

THE WATCHMAN
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2.

A. A. GILBERT.....EDITOR

Benjamin Franklin Whittemore has been declared unworthy of a seat in the present Congress. The unanimous voice of the House of Representatives, of which he was a member, by virtue of his manipulation of the negro vote, through the operations of the Radical machinery in the South, has so declared him. That body, the power of which is wielded by the party that "reconstructed" the South, and gave Mr. Whittemore his position, and constituted, in like manner, various others of similar character! Wounded, stricken down and exposed in the house of his political companions and friends! The man Hugo, his own colleague, who, through the power of this same party, took the seat of another who had a clear majority of three or four thousand in his favor, signed the report recommending the expulsion!

The Columbia Guardian of the 7th ult., informs us that "it has transpired that a caucus of Republicans in this city has decided to drop him."
T. J. Mackey, of morphine notoriety, in a card in the Charleston News, of Saturday last, after declaring "it would no doubt be proven on investigation that Bowen also had exacted not less than a thousand dollars for the nomination to West Point of a son of one of our own State officials," says, "I gave material aid in initiating the inquiry that led a Republican Congress to expel Whittemore, that reverend rascal, who steals the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in!"

And then we might cite some of the sly innuendos of the more timid, and anathemas of the more bold of some of his own "brethren beloved" of Sumner. After all this, we have no heart to join in the hue and cry against him. Our pity is excited; for the only difference between Mr. Whittemore and many of those of his own party who voted against him and who now cry out against him, is that he has been arraigned and exposed and they have not been.

Whittemore Expelled from Congress BY UNANIMOUS VOTE. Great Crowds in Attendance. Messrs Butler, Walker and Hinton so No Effect. INTERESTING DETAILS. We make up the following interesting summary of the proceedings incident to the expulsion of Whittemore from Congress on the reading of our exchanges. On the morning of Monday, Feb. 21, the excitement in regard to Whittemore and the other carpet-baggers charged with selling cadetships, was very considerable, and some doubt was expressed as to whether the Military Committee, of which Gen. Logan is the chairman, and which had been charged with investigating the matter, would exhibit nerve and firmness enough to act with decision in Whittemore's case, the evidence in which had been sufficiently developed to show very conclusively the guilt of the accused. Such action, it was contended, would be such a severe slam upon the effects of Southern Reconstruction, in exhibiting the character of the men which it had put into the high and responsible places of the Government, that the opinion was entertained that the leaders of the "party of moral ideas" would hesitate before subjecting one of the creatures of their own creation to "open shame" before the country at large. But the more discerning discovered that these leaders and their followers of the North, were more afraid of the effect of an attempt to cover up "this business" of selling cadetships, and that they would immolate the victim, with a firm and decided hand, for the good of the party. Butler alone, of all his party, exhibited pluck enough to "face the music," and, as the sequel proved, he "counted without his host."

The charge was, specifically, that he had sold a cadetship for \$2,000, and the allegation was sustained, in the opinion of the committee, by the testimony adduced. His defence was—(ah, shrewd, cunning, artful, crafty, debased man);—that he had appointed a certain young man to a cadetship, and that thereupon \$2,000 had been sent into his district

gun's conclusive arguments and damaging array of facts against Whittemore, completely turned the tide against the accused, and settled the question of postponement by a vote of five to one, against it.

Butler swaggered and puffed and attempted to bully immediately after General Logan opened the case, but he failed utterly, and his only success to-day was when he excited a laugh at two or three of his characteristic witticisms; and it was mentioned with gratification, in private conversation among members, that this was a good test of Butler's boasted influence over the House, the proof in this instance being that his own party are getting tired of his domineering and driving, his indifference to truth, and utter selfishness. Logan took him down handsomely upon several occasions, to the evident delight of the House. To the Massachusetts member's impudent remarks, thrust in as interruptions, Logan sarcastically replied that he trusted that Butler would at length be decent in behavior, and he wanted to know how the Massachusetts member came to have rights there that did not belong to other members. This throttling of the blusterer created a buzz of approval all over the House, and Logan afterwards got the laugh upon Butler on several occasions, to the latter's evident discomfit. The speaker, too, ruled against Butler, when the latter asserted his right to appear as counsel for Whittemore, the ruling being that he appeared there only as a member of the House, no matter what Butler chose to denominate himself. Logan also got Butler at great disadvantage by showing that he was the Bully-bottom of the House. He wanted to play all the parts of the members of Congress, and hire jurymen and counsel for accused, and would even take the part of the accused for a consideration.

General Logan ironically alluded to the Great Lawyer, which title Butler takes much comfort in applying to himself, but the turning point came in visible signs when Logan summed up the facts proven against Whittemore, cited Whittemore's affidavit, dictated and drawn up by Butler, wherein the accused had admitted his guilt, and finally when

some to pass as were intended by the original report and resolution of the committee. Whittemore was not formally expelled, but was compelled to withdraw. The record does not show that he lost his seat by vote of expulsion, but it does show that he was declared to be unworthy of a place there. This is a distinction without a difference. Whittemore vacated his seat with evident reluctance; for he remained until several minutes after the proceedings in his case had closed.

The univernal verdict is that Whittemore would have succeeded in getting a rehearing yesterday but for the fact that he had for his counsel the so-called Great Lawyer, Butler. It was upon the very paper or affidavit which Butler proudly announced to the House had been drawn upon his suggestion and under his advice that the members voted overwhelmingly against granting a postponement of further hearing. In this affidavit the criminal is made to acknowledge his guilt; so the Great Lawyer convicted his client.

Butler is fast coming down to his proper level in the estimation of members of the House. His legal greatness is discovered to be pretension and impudence on his part, aided by extensive advertising through the instrumentality of injudicious reporters. It appears he sought the position of counsel for Whittemore.

Legislative. MONDAY, Feb. 21—Senate—Hayne made a favorable report from the special Joint Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Blue Ridge Railroad Company. In the House, the Railroad Committee reported favorably on a joint resolution to authorize the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the South Carolina Railroad, for violation of its charter.

The Governor was requested, by resolution, to appoint a day of thanksgiving and prayer, so soon as the official announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment shall be made. It was determined to hold a morning and evening session until the day of ad-

which the Civil Rights Bill was indefinitely postponed, was reconsidered. Several Amendments were offered, and considerable debate ensued, pending which the Senate adjourned. During the night session this business was further discussed without definite action.

In the House, the time for adjournment was postponed until the 15th inst.—some of the "legislators" desiring the resolution also to specify "until the business of the General Assembly shall be gotten through with." At the night session, the matter of adjournment was again made indefinite.

Mr. Ferrier introduced a bill to provide a mode of compensating persons whose property may be destroyed by mobs.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25—Senate—The time was occupied in discussing the bill providing for the next general election, and that for keeping in repair the public high ways.

House—Bills to regulate the taking of bail in criminal cases and to extend the limits of the town of Camden, and the Senate Joint Resolution authorizing the Attorney General to institute proceedings against the South Carolina Railroad Company, were read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

THE ROBERTSON AND DUBOSE TAX.

LETTER FROM BURRELL JAMES.

COLUMBIA, S. C., FEB. 28.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me, through your press, to make a few statements. I have been charged with being the author of the bill which proposes to indemnify Messrs. Robertson and Dubose for the burning of their stores, but I know nothing of the preparation of it. And I want the tax paying people of Sumter County to know that I respect my position.

I regret that any of the people of Sumter County should have lost any of their property by fire, and I trust that, at the great day of judgement, no citizen of that county will be found guilty of the act.

The bill alluded to came up for consideration to-day, and I was successful

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COTTON SHIPPED. We have made arrangements to ship COTTON To New York, Baltimore or Charleston, making Cash Advances on same when delivered, and having it held at EITHER POINT as long as may be desired. We will receive Cotton at Sumter, Lynchburg, Mayeville or Manchester. Green, Watson & Walsh, DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Just Received 200 BBLs. LIME, AT \$2.50. 300 Sacks Liverpool Salt, AT \$2.50. 1000 Bushels Corn, AT \$1.40. 20,000 POUNDS BACON, FROM 16 to 20 cts. 200 Barrels Flour, FROM \$7.00 to \$10.00. ALSO A Large Assortment of SPRING CALICOES AND Dress Goods. GREEN, WATSON & WALSH, DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE Feb 9 Navassa Guano

THE FINALLY SEATED. Great Crowds in Attendance. We gather the following account of the seating of Revels in the United States Senate, on Friday last, from the Diamond Dispatch of the 20th ult.: At last there is an end to the struggle, and we have a man of African descent seated in the Senate, where the past session's statements have sat. The Senate chamber and galleries were filled at an early hour in the proceedings this afternoon by persons anxious to witness the swearing in and seating of the first colored senator ever elected to the United States Senate. Mr. Vickers had the floor, and succeeded in clearing it for the time being. His proxy speech, read from manuscript, was too much for his brother senators, and about half of them scattered to the restaurants and to the House, whilst the balance read up and replied to their correspondence. The speech had a momentary effect upon the auditors. Mr. Wilson somewhat aroused the drowsy spirits by proclaiming that we had now come to that last ditch that we had heard so much about during the slavery struggle, and he had just been listening to wails which he discerned to be the notes of the dying swan. He read the Democratic a sort of clerical lecture, dealing them a few apostolic blows, which called Mr. Casserly to his feet to know when and where the senator from Massachusetts obtained a commission to represent the Almighty in the Senate. He had not heard of such authorization; and if such person had been selected for that office he (Casserly) could only say that it was but another illustration of the truism that the ways of Providence were mysterious and past fudging out. This terse speech caused a general laugh, and brought Mr. Wilson up again to say that his commission was the commission of manhood, for which he and his friends had been struggling for forty years. Mr. Casserly had referred to the presence of senators on the floor who came there by the power of the bayonet, whereas the senator from Missouri (Drake) flew at the California senator, and charged that the Democratic party held its sway in New York by the power of the sheilah, for which Casserly had a tender regard, which could be explained by the fact that he was a born Hibernian, and this brought down the House in a laugh. Casserly responded that Drake's head was an assurance against damage from