

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR DISTRICT OFFICERS RICHLAND.
For Sheriff.
A. L. SOLOMON.
For Clerk of Court.
D. B. DESAUSSE.
For Tax-Collector.
P. H. SHULER.
For Coroner.
C. F. HARRISON.
For Probate Judge.
F. H. ELMORE.
For County Commissioners: T. JOHN SCOTT, N. J. DUBARD.
For School Commissioner.
R. O'NEALE, Jr.
MUNICIPAL OFFICERS—CITY COLUMBIA.
For Mayor.
Col. J. P. THOMAS.
For Aldermen—WARD No. 1.
T. W. RADCLIFFE.
CLARK WARING.
JAMES CLAFFEY.
WARD No. 2.
C. A. BEDELL.
R. L. BRYAN.
O. Z. BATES.
WARD No. 3.
W. P. GEIGER.
JOHN W. WALTER.
JOHN AGNEW.
WARD No. 4.
EDWARD HOPE.
W. C. SWAFFIELD.
W. P. MILLER.

COLUMBIA.

Friday Morning, May 15, 1868.

Democratic Advances.

We are pleased to notice that Democratic clubs are multiplying all over the State, but especially in the upper Districts. Our private advices indicate much enthusiasm, and we are gratified to add that the colored people are abandoning radicalism to unite their fortunes with those whose interests are identical with their own and who are their best and fastest friends. They are beginning to fear, and that wisely, too, that they may, in following the suggestions of their radical leaders, lose the bone whilst grasping at the shadow. Let us suggest to the colored people this: that those of them who live South should show themselves Southern. And inasmuch as the Democratic party is the Southern man's party, let them rally around this organization. Let them cut themselves off from the carpet-bag gentry, and depend upon the true men of the South.

The Journal of Commerce and the Question of Negro Suffrage—The True Position.

As we have before remarked, the New York Journal of Commerce is one of the ablest, wisest, and purest journals in the country. It seeks the truth, and its conservative utterances command the respect of the whole country. We have been impressed with the wise sentiments it has expressed on the subject of negro suffrage. Upon assuming charge of the political department of the Phoenix, we not only took position in favor of qualified negro suffrage, as being both right and expedient, but we have urged upon the National Democratic party of the country the adoption of this principle, as one that would insure it success in the next Presidential canvass. This position we took in advance of any journal or public man, so far as we know. We are pleased to find so influential a paper as the Journal of Commerce taking our view of this great matter. Read what it says—the article is rather long, but let the reader, white or black, peruse it, and if the colored man cannot read, let him get a friend to read it for him:

"In commenting a few weeks ago upon an appeal by the Democrats to the conservatives, who are independent of party relations for their support in the coming Presidential election, we took the ground that the platform offered was entirely too narrow to attract the invited help, and that it must be enlarged in certain important particulars, before it will be sufficient to support a victorious organization from the elements proposed. We have since discussed at greater length a few of the suggestions then briefly made, and we now propose to give some reasons for the adoption of an affirmative policy on the question of negro suffrage.

"It will be remembered by our readers, that we proposed, as a part of the creed, the extension to the black race, through State legislation, of the privilege of suffrage, under certain restrictions as to either or both of the qualifications of property and education. This has been met by some of the more candid of the Democratic papers with the question, 'Why go beyond the simple proposition—No submission by the white race to negro rule?' To this some have added, 'Aid us in restoring

ing the authority of the Constitution over all the land, and depend on us to deal kindly with the negro when we have the power.' But the subject cannot be shirked in this way, and there are too many interested in a just settlement of this serious difficulty to be satisfied with the negative proposition above noted.

"We have no hesitation in saying, frankly, that between instant unequal negro suffrage and entire denial to the race of this privilege, we would greatly prefer the latter. It would be far more humane to the blacks themselves. We do not object to unrestricted suffrage without regard to color, because we have no fears that the black man will tyrannize over the Caucasian, and set himself up as paramount in the land. But we do fear that indiscriminate negro voting, especially in localities where the blacks are numerous, and more or less unfitted to appreciate the nature of the privilege, will lead by its inevitable fruits to a decided reaction in public sentiment, and provoke a collision between the races, in which the inferior would greatly suffer, if not be entirely crushed. The future of the negro is dark enough at the best, and will be so without this added risk. The ballot, as we have heretofore shown in an argument no one has attempted to answer, so far from being a protection to him, as many superficial observers have claimed, will bring him into fresh perils. By holding out the suffrage as an inducement to the acquisition of property and education, some of those dangers may be avoided, and with such restrictions all unprejudiced persons would be satisfied to see the experiment fairly tried.

"And this brings us to the question which many will ask, 'Why not make the same rule for both whites and blacks, and let the suffrage be impartial, applying the same limits without restriction as to color?' If the privilege were now for the first time to be conferred, we should be very glad to aid in establishing such limits as would prevent its exercise by the ignorant and improvident of any color; where this has been conceded it is difficult to recall it now, but we would go no further in that direction. Besides, the two races do not stand upon the same footing, and never will, while they dwell together with separate blood. We may admit all the reasons urged why this should not be so, but this will not change the fact, which exists in spite of the argument. The attempt to force the mass of ignorant, improvident blacks into a position of perfect political equality with the governing whites, will not only fail in itself, but will increase the popular prejudice against the whole race, and render it nearly if not quite impossible to do anything to improve their social condition.

"It is true that this is matter for State, rather than national legislation; but one party is forcing it into the canvass, and a simple opposition to its one idea of universal social and political equality for the negro, is not enough to satisfy those conservatives who have ever been the true friends of the black man in all stages of the controversy. We have already stated that between doing all that radicalism asks for the black man and denying it all, we would choose the latter, even out of kindness to him, if for no other reason; but we believe that there is a middle ground that would meet the views of the great body of the American people. The sooner this is conceded and established, the better will it be for all concerned."

Democratic Meeting.

Mrs. Editor: On Saturday last, the 9th instant, at the request of the citizens of the neighborhood, Mr. S. E. Caughman organized a Democratic Club, at the Long Branch School-house, about four miles North-east of Lexington village. After an address by Mr. Caughman, who spoke in his usual forcible style for about an hour, and who was particularly severe on the enormity of several of the articles in the Constitution, lately adopted by the mongrels of this State, a Constitution was presented and adopted, and the club duly organized. The club is known as the Long Branch Democratic Club. The officers are—John Rall, President; Daniel Kleckley, Vice-President; and W. F. Caughman, Secretary.

The standard of Democracy is upward and onward, and we think we can venture the prediction, that the days of mongrelism in Lexington District will soon be numbered.

JOHN RALL, President.

W. F. CAUGHMAN, Secretary.

Pleasant Goode and J. Minor take great pleasure in contradicting a statement recently made by one Mr. Boozer of Lexington, concerning a seizure and journey to "Fort Sumter," under disagreeable circumstances, for voting the Democratic ticket. Such is not the case; nor is it likely, unless they should be sent as an escort, conveying the body of some unfortunate "radical" to his future resting-place.

DEMOCRATS.

It is estimated that in New York city there are about 10,000 workmen, of various callings, on strikes for higher wages.

Impachment from an English Point of View.

The great State trial of the new world is rapidly approaching its close, and any hour may now bring us intelligence of the judgment pronounced upon Andrew Johnson by the American Senate. It is a struggle end of a mighty conflict—a singular example of political battles. The most gigantic, costly and sanguinary struggle ever known has dwindled into a prosecution of which we, in this country, can only think that it need never have been instituted at all. Whether the President of the Republic did or did not commit the offenses imputed to him, is a question which it really seems hardly necessary to entertain, no plain does the conclusion appear, according to English opinions, that these offenses were not such as should have put him upon his trial.

The whole charge against President Johnson amounts to little more than this, that he placed himself in opposition to Congress. The Executive and the Legislature have been for some time at variance; but that is a misfortune which might occur at any time. The Constitution gave powers to Congress and powers to the President; and it was always possible that these authorities might differ in opinion. No doubt such an antagonism might be carried by a President to such a point, and be supported by such measures as would justify an impeachment, but it seems impossible to regard in such a light as this any of the proceedings ascribed to Mr. Johnson. That he did not sympathize with the views of Congress is, of course, notorious, but in America opinions are surely free; that he spoke without much respect of Congress, may be admitted; but in America speech is very free indeed. We know of nothing said by the President, on this subject, which might not have been said of Parliament or ministers here, without creating more than a passing remark, and certainly members of Congress have spoken as hardly of Andrew Johnson, as ever he spoke of them. There was a political feud between the parties, and party feeling ran high; but as things go in America, and, indeed, in all free countries, it seems out of all measures to make angry words the ground of a solemn impeachment.

The impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of a nation, is an act of extreme gravity, to be justified only by overpowering considerations of public welfare. We fail to discern anything resembling such justification in the case before us. It appears to us only a unmeasured expression of party feeling. A Republican Congress has been impatient of a Democratic President, and that is all. It is certainly possible that a majority of the Senate may rule conscientiously, as well as rightly, that President Johnson's attempt to dismiss Mr. Stanton was a violation of law; but it will not be held in Europe, and we should think it would not be held in America, that the act was such a violation of law as to demand these extreme proceedings. It will be far easier to rule that the President has occasionally been indiscreet of speech; but this, too, will give very little support to the case for impeachment. Nobody can deny that Mr. Johnson's conduct has fallen short of the dignity of his place; but we are bound to add that, upon the whole, it has been as becoming and as politic as those who placed him in office by their votes were entitled to anticipate. Taking his official career from first to last, he has certainly exceeded the expectations which were formed of him. It is not for us to beg the question by deciding between the claims of Republican and Democratic principles; but even if it be assumed that the policy pursued by Congress was right, and that advocated by the President wrong, there was no reason on this ground for putting the President on his trial. Congress had its own, though with a little opposition. It was thwarted, but it could not be controlled. The President, as a matter of fact, did not succeed in removing Mr. Stanton, nor could he enforce his own views on the reconstruction of the South. It cannot be pleaded that there was any necessity for depriving him of the power to do evil. He vetoed the measures of Congress, but Congress passed them over his veto, and the actual policy of the United States was not Democratic, but Republican. Congress had the upperhand, and might have been content with its power. It would be better, of course, that the Executive and Legislature should be in harmony with each other, instead of contending in daily conflict, but such differences are the natural incidents of political freedom.

[London Times, April 23.]

Last Saturday week, a negro shot and killed a little white girl, nine years old, in cold blood, at Coffeeville, Mississippi, because the child said something to offend one of his children. The fiend was arrested. Mississippi has been a long time about framing the new Constitution, but it is said to have done the work well. The instrument, which is about completed, is liberal.

The Sherman House, at Chicago, which is to be the headquarters of the radical delegates, does not admit colored persons.

The following nominations have been made for County officers in Chester: Probate Judge—J. H. McDaniel. Sheriff—John W. Walker. Clerk of Court—W. McC. Chambers. Superintendent of Schools—Edw. Livingston. County Commissioners—M. J. G. Lowry, John Simpson, C. W. McFadden.

The New York Telegram gives currency to a statement that it is proposed to arrest Gen. Lee and try him for treason as soon as President Johnson is removed.

The Golconda sailed from Savannah, on Wednesday, for Liberia, with 446 negroes on board.

HAVING learned that there is a great deal of speculation as to how I voted at the election "for" or "against" Constitution, in order to put a quietus on further discussion, I herewith state that I deposited a Republican ticket in the ballot-box, which was in accordance with my sentiments.

M. J. CALNAN.
May 15

The undersigned, thankful to his friends for their kind intentions, respectfully declines the nomination for Alderman.
May 15 R. C. SHIVER.

MR. EDITOR: I beg leave respectfully to decline the nomination as Alderman in Ward No. 4.
May 15 A. R. TAYLOR.

MULES WANTED.
SIX HEAD of good MULES wanted. Parties desiring to sell will do well to call on me before selling.
May 15 GEO. A. HALL.

FOR SALE.
A very superior MARE COLT, two years old. Terms liberal. Apply at the Ticket Office of Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad. May 15

CHOICE HAMS, ETC.
TICKETS "Davis, Jr." Diamond Brand HAMS.
10 tierces "Davis, Jr." Pure LARD.
20 bbls. Genuine "Hecker's" Self-Raising FLOUR.
Tubs Choice May BUTTER.
Received to-day, and for sale by
May 15 G. H. BALDWIN & CO.

FRESH ARRIVALS.
ORANGES.
LEMONS.
RAISINS.
MACCARONI.
CURRANTS.
CITRON.
SARDINES.
LOBSTERS.
G. DIERCKX.
At Seeger's Old Stand.
May 15

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties claiming an interest in a barrel of Whiskey, said to contain thirty-two gallons, seized in this city, on 13th instant, for violation of revenue laws, and said to be the property of Miller & Black, of North Carolina, to appear and give bond for costs of a suit for condemnation in United States Court, in THIRTY DAYS from this date; otherwise, the whiskey will be disposed of according to law.

May 15 A. S. WALLACE, Collector 3d District, S. C.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.
UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, May 14, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given to all TAXPAYERS in Richland and Lexington Counties, that the ANNUAL TAXES for 1867 have been placed in my hands for collection.

Payment of these taxes, as well as Special Taxes for the year commencing May 1, must be made before June 1.

After that date, a penalty of FIVE PER CENT. will be added to all defaulters, and collection enforced according to law.

A. S. WALLACE.
May 15 G. Collector 3d District, S. C.

CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.
FRESH SUPPLIES this week of:
Orange Brand HAMS,
Sugar-Cured Bacon Strips,
Finest Brands St. Louis Family Flour,
Prime "May" Goschen Butter,
Boxes Oranges and Lemons,
Barrels Assorted Nuts, Almonds, &c.
"Trenton" and Mason's Crackers, all kinds,
New Crop Teas, Green and Black,
Turkish Prunes in glass,
Dried Figs, Jellies, and Assorted,
Canned Tomatoes, Peaches, &c.
Stock of Family WINES and LIQUORS is full in every respect, and the greatest care is taken to supply customers with goods in this line PURE and UNADULTERATED. The finest French Brandy, imported Wines and the most approved Whiskies always on hand.

Orders from the country attended to promptly, and parties thus ordering can depend on being supplied on the same terms as if purchasing in person.

May 15 GEO. SYMMERS.

Carolina National Bank, of Columbia, S. C.

AUTHORIZATION.

NO. 1,680. TREASURY DEPT., OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, May 11, 1868.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Carolina National Bank of Columbia," in the city of Columbia, in the District of Richland and State of South Carolina, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HAVILAND R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Carolina National Bank of Columbia," in the city of Columbia, in the District of Richland and State of South Carolina, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A freedman, by the name of Jacob Bratton, and in the employ of Mr. Jerry Walker, was found dead, in his cabin, on the morning of Sunday last. It is supposed that he died from a disease of the heart. —Chester Standard.

Post offices have been opened at Liberty Hall and Saluda Old Town, Newberry District.

The Mobile Sentinel, a radical paper, has suspended publication.

No Clique—Genuine Democratic Ticket.

For Mayor.
Col. J. P. THOMAS.
For Aldermen.
WARD 1—T. W. RADCLIFFE.
WARD 2—L. D. CHILDS.
WARD 3—DR. JOHN LYNCH.
WARD 4—RICHARD WEARN,
EDWARD HOPE.

The above ticket is submitted by those who have the abiding interests of the city at heart.
MAY 13 VOTERS. 5

Merchants' and Mechanics' Ticket.

For Mayor.
JOHN ALEXANDER.
For Aldermen.
WARD No. 1—ROBERT JOYNER,
T. W. RADCLIFFE,
JAMES CLAFFEY.
WARD No. 2—M. BRENNEN,
JACOB HUSSUNG.
WARD No. 3—JOHN AGNEW,
M. EHRLICH.
WARD No. 4—R. WEARN,
L. H. TREVET.

The above ticket is respectfully submitted to the citizens for their support.
MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS.
MAY 12

Municipal Election for Columbia.

For Mayor.
WARD No. 1—THOS. W. RADCLIFFE,
JOHN MCKENZIE,
CLARKE WARING.
WARD No. 2—L. D. CHILDS,
O. Z. BATES.
WARD No. 3—WM. T. WALTER,
DR. WM. P. GEIGER.
WARD No. 4—RICHARD WEARN,
JOHN ALEXANDER.

The above ticket, for Mayor and Aldermen, is respectfully submitted to our citizens for their support.

MAY 6 PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

Nomination for the Mayoralty.
WILLIAM M. MYERS, Esq., is a candidate for the Mayoralty, and will be supported by his
MAY 8 NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

FLOUR! FLOUR!
75 SACKS of Extra and Family FLOUR, for sale by
MAY 14 FISHER & LOWRANCE.

FOR SALE.
A fine black MARE, about sixteen hands high, sound and gentle; will work in single or double harness. Will be sold cheap. Apply to F. A. JACOBS, Camden st., near C. & S. C. R. R. Depot.
MAY 14

Bolting Cloth! Bolting Cloth!!
THE BEST ANCHOR BRAND, Nos. 4, 6, 8 and 10, at lower figures than they can be bought in the city. For sale by
MAY 12 T. J. GIBSON.

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE DESIRABLE LOT, with RESIDENCE, corner of Laurel and Bull streets, known as the "Bronson" Place.
The buildings are all first class and complete, with all modern improvements and conveniences. The lot contains three-fourths of an acre or more; well stocked with choice fruits and shrubbery.
For terms—which will be made accommodating—apply to Mrs. H. C. BRONSON, through this office. May 9

Revision of Registration and Election.

IN compliance with General Orders No. 77, issued Headquarters Second Military District, Charleston, S. C., the REGISTRATION LISTS will be open in this city, at the old Ice House, on Washington street, opposite Law Range, for FIVE DAYS, commencing on MONDAY, May 18, and ending on FRIDAY, May 22, 1868, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 3 p. m., each day—when, if it appears that any persons are registered who are not entitled thereto, their names will be stricken from the list; and the names of persons who possess the necessary qualifications will be added thereto.

An ELECTION will be held, commencing on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, and ending on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of June, 1868. The polls will be open from 6 o'clock a. m. until 6 p. m., each day, at the old Ice House, on Washington street, and at the Palmetto Engine House, at which all registered voters may vote for such County officers as are provided for by the Constitution lately ratified by the people. At the same election, the duly registered voters may also vote for such municipal officers as are by law elective by the people. The election will be governed by the same rules, as to revision of registration, conduct of election, and qualifications of electors, which governed the last election.

The County officers to be voted for at this election are:
1. A Judge of the Probate Court.
2. A Clerk for the Court of Common Pleas.
3. A Sheriff.
4. A Coroner.
5. Three County Commissioners.
6. One School Commissioner.
M. J. CALNAN,
Chairman Board of Registration
Second Precinct, Richland County.
May 14

NOTICE TO PLANTERS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH ON SHORT NOTICE, AND ON THE VERY BEST TERMS, STANDARD AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS, HORSE POWERS, HAY RAKES, ENGINES AND MILL FINDINGS, WHEAT FANS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, and keep on hand many of the above machines, with BOLTING CLOTHS, SCREEN WIRE, SAWS, &c.
We are interested in, as well as familiar with, the wants of the people of our State, and can warrant machines sold by us to be the best adapted to this country, and will sell at manufacturers' prices. Parties must make their orders early to prevent disappointment.
FISHER & LOWRANCE.
MAY 7

Serofula, or King's Evil, is cured by using Heintz's Queen's Delight.

Local Items.

A letter addressed to E. C. Teague, care Richard O'Brien, has been left at this office.

FATHER RYAN'S PAPER.—Mr. E. F. Samuel, agent for "The Banner of the South," paid us a visit, yesterday. He is stopping at Nickerson's Hotel.

The Phoenix Weekly Letter Sheet Prices Current and Market Report will be issued this (Friday) afternoon. Those desiring copies, will hand in their orders as early as practicable.

DEMOREST'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.—This periodical has risen from being a mere gazette of fashion to the position of the popular parlor magazine. Ladies who take it think "the world of it," as their phrase is, and are quite sure they could not get along without it. We freely admit that it is most carefully and conscientiously conducted; that its range of topics includes nearly all interesting to women; that its information upon household subjects is complete and reliable. Moreover, its patterns alone are worth double the cost of the magazine. A large and unusually interesting amount of reading matter is promised for July, for country enjoyment. Three dollars yearly. Published by W. J. Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York.

COURT OF APPEALS—May 14.—The opinion of the Court in the case of the State vs. Leggett Quick (murder) was pronounced by Inglis, A. J. Motion dismissed. The prisoner was arraigned and sentence passed by Inglis, A. J. Sentenced to be hanged on Friday, June 19, 1868.

The case of W. A. Moore vs. Ann E. Wright et al was resumed. Mr. Williams was heard in reply. J. Rice Rodgers ads the State, ex rel. W. E. Estes. Mr. C. D. Melton read written argument of Mr. Shand, Deputy Solicitor; no reply. Wm. M. Kerr ads the State; same ads same. These cases were heard together. Mr. Wilson for appellant; Mr. Williams and Mr. C. D. Melton contra.

Eliza C. Johnston ads the State; same ads same. These cases were heard together. Mr. Smith for appellant; Mr. Williams contra. Lucy A. Mobley vs. Edward D. Mobley. Mr. C. D. Melton for appellant; Mr. Rion contra; Mr. Melton in reply.

FORNEYANA.—The Philadelphia Press, of Monday, contains a Washington despatch, giving an account of the interview between the South Carolina Remonstrance Committee and the Committee of Reconstruction, at the conclusion of which Forney says:

"Thomas had a personal venom which undoubtedly stimulated his zeal in the cause for which he came here, in the fact that he has for two or three years past occupied, free of cost, the Governor's mansion in Columbia, which, of course, will pass out of his hands as soon as the new government is inaugurated."

How accurately informed our radical friends always are! Seeing that South Carolina has never had a "Governor's Mansion," we really think there must be some mistake about the motive here imputed to Col. Thomas.—Charleston Mercury.

The Mercury is correct in presuming there is a mistake about the matter referred to, as our fellow-citizen, it is well-known, has been, since the war ended, living at his own private residence in this city.

The benefit to Miss McCulloch, in Charleston, on Tuesday night, was indeed a handsome testimonial. We learn that the net proceeds were \$750, which amount in cash was placed in the fair cantatrice's hands previous to her departure for Savannah.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The post office open during the week from 8½ a. m. to 6 p. m. On Sundays, from 4½ to 5½ p. m.

The Charleston and Western mails are open for delivery at 4½ p. m., and close at 8½ p. m.

Northern—Open for delivery at 8½ a. m., closes at 2.45 p. m.

Greenville—Open for delivery 5½ p. m., closes at 8 p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Special attention is called to the following advertisements, published for the first time this morning:
John G. Milnor & Co.—Auction.
Geo. A. Hall—Mules Wanted.
Colt for Sale.
D. B. DeSaussure—Sale.
Carolina National Bank.
Jacob Levin—Auction.
Geo. Symmers—Groceries.
A. S. Wallace—Taxes, &c.
C. H. Baldwin & Co.—Hams, etc.
G. Dierckx—Fresh Arrivals.
M. J. Calnan—Voting.
R. C. Shiver—Declination.
A. R. Taylor—