

By Telegraph.

Release of Stephens and Reagan.
Boston, October 14.—Messrs. Stephens and Reagan left here for Washington this morning.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Official returns from thirty-two counties show a Union gain of 20,000. There are thirty-two counties yet to hear from, which will probably increase the gains so as to make the actual majority twenty-three or twenty-five thousand.

Latest From Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 10.—Advices from Kanagawa, Japan, to the last of August, have been received. A private letter from Nagasaki says that heavier floods have recently occurred between Asaka and Hiago than are recorded during the last one hundred and thirty years. Severe losses have been sustained.

Advices to July 31st report the movements of the Tycoon against the rebellious Prince Chosia. The expedition was rapidly organizing. It was the general opinion that it would soon move towards the seat of operations.

Interview of the South Carolina Delegation with the President—His Reply to Them.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Judge Wardlaw, Colonel Dawkins and Mr. Huger, delegates from the South Carolina Convention, had an interview with the President today, in which they said that their State had accepted in good faith the result of the issue—such as had been made. That the people felt that the President had stood between them and a harsh use of the power of the Government—that they felt entire confidence in his purposes and action, and hoped in return to entitle themselves to his confidence as to their feelings and actions.

The President replied that he was glad to hear it. Wherever such mutual confidence existed, there could be an open road to the restoration of good feeling and a proper condition, and that if the State of South Carolina confided in him, he was sure, if he knew himself, that all he would ask of them would be consistent with their honor and interest.

The delegation also presented the memorials for the pardon of Mr. Jefferson Davis and others, but received no reply on the subject.

They were gratified with their interview.

Important from Washington—Our Convention's Delegation's Interview with the President.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Judge Wardlaw, Alfred Huger and Col. Dawkins, of South Carolina, this afternoon, had an interview, by appointment, with President Johnson. They were accompanied by W. H. Trescott, who is here on business as Executive Agent of that State. The President, after the customary preliminaries of reception, invited them to be seated, when at once the conversation commenced by Judge Wardlaw informing him that they were a delegation from the State Convention of South Carolina, sent hither to present certain memorials of that body. These memorials had been carefully considered in the Convention, and he believed they told exactly the truth.

The President inquired the object of the memorials. Judge Wardlaw informed him that one of them was in behalf of Jefferson Davis, A. H. Stephens, George A. Trenholm and Governor Magrath. He said they had understood that, by the kind interference of the President, Messrs. Stephens and Trenholm had already been released from close confinement and permitted to return to their homes. He would ask for Governor Magrath either a pardon or that he might be released on his parole. They could assure the President that no harm would result from such an act of clemency. The President replied that all could not be pardoned at once. The business must be proceeded with gradually, and an effort made to execute the law. A discrimination was necessary as we go along. It was a too common expression, by way of argument for clemency, that such a one had been pardoned, and that he was just as bad as another who had not. Judge Wardlaw replied that the delegation presented no such argument as that. The President said sometimes the peculiar locality had much to do with pardons. Like many other things in human affairs we cannot have a fixed rule. Much depends on discretion and circumstances. If we knew ourselves, we want to do what is best and just, and to show a proper degree of humanity on the part of the Government.

Judge Wardlaw remarked that they had not come hither to express their own hopes and desires, but as delegates from the South Carolina Convention, to present the memorials of that body in a formal manner.

The President—We will, gentlemen, extend the facilities and civilities which the questions require. We would prefer to pardon twenty men than refuse one. Judge Wardlaw replied that they did not design to say anything with reference to Governor Magrath, further than that they believed much good would result by the exercise of the Executive clemency toward him.

Colonel Dawkins said if we could get Governor Magrath pardoned, it would be a great relief to him at the present time.

Judge Wardlaw thanked the President for having released Messrs. Stephens and Trenholm.

The President—We have, that far, then, anticipated your memorial.

Mr. Huger said Mr. Trenholm was one of the most useful men, and there was no doubt he would exert all his power with a view to entire harmony between the State and the Government.

The President replied that he understood that was so, adding: If treason has been committed, there ought to be some test to determine the power of the Government to punish the crime. He was free to say that it was not a mere contest between political parties or a question as to *de facto* Governments. Looking at the Government as we do, and the laws violated in an attempt at the overthrow of the nation, there should be a vindication of the Government and the Constitution, even if the pardoning power were exercised thereafter. If treason has been committed, it ought to be determined by the highest tribunal and the fact declared, even if clemency should come afterwards. There was no malice or prejudice in wishing to carry out that duty. Judge Wardlaw remarked that they were well aware of that.

The President, resuming, said: There may be some unkind feeling on this subject, but it did not exist to any great extent.

Judge Wardlaw said: Although not instructed by the Convention, he was induced to ask whether Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who was now confined to Georgia, could not cross into South Carolina to see her friends. The President replied that he had received letters from Mrs. Davis, but they were not very commendable. The tone of one of them, however, was considerably improved, but the others were not of the character becoming one asking leniency.

Judge Wardlaw interposed by saying that she was a woman of strong feeling.

The President replied: "Yes; I suppose she is a woman of strong feeling and temper, but there is no intention to persecute her. There is as much magnanimity and nobleness of spirit in submitting as in trying to put the Government at defiance."

Mr. Huger remarked that they had a deep consciousness of the truth of all the President said. The President, resuming, observed that the character of an individual may characterize a nation which is nothing but an aggregate of individuals, and when a proper spirit is manifested, all can act harmoniously. The man who goes to the stake is almost dignified by his bearing. It lifts him above humiliation. In these cases, gentlemen, we will do the best we can. While there was sympathy, there was a public judgment which must be met. I assure you, gentlemen, no disposition exists for persecution or a thirst for blood.

Judge Wardlaw remarked that the tone of the newspapers was more favorable, and different from what it was. He then asked if the President had seen a copy of the amended Constitution of South Carolina. Of course, he said, we accept emancipation. He felt perfectly satisfied that the person and property of the negro will be protected, and he spoke of the great difficulties of regulating labor and of restraining vagrancy, etc.

The President thought that many of the evils would disappear if they inaugurated the right system. Pass laws protecting the colored man in his person and property, and he can collect his debts. He knew how it was in the South. The question, when first presented, of putting a colored man on the witness stand, made them shudder, but the colored man's testimony was to be taken for what it was worth by those who examined him and the jury who hear it. After all, there was not so much danger as was supposed. Those coming out of slavery cannot do without work. They cannot lie down in dissipation. They must work. They ought to understand that liberty

means simply the right to work and to enjoy the products of labor, and that the laws will protect them. That being done, and when we come to the period to feel that men must work or starve, the country will be prepared to receive a system applicable to both white and black—prepared to receive a system necessary to the case. A short time back, you could not enforce the vagrant law on the black, but you could on the white man. But get the public mind right, and you can treat both alike. Let us get the general principles, and the details and calculations will follow.

A conversation of some length ensued between the President and Judge Wardlaw and Mr. Trescott as to the legislation of the State necessary in reference to the condition of the freedmen, and the scope and consequences of the Circular No. 15, and General Orders No. 145 of the Adjutant-General's Department, relative to abandoned lands in South Carolina and other Southern States. The examination of these subjects, it is understood, is to be continued at another interview.

The President said: We must be practical and come up to surrounding circumstances.

Judge Wardlaw, Colonel Dawkins and Mr. Huger all expressed to the President their conviction that their State had accepted, in good faith, the results of the issue which has been made; that the people felt that the President had stood between them and a harsh use of the power of the Government; that they felt entire confidence in his purposes and actions, and hoped, in return, to entitle themselves to his confidence as to their feelings and actions. The President replied that he was glad to hear it; that wherever such mutual confidence existed, there would, he thought, be an open road to the restoration of good feeling and a prosperous condition; and that if he knew himself, and thought he did, he would recommend nothing but what would advance their interests. So far from pandering to or looking to future elevation, he must be believed when he said he had no eye, single, to such preferment. If, he continued, I could be instrumental in restoring the Government to its former relations, and see the people once more united and happy, I should feel that I had more than filled the measure of my ambition. If I could feel that I had contributed to this in any degree my heart would be more than gratified and my ambition fully.

Judge Wardlaw—Every man in South Carolina would respond to that.

Mr. Huger—I am sure there is, on their part, no want of faith. They deserve your confidence, and I am sure they will earn it.

The President expressed himself gratified with what had been said by these gentlemen.

Mr. Dawkins remarked that all South Carolina reposed confidence in the President, and that the memorials presented by the chairman of the delegation represented the true sentiments of the people of that State, both in regard to those whom they wish pardoned and the feeling and position of South Carolina.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—The rapid approach of winter, and the still more rapid advance in the price of coal and wood, are directing the attention of the Southern people to many admirable inventions for the economical use of heating agents which have been brought to perfection during the last four years. To find some good, cheap substitute for coal and wood, and some labor-saving machine which supplies the place of the old-fashioned grate and the cumbersome stove, now engages the most anxious thoughts of the impecunious Southern man.

The Richmond Times, says:

"In reading the accounts which have recently appeared in the Baltimore papers of the many novel, useful and attractive articles exhibited at the Maryland Institute Fair, our attention was arrested by the favorable reports of the mechanical inventions for economizing fuel. 'The Petroleum Stoves,' if the accounts of their merits are to be credited, must be the very things which are needed at this time in town and country, and yet we are not aware of any agency in this State for their sale. These stoves, the Baltimore papers state, are heated by petroleum or any description of coal oil, at a cost not exceeding one and a quarter cents per hour, and they heat most comfortably a room eighteen feet square.

"The same stove can be used for both heating and cooking purposes, and at an exhibition in Baltimore a

dinner is said to have been cooked for fifteen persons in forty minutes. Broiled chickens were placed upon the table in nine minutes; beef steaks in four and a half minutes; loaves of bread in twenty-six minutes, and every other dish, in ordinary use, in a proportionately short space of time. "These stoves are said to be small, light and compact, and can be carried to any portion of a house or used in the open air."

Governor Wells has accepted the gubernatorial nomination in Louisiana.

Mr. Phillips, of the Hebrew faith, has been unanimously elected Mayor of London.

A dinner was recently given to Gen. Hardee by the United States officers at Mobile.

Funeral Invitation.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Mr. Olive Middleton and family, are requested to attend the funeral of MRS. MIDDLETON, at the Lecture Room of Christ Church, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

Funeral Invitation.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Cotchett, are invited to attend the funeral services of their youngest son, WILLIAM ALSTON, at the Presbyterian Church, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

\$1 to \$5,000 Gold!

WANTED THIS DAY,

FOR which the market price will be paid. SHIVER & BECKHAM, Oct 19 1* Next door to Shiver House.

Wanted to Rent.

A good comfortable HOUSE, with four or six rooms, with or without furniture. One near the business part of the city preferred. Apply at this office. Oct 19 1*

Dressmaking.

MRS. F. HATCH respectfully informs the ladies of Columbia and its vicinity, that she is prepared to carry on DRESS-MAKING, CUTTING AND BASTING, Stamping for Embroidery and Braiding done. Children's Clothes made to order, at her residence, corner of Lincoln and Laurel street, opposite the Arsenal. Oct 19 2*

Seives! Seives!

20 DOZ. EXTRA FINE SEIVES, just received and for sale by MULLER & SENN. At Bryce's Corner. Oct 19 3*

FOR SALE,

A NEW EIGHT-HORSE POWER PORTABLE ENGINE—everything in complete running order. Inquire at this office. Oct 19 6

LIME!

20 BBLs. THOMASTON LIME, in good order, for sale by E. & G. D. HOPE. Oct 19 2*

Dissolution of Copartnership.

COLUMBIA, OCTOBER 18, 1865. THE firm of HARDY SOLOMON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. DAVID JACOBS, HARDY SOLOMON.

Having purchased the interest of Mr. DAVID JACOBS, the business will be continued at the old stand; where a full and choice stock of goods will be kept on hand by HARDY SOLOMON. Oct 19 3

Wright & Walker, COMMISSION

AND FORWARDING AGENTS, Hopkins' T. O., S. C. R. R., and Columbia. S. W. WRIGHT. C. B. WALKER. Oct 19

MILLINERY.

MRS. M. F. BARRY offers to the ladies a choice and varied assortment of HATS, (latest styles,) BIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c. Also, Children's and Misses' Hats, &c., which she proposes to sell at a slight advance on cost. Apply at her residence, South side of Washington street, between Gates and Assembly. Oct 19 6*

Headq's District of Western S. C., FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 18, 1865, GENERAL ORDERS NO. 19.

All public property, of whatever nature, not in the hands of, and not needed by, the military authorities of this District, has been placed under the control and at the disposal of the Agents of the United States Treasury Department, so much of General Order No. 9, current series, from these Headquarters, as may conflict with their instructions, is rescinded. Officers and men of this command will give an earnest support to such agents. By order of Brevet Major-General A. AMES. CHAS. A. CARLETON, Ass't Adj't Gen'l. Oct 19 1

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE supply of CODFISH, IRISH POTATOES, FRESH ONIONS and JERSEY CABBAGES, by LUMSDEN & McGEE. Oct 18

Auction Sales.

Furniture, Groceries, Wagons, Buggy, &c.

BY JAMES G. GIBBS.

C. F. HARRISON, AUCTIONEER.

THIS (Thursday) MORNING, 19th Inst., at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at the corner of Bull and Richmond streets, Sofas, Sideboards, Bedstead, Mattresses, Washstands, Chairs, &c., 1,000 lbs. Lard, 300 lbs. Butter, 50 pks. Fish, 25 bbls. Flour, 100 pairs Cotton Cards, 15 boxes Tobacco, Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Soap, Candles, Starch, &c. 1 pair Platform Scales, 1 pair Counter Scales, 1 Two-Horse Wagon, 1 Buggy, 1 first-class Ambulance, 4 sets Harness, 3 Milch Cows. Terms cash. Oct 17 1

Immediately afterwards, will be sold, at the residence of W. J. Middleton, next door to Mr. Stenhouse's Store, Marble-Top Sideboard, Bedstead and Bedding, Crockery Ware, Furniture, Chairs, &c. Also a small lot of Provisions.

Furniture, &c.

By Jacob Levin.

ON FRIDAY MORNING next, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, in front of my Auction Room, Hair-seat Mahogany Sofas, Chairs, 1 large and fine Mahogany Secretary and Book-case, Counting Room Desk, Marble-top Table, Bureau, and a variety of useful articles. Oct 18

15 bbls. Pilot Bread, 1 bbl. Coal, box Carpenter's Tools, Double-barrel Gun, A good Two-horse Spring Wagon, &c. Oct 18

JAMES M. STOCKER & SON, COMMISSION

AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Orangeburg, S. C., and Hopkins' Turn-Out.

PROMPT attention given to the purchase of COTTON and other PRODUCE; also, to forwarding of Cotton and Merchandise generally. Oct 19 this*

For Sale or to Rent,

THAT delightfully situated RESIDENCE in Laurel street, West of the Arsenal. The house contains seven rooms, and a large store room. On the premises there is a kitchen with two rooms and other buildings; also, a well of delightful water. For particulars apply at the premises to GEORGE CHISOLM. Oct 18 6*

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE: Gentlemen's Saddles, Buggy Harness, Ladies' Saddles, Carriage Wagon, Boys' Saddles, Collars, Harness, Wagon Bridles, Wagon Bridles, Bits, Buckles, Shoe Nails, Curry Combs, Sparables, Horse Brushes, Sole Leather, Whips and Spurs, &c., &c. Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., REPAIRED. Store near old Post Office. Oct 11 3* HOPSON & SUTPHEN.

The Subscribers

HAVE just received the following desirable articles: Cupboard, Drawer and Chest LOCKS, Extra Safe Locks, Trunk Locks, Extra Rim Locks, Plate Locks, Well Wheels, Hatchets, Spoons, G. D. Caps, Screws assorted, Patent finish drop Shot assorted. MULLER & SENN, At Bryce's Corner. Oct 18 2

Just Received,

3 BALES GUNNY BAGGING, 29 Coils ROPE, 100 Hb. TWINE, Manila Rope, suitable for Well Rope, 25 Bags extra Family FLOUR. For sale cheap by MULLER & SENN, At Bryce's Corner. Oct 18 2

BEAUTIFUL GOODS,

AT L. C. CLARKE'S,

AT NEW YORK RETAIL PRICES!

COLORS, BLACK and OIL SILK, Black CRAPE, Black Crape Veils, Black Love and Lace Veils, French Merino, Black, Colored and White Kid Gloves, Gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms and Collars, Corset Steels, Blonde Lace, Lace and Linen Collars, Caps and Sets, Lace, Thread, Valenciennes and Cambric Edging and Cambric Bands, Embroidered and Sandingham Buffalo, for Flouncing Skirts, Lace and Linen Sets, Emb'd Handkerchiefs. All carefully selected for this market. Oct 19