honesty of his open and avowed hostility to all his opponents, we must regard his removal by death as a misfortune to his party rather than to the nation.

Excursions.

EXCURSION.

THE STEAMER ROCKLAND WILL leave wharf foot of Market-street, *This* (Tuesday) *Afternoon*, at Three o'clock, returning at sunset. A Band of Music will be on board.

Fare Fifty cents. Children half price.

August 18 1*

Shipping.

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL.

THIS FAVORITE YACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, or to BLACK & JOHNSTON, Agents

April 7 tuths6mos

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT Screw Steamship FALCON, JESSE D. HORSEY Commander, will sail for Baltimore on *Saturday*, the 22d August, at Nine o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freights in Philadelphia promptly and *at low rates*.

The usual Through Bills of Lading will be given to Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Northern and Western points.

For Freight engagements or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Union Wharves.

August 18 tuth2

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP JAS. ADGER, T. J. LOCKWOOD, Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on *Saturday*, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarters per cent.

For Freight or Passage, having elegant cabin accommodations, apply to JAMES ADGER & CO., Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

August 17 6

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on *Wednesday*, 19th August, at Five o'clock P. M. RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

August 13

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS, Captain A. B. GRAY, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, on *Saturday*, 22d inst., at