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ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

The Legislative Department.

The following article on the Legislative Department has been presented to the Convention by the Committee on the Legislative part of the Constitution, and following such election. read a first time :

WARTICLE II.

Section 1. The Legislative power of this State shall be vested in two distinct business; but a smaller number may ad- cated to the service of God and the cure branches, the one to be styled the "Senate," and the other the " House of Representatives," and both together the "General Assembly of the State of South Caro-

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen by ballot every second year, by the citizens of this State, qualified as in this constitu-

tion is provided. Sec. 3. The Judicial Districts shall hereafter be-designated as counties, and the boundaries of the several, counties shall remain as they are now established. exbe divided into two counties; one consisting of the late Parishes of St. Phillip and St. Michael to be designated as the Counof Charleston which is without the limits of the said parishes, to be known as the County of Berkley; Provided, That the legislature shall have the power at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, to organize new counties by changing the boundaries of any of the old ones; but no new county shall be hereafter formed of less extert than 625 square miles, nor shall any existing counties be reduced to a less extent than 625

tute one election district. SEC. 4. The House of Representatives shall consist of twenty-four members, to be apportioned among the several counties according to the number of inhabitunts contained in each. An enumeration of the inhabitants, for this purpose, shall be made in 1869, and again in 1875, and shall be made in the course of every tenth year thereafter, in such manner as shall be by law directed; and representatives shall be assigned to the different counties in the above mentioned proportion, by act of the General Assembly at the session immediately succeeding every enumerament, which shall be made upon the next enumeration, shall take effect, the representation of the several counties as herein constituted, shall be the same as the number of delegates allowed to each county in this convention.

SEC. 5. If the enumeration herein directed shall not be made in the course of the year appointed for the purpose, it shall be the duty of the Governor to have and the Speaker of the House of Repreit effected as soon thereafter as shall be sentatives. practicable.

Sec. In assigning representatives to shall allow one representative to every one hundred and twenty fourth part of the whole number of unhabitants in the be published annually, in such manner as court issued for the collection of any debt, State; Provided, That if in the apportionment of representatives any county shall appear not to be entitled, from its population, to a representative, such county shall nevertheless send one representative; and if there still be a deficiency of the number of representatives required by Section 4, such deficiency shall be supplied by assigning representatives to those counties having the largest surplus | tion as shall be fixed by law ; but no Gen- There shall also be exempt from such ex-

Sec. 7. No apportionment of representatives shall be construed to take effect, in any manner, until the general election which shall succeed such apportionment. of ope member from each county, to be other. elected, for the term of four years, by the

of Representatives are chosen. General Assembly which shall be chosen respectively belong. under the provisions of this constitution. the Senators shall be divided, by lot, into two classes, as nearly equal as may be; the seats of the Senators of the first class

years after the Monday following the general election, and of those of the second class at the expiration of four years; or that, except as above provided, one-half of the Senators may be chosen eve-its adjournment, excepting such parts as ry second year, a seat in the Senate or House of Repre- House, on any question, shall, at the desentatives who at the time of his election sire of any two members of present be is not a citizen of the Uni ed States; nor entered on the journals. Any member of any one who has not been for one year

next preceding his election a resident of from, and protest against, any act or quent remarks will appear to be strikingly this State, and for three months next preceding his election a resident of the coun ty whence he may be chosen, nor any one have the reasons of his dissent entered on who has been convicted of an infamous the journals. crime. Senators shall be at least twenty. | SEC. 27. The doors of each House shall Heaven and upon earth, who governs five, and representatives at least twenty. one years of age.

SEC. 11. The first election for Senators of this constitution shall be held on the Wednesday of March of the present holds any office of profit or trust under they laid very heavily their yoke, He year; and the second election shall be this State, the United States of America, held on the third Wednesday in October, or any of them, or under any other powish the conquerors, who had been his in-1869, and forever thereafter on the same er, except officers in the militia, magisday in every second year in such manner trates, or justices of inferior courts, while and it such places us the legislature out. and at such places as the legislature may such justices receive no salary. And if quered and subjugated, helpless and powerhereafter provide.

this constitution, shall be converted on the Sec. 29. If any election district shall be reconverted on the Manday in April of the particularly the letter of the Drain seat of government, then the Governor House of Representatives, as the case her friend and her avenger.

cure and convenient place of meeting.

election returns and qualifications of its a member or members. own members; and a majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do the gospel arc, by their profession dedijourn from day to day, and may be au-

Sec. 15. Each House shall choose its own officers, determine its rules for pro- of his pastoral functions, shall be eligible ceeding, punish its members for disorder to the office of Governor, Lieutenantly behavior, and, with the concurrence of Governor, or to a seat in the Senate or two-thirds, expel a member, but not a House of Representatives. second time for the same cause.

SEC. 16. Each House may punish by imprisonment during its sitting, any person not a member, who shall be guilty of disrespect to the House by any disorderly cept the County of Charleston, which shall or contemptuous behavior in its presence; or who, during the time of its sitting, shall theaten harm to body or estate of any member for anything said or done ty of Charleston; the other consisting of in either House, or who shall assault or all that part of the late Judicial District arrest any witness or other person orin either House, or who shall assault or dered to attend the house, in his going duties of the office to which I have been going thereto or returning therefrom, or elected or (appointed,) and that I will who shall rescue any person arrested by order of the House.

estates during their attendance on, going the Constitution and laws of any State; to and returning from the General As- and that I will support, protect and desembly, and ten days previous to the sit- fend the Constitution of the United ting, and ten days after the adjournment States and the Constitution of South thereof. But these privileges shall not Carolina, as ratified by the people on square miles. Each county shall consti- be extended so as to protect any member So HELP ME God. who shall be charged with treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

SEC. 18. Bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be altered, amended or or removal is provided in the constitution. rejected by the Senate; and all other bills may originate in either House, and may be amended, altered or rejected by

SEC. 19. The style of all laws shall be: Be it enacted by the Senate and House same."

SEC. 20. Every act or resolution having the force of law shall relate to but one subject, and that shall be expressed in the

SEC. 21. No bill shall have the force of law, until it shall have been read three

SEC. 22. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, out in pursual several counties, the General Assembly propriation made by law; and a regular ing to law. statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public moneys shall execution or other final process of any

may be by law directed. cents for every mile of the ordinary route | dwelling and appartenances thereon; proof travel in going to and returning from the place where such session is held; after city, town, village or country shall not which they shall receive such compensaincrease the compensation of its own issued for the collection of any debt, the members. And when convened in extra SEC. 8. The Senate shall be composed by law for the regular session, and none

SEC. 24. In all elections by the General qualified voters of the State, in the same Assembly, or either House thereof, the manner by which members of the House members shall vote "riva voce," and their stead, or for the erection of improvement votes, thus given, shall be entered upon thereon. It shall be the duty of the leg-

SEC. 25. Neither House, during the provision into effect. session of the General Assembly, shall, SEC. 36. All taxes upon property, real without the consent of the other, adjourn or personal, shall be laid upon the actual for more than three days, nor to any othto be vacated at the expiration of two er place than that in which the Assembly shall be at the time sitting.

SEC 26. Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings, and cause the same to be published immediately after in its judgment may require secrecy, and SEC. 10. No person shall be eligible to the year and nays of the member of either to the public or to an individual, and son says:

the opinion of the House, may require Assyrians as instruments to punish the re-

in the city of Columbia (which shall re- on the day of election, or if any person earth; though famine broods over the last board as a presidential candidate. wise determined by the concurrence of refuse to quality and take his seat, or drunken the dregs of the cup of trembling President's course. The Democrats openrepresentation,) and thereafter on the any disqualifying office, or become other-fourth Monday in November annually. Wise disqualified to hold his seat, a writ Should the casualties of war or contagions of election shall be issued by the President and wrung them out—yet her shrieks of ly counsel him to strike the unst dow, as statement of the conversation that took never taked of, if you kept a high head, and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and carried yourself as if you had ten agony will go up to Heaven, and, sooner the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and Carried yourself as if you had ten any disquality in the only chance of saving himself. They place between the President and General and Carried yourself as if you had ten any disquality in the only chance of saving himself. They place betwee diseases render it ansafe to meet at the dert of the Senate, or Speaker of the geteth not the cry of the humble will be partment, and the arrest of Grant, on the dent's version.

may, by proclamation, appoint a more se- | may be, for the purpose of filling the vacancy thereby occasioned, for the remain-SEC. 13. The terms of office of the sen- der of the term for which the person so ators and representatives chosen at a general election shall begin on the Monday parting the State, or becoming disqualified, was elected to serve, or the default-SEC. 14. Each House shall judge of the ing election district ought to have chosen

Sec. 30. And whereas the ministers of of souls, and ought not to be diverted thorized to compel the attendance of ab- from the great duties of their functions; sent members, in such manner and under therefore, no minister of the gospel, or such penalties as may be provided by law. public preacher of any religious persuasion, whilst he continues in the exercise

> SEC. 31. Members of the General Assembly, or all officers before they enter upon the execution of the duties of their respective offices, and all members of the bar before they enter upon the practice of their profession, shall take and subscribe the following oath:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I am duly qualified according to the Constitution of the United States and of this State to exercise the taithfully discharge to the best of my abilities the duties thereof: and that I SEC. 17. The members of both Houses recognize the supremacy of the Constitushall be protected in their persons and tion and laws of the United States, over

> SEC. 32. Officers shall be removed from office for incapacity, misconduct, or neglect of duty, in such manner as may be provided by law, when no mode of trial

SEC. 33. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeaching; but a majority of all the members elected, must concur in the impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose, of Representatives of the State of South the Senators shall be upon oath, or affir-Carolina, now met and sitting in General mation, to do justice according to law and Assembly, and by the authority of the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators present.

SEC. 34. The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and all other civil officers, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, for any mishe-Savior in office, for corruption in procurtimes, and on three several days, in each | ing office, or any act which shall degrade House, has had the seal of State affixed to their official character. But judgment in it, and has been signed in the Senate and such cases shall not extend further than House, by the President of the Senate to removal to office and disqualification to under this State. The party convicted shall nevertheless, be liable to indictment. hold any office of honor, trust or profit

Sec. 35. There shall be exempt from a homestead in the country consisting of Sec. 23. Each member of the first Gen- one hundred acres, and the dwelling and eral Assembly under the constitution appurtenances thereon, to be selected by shall receive six dollars per diem while in the owners thereof. And in a city, town session; and the further sum of twenty or village in lieu thereof, a lot with the exceed in value two thousand dollars. eral Assembly shall have the power to ecution or other final process of any court necessary articles of furniture, apparel, session they shall receive the same mile- subsistence and implements of husbandry, age and per diem compensation as fixed trade or other employment to the value of five hundred dollars. But no property shall be exempt from sales for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said home-SEC. 9. Upon the meeting of the first the journals of the House to which they islature at its next session to pass such laws as may be necessary to carry this

> value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such tax.

VIEWS OF AN ORIGINAL UNION MAN .-The Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee, who was a consistent Union man throughout the war, has published the following note of warning to the North. To those who believe in an overruling Providence, and remember the history of nations who either House shall have liberty to dissent have preceded us, the force of these eloresolution which he may think injurious applicable to the case in hand. Mr. Nel-

Let the North remember that there is a just God who ruleth in the armies of SEC. 12. The first session of the Genof the said disqualitying offices, he shall every pore; though her rich men have the ratification of the said disqualitying offices, he shall be represented by Stanton and Grant. Collection of it." Monday in April of the present year, neglect to choose a member or members princes are walking as servants upon the House, and then to throw Grant over-

From Washington.

more Gazette writes as follows:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9. The impeachment project is assuming

quite a serious aspect. It was not until vesterday morning that the Reconstruction Committee resolved to test the mat ter gravely, when the sub-committee, increased by the addition of Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, substituted for Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., was instructed to investigate the circumstances connected with the Johnson-Stanton-Grant embroglio-to send for persons and papers, and report the evidence to the committee at large. It was found by the Chase men that the "correspondence" had not quite immolated Grant; that there was yet some sparks of vitality in him, and, therefore, they design to show him up in a new light. He has, as yet, appeared merely as a detective and spy of Stanton. It was thought necessary and advisable to exhibit him in a more degraded position. Under the manipulation of Stanton, Ashley and Holt, he is to be made a witness and put upon the stand to testify against his rival candidate for the Presidency. "To what baseness may we return. Horatio! Why may not imagination trace the noble dust of Ulysses till we find it stopping a bunghole?" Besides General Grant, certain members of the Cabinet, and Stanton himself, have been summoned to testify. Also, J. B. Stillson, Washington correspondent of the World, and one or two of Grant's Staff. The sub-committee met at two o'clock yesterday, and began their labors by the examination of Mr. Stillson. They meet again to-morrow.

The President had not, as late as last night, consented to the publication of his response to Grant's last letter (although I thirk it will soon see the light,) nor has he taken any measures to oust Stanton from the War Department. The Conservatives should, nevertheless, be charita ble. They should recollect that he is beset by the most unscrupulous and reckless party that ever held power in this or any other country. His position certain-tainly is not safe if it stand in the way of the onward revolution! Could be, ought he, in the unselfish consideration of the public good, risk the installation of Wade as Civil Dictator, at a time like this, when so fearful a struggle is pending and rapidly approaching? No man doubts that if the President, intent only upon his own advancement, should even exercise only the powers justly pertaining to his office, impeachment, and suspension of his functions would certainly follow, when he must perforce become the standard-bearer of the opposition. He, nevertheless, deals with his infamous antagonists with the prudence of a far-seeing statesman and with trial, judgment and punishment accordations to the certain prevention, at the propitious moment, of the triumph of the petty tyrants that rule Congress. Whatever his short-coming heretofore may have been, recent events, and those fore-

suring his present conduct. Some fluttering among the epanletted gentry was observable this afternoon in all truth and decency:

When we recollect that, without the soldier thus assailed (Grant.) the rebellion thing which you at last did-surrender would have triumphed, and the Government of the United States would have been destroyed and superseded by that of the slave certainly did not change your views as to conspirators, we have the reason for this savage malevolence."

Thus neither the Attila of the Union army, Sherman, nor the thunderbolt of liberty, Little Phil-nor yet the "Sword of Gideon," the soubriquet by which the venerable Thomas is distinguished, contributed anything to "save the life of the nation." Neither did the dead soldiers. whose slumbers are disbursed at Antietam by the proximity of dead Confederates, help to keep life in the country's carcass. Nor did the maimed patriots, who infest the Departments, fire a shot to stimulate the languishing nationalty-to Grant and to Grant alone be all the glory !

more States will be passed shortly. One the Secretaries who were present at the in the cities on his march, inviting him to of the two sovereignties is, I hear, to be called Congo-the name of the other has not been determined upon. The object

special dispatches to the Charleston News: WASHINGTON, February 11.

Since the open rupture between Gen. Grant and the President, as disclosed in

oharge of insubordination, will render Secretary Seward's letter is quite long, is for a cat to steal cheese.

Johnson master of the situation, and that giving a detailed account of his impres-The special correspondent of the Bulti- in the pretent state of public mind such sions of what occurred, quoting the subjority of the people.

stendiness of the gold market.

WASHINGTON, February 12. The interest in the new impeachment is less excitement to-day on the subject, time, in the cabinet meeting, insist that than there was yesterday and day before. he had, in the Saturday's conversation, There is not much mystery either involv- either distinctly or finally advised you of mitted and outspoken for immediate im- tion; he acquiesced in your statement that a statement of his position. Upon indiscussion" of the committee last week was comparatively mild and dispassionthe consideration of this correspondence calling." by the committee among the extreme Seward's letter caused shouts of alter-Radicals secretly as much a desire to nate derision and incredulity from the Reto hunt up grounds of impeaching the ceeded. President. Having Grant already committed to Radicalism, the prestige of his name is secured to the Radical party, and they can now afford to nominate some one else of their original favorites. The fury against Mr. Johnson has to some extent cation of the 10th inst., accompanied by moderated. On Monday the sentiments of the extremists was, "Impeachment at all hazards." To-day the same party modify by saying, "We will impeach Johnson if we find he has violated any law." Sober, reflective Republicans are be no impeachment merely for what has, up to this time, transpired; that the plan of deposition or suspension of the President immediately upon the adoption of articles of impeachment cannot be carried by a two-thirds vote in the Senate, nor can the bill be passed in that body under two months, on account of latitude allowed in debate, so that the scheme of the impeachers must fail, since, in order to perfect their plan, an immediate removal or suspension of Mr. Johnson must take place.

The President and General Grant. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The President opens his last communication to General Grant by saying: "The extraordinary character of your letter of the 3d would seem to preclude a reply, but the manner in which publicity has been given to the correspondence, whereof that letter forms a part, and the grave questions involved, induce this mode of ing in reference to the sergeant: giving a proper form to the communications that have passed between us. The immediate parties should cease, especially that there you change your views. You the course you had marked out for your subor inate attitude which you have asthe army and navy, and is, therefore the official superior as well of the general of devoid of conceit, and perfectly honorable the army as of the Secretary of War." The bill to carve out of Texas two The following is the President's letter to ceived from prominent gentlemen living conversation on the 14th January : This morning's Chronicle contains the and tendering him a gnard of honor.

correspondence between the President and of this bill is to get four more Senators Grant, reported from the War department in answer to a call from the House. following truthful picture of the Negro We make the following extracts from He calls attention to the correspondence. Convention in South Carolina: especially that part relating to the conversation between Grant and the Presi- in the South Carolina Black-and-Tan dent, and requests a statement of what Convention. The first thing they did, on was said on that occasion.

be open, except on such occasions as, in nations as well as men; that He used the ness has been hourly on the increase, and statement of it in your letter of January State institutions, for whatever purposes bellious Jews; but when the Assyrians there is no doubt that the crisis of the 31. The three points specified in that let- established to throw open their doors to

Secretary McCulloch says: "I cannot

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vigorous measures to preserve the gov- stance of what the President said. Mr. ernment will meet the support of a ma | Seward says: "I did not understand Grant as denying nor as explicitly admitting The President keeps his own counsel. these statements in the form and fall ex-The Radicals generally are confident he tent to which you made them. His adwill succumb, and hence the comparative mission of them was rather indirect and circumstantial, though I did not understand it to be an evasive one,"

After further details Seward continues : movement continues unabated, but there "Certainly, General Grant did not at any ed in the acts and purposes of the parties his determination to retire from the who prosecute the scheme. Mr. Bing- charge of the War Department otherwise ham, who was announced as being com- than under your own subsequent direcpeachment, does not appear to have said the Sati roay's conversation ended with or done anything to warrant so positive an expectation that there would be a subsequent conference on the subject, which quiry it is found that the so called "stormy he, as well as yourself, supposed could reasonably take place on Monday. Gen. upon the Johnson-Grant correspondence Grant admitted that it was his expectation or purpose to call on you on Monday. ate; and it it suggested that there was in General Grant assigned reasons for not

Seward's letter caused shouts of altershow Grant up in an un'avorable light as publicans as his cautious narrative pro-

Secretary Browning's letter was quite long, and mainly a repetition

Grant has already written a reply, opening as follows: "I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communistatements of five cabinet officers of their recollection of what occurred in the cabinet meeting on the 14th of January. Without admitting anything contained in these statements, where they differ from everything heretofore stated by me, I undisturbed, and say confidently that, in propose to notice only that portion of spite of all the existing clamor, there will your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination." Grant then proceeds to argue the point at some

SERGEANT BATES .- Perhaps some of our readers have heard of Sergeant Bates, of the United States Army, who is on his way from Vicksburg, Miss., to Washington, D. C., on foot and alone, bearing the United States flag, with him, having wagered with a Radical, in Wisconsin. that he could perform the journey unharmed and without a cent in his pocket. The last we heard of him he had reached Meridian, Miss., where he was warmly received and heartily welcomed. As he is championing the good character of the Southern people, he ought to be kindly and hospitably treated wherever he passes. The Cairo (Ill.) Democrat has the follow-

Sergeant Bates-What he proposes to do and how he intends to do it .- Sergeant Gilstatements of five members of the Cabinet | bert H. Bates, of Edgeworth, Wisconsin, who were present during the conversa- was a soldier of the Union army; was tion of the 14th, and copies of their let-ters to me are encosed.' Quoting from was one of the last to leave it. A Demo-Grant's letter, the President says: "When crat from principle, he remained true to a controversy upon matters of fact reaches the party during all the conflict, and reshadowed, warn us to be chary of cen- the point to which this has been brought, turned to his home an advocate of liberfurther assertion or denial between the ality in the treatment of the unfortunate people of the South. As a matter of where on either side it loses the charac- course, he became a target at which all consequence of an implied insult to the whole army, contained in the Chronicle of quired by the relations in which the part their abuse. He was vilified and persecutive their abuse. this morning. Forney, writing under the signature of "Occasional," thus overtops again, the President says: "The point is a control of the relations in which the particular their abuse. He was vilified and persecuted by men who had talked war, but versy with a party of Radicals, who mainhad secretly determined to do the very tained that the Southern people were outlaws, who did not hesitate to take the the office to Mr. Stanton. You may have life of any man, white or black, suspected changed your views as to the law, but you of Unionism, the sergeant denounced the assertion as a falsehood, and declared that he, an ex-soldier of the Union army, could self from the beginning." The President much through the South with the Union argues at some length the legality of his flag exposed, without a cent in his pocket, order to Grant to disregard Stanton's or- and not only escape bodily harm but reders, making the point that Grant will ceive hospitable treatment from the Southnot obey his direct orders, but will obey ern people, upon whom ignorant Radicalthem indirectly. The President concludes: ism was heaping so much unmerited "Without further comment upon the in- abuse. A purse-heavy Radical offered to bet a certain amount that he would be sumed, I am at a loss to know how you killed if he undertook the journey, and in can relieve yourself from obedience to the the event of the sergeant's death, agreed orders of the President, who is made, by to pay the sum to the feelhardy young the constitution, Commander in Chief of man's family. The banter was accepted.

The sergeant is a poor man, described as in his conduct. Letters have been rebe their guest when he passes through,

- The Nashville Gazette presents the The negroes have a majority of ten in

assembling, was to fix the amount of their Secretary Welles says, my recollection pay at eleven dollars per day; the next SEC. 28. No persons shall be eligible to persecuted them from year to year, when long struggle of Congress with the Exeted to all public hotels and tables and any member shall accept or exercise any less, bound hand and foot and bleeding at ment, supported by Stanton and Grant. portant particulars accords with my re the pectniary benefit and the political and ment, supported by Stanton and Grant. Secretary Randall says: "I have read all negro, negro, negro-negro first, negro

> - If you are poor, don't let folks know oard as a presidential candidate.
>
> The following extract from that letter is, it or they will discover in you a thousand