The Daily News.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 7, 1867.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL AND VETO.

We yesterday published in full the very masterly argument of President JOHNSON, in which he stated his objections to the Military Reconstruction Bill, and hope all our readers have read it carefully, as it certainly refers to a question most vital to all of them.

As the history of its final passage over the President's veto may not prove uninteresting, we copy it from the official report of the debates of Congress:

At half-past eight, on Saturday evening, March 2, the veto of the President on the Reconstruction Bill was taken up and read. The reading having been concluded—

Mr. JOHNSON took the floor and said: While doing, as he most sincerely did, full justice to the conscientious purpose of the President, he could not but regret that he (the President) had felt himself compelled to come to that result, and to send this message to Congress. There were many propositions in law contained in that message which could not be maintained. There were many errors of judgment in it which, upon examination, would be apparent, and, above all, the result to which he (the President) had been compelled to come in the exercise of his own judgment, which, there was no doubt, was conscientiously exercised. He (Mr. Johnson) saw nothing but continued turmoil, danger and anarchy to the South and to the entire country. He rose, therefore, for the purpose of stating very briefly, in addition to what he had already said when the measure was before the Senate on a former occasion, why it was that he had cast the vote he had cast on that occasion, and why it was that he should give the same vote now. (Applause in the galleries, which was repressed by the Chair.) It will not be for a moment supposed, said Mr. Johnson, by those to whom I am addressing myself, that I am governed now, or that I was governed then, by any hope of popular applause. My motives, if I know myself, were perfectly pure and patriotic. I saw before me a distracted and almost bleeding country. I thought I saw, and I think I see now, the means by which it might be restored to a healthful condition, and the constitution of the country in the end preserved. I have arrived, Mr. President, at that period of my life when, if ever any other ambition animated me, I can have no other ambition now than that of serving my country. Having referred to the views he had previously expressed on the question of reconstruction, concluding that when the war ceased the States were restored to their former relations, and that no conditions for their representation were requisite or constitutional, Mr. Johnson said that the present and the late Executive thought differently. It was unnecessary for him to say what were the conditions exacted by the present Executive. They were in his (Mr. Johnson's) judgment as unconstitutional as any that could be found in this bill. The Congress of the United States was of opinion that, notwithstanding the people of the Southern States complied with the terms exacted by the present Chief Magistrate, they could not be restored without the sanction of Congressional legislation; and this was the judgment of the country. Then how were they to come back? Only by complying with the conditions which Congress may impose, whether Congress had the authority to impose them or not; or, failing to comply, to remain in the sad condition in which they are now. He (Mr. Johnson) imputed no motives either to Congress nor to the Executive. He thought he knew his duty to the institutions of the country too well to call in question the motives of either. He accorded purity of purpose and patriotic principles to both. He differed from both, but he sought the restoration of the Union, and he saw no way of accomplishing it now but by the adoption of the measure now before the Senate. We are now, in my opinion, in a state of *quasi* war—our condition is revolutionary—ten States of the Union are virtually held as provinces, upon the ground that we have a right to hold them as enemies of the Union and the government. In that state of things, to hesitate in the adoption of any measure which promises even the most distantly to put an end to this revolutionary condition, is, in my judgment, to be false to the true interest and safety of the country. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said he was glad to see from the public prints of the South, and to be informed by many of the leading men of the South, that it was the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this bill. They are taking lessons from experience. The Constitutional Amendment, if it had been adopted, would have brought into this chamber and the other chamber representatives from the South. Of that I have no doubt. Now it will not. The Bill which we passed, and which was afterwards amended in the House, would have accomplished the same purpose upon terms less exacting than the one now before the Senate. It was amended, and the amendment is the most obnoxious feature of the Bill. The Senate passed it, and I voted for it. Why? Because I thought I knew I had satisfactorily ascertained that, this failing, a measure of a more rigid character, a measure founded upon the idea that the people of the South were conquered enemies, their property liable to confiscate, would have been enacted.

Mr. SAULSBURY (dem.) of Del. said he did not wisdom had vetoed. He approved of the exercise of the veto power upon the most iniquitous bill ever presented in the Senate. He expressed the hope that the Southern people would never enter the Union upon the terms now presented to them.

Mr. HENDRICKS (dem.) of Ind. followed Mr. Saulsbury in a brief review of the bill and in endorsement of the veto.

Mr. DIXON (rep.) of Conn. believed the bill to be in conflict with the provisions of the constitution, and should consider himself in voting for it as violating his official oath. The country was now at peace, and the termination of the war had been announced by the President and recognized by Congress. After this declaration by Congress he could see no power to establish military government. Believing the bill to be a plain and palpable violation of the constitution, he should vote against it.

Mr. BUCKALEW (dem.) of Pa., next addressed the Senate against the bill.

After much debate the question was put, "Shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?" It was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Creswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Howler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Johnson, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Nye, Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Wilson, Williams and Yates—38.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury—10.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Guthrie, McDougall and Riddle—4.

The Chair (Mr. Foster) announced that two-thirds of both Houses having voted to pass this bill notwithstanding the objection of the President, it had become a law.

IN THE HOUSE

The reading of the message was listened to with most unwonted attention on the part of the members on both sides of the House, and by the spectators in the crowded galleries. At one moment two members were noticed as being in conversation on the Republican side of the House, when Mr. Chandler arose and called the attention of the Speaker to the fact. The Speaker ruled that those members were violating the rules, and perfect order was restored.

The paragraph stating that the effect of passing the law would be to elevate traitors and rebels into self-sacrificing patriots, on the same level with Washington, Hampden and Sidney, provoked a general smile of derision among Republican members; but that was almost the only point where any manifestations of feeling were made. The reading terminated at thirty-five minutes past two, having occupied about fifty-five minutes. Some applause was manifested on the Democratic side by clapping of hands.

THE SPEAKER—The question under the constitution is, "Shall the House on reconsideration agree to the passage of the bill?"

Mr. STEVENS—I propose that we proceed immediately to that question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (dem.) of Wis.—The minority of the House, profoundly sensible that their official duty would require them if in their physical power to defeat this bill, are equally conscious that no effort of theirs can prevent by this bill, as they think, a dissolution of the Union. They only in the name of the republic, in the name of all they hold dear, protest against this action of this Congress.

Mr. THAYER (rep.), of Pa.—File it.

Mr. STEVENS—If I understand the gentlemen on the other side, they are willing that this vote be taken without further delay or further debate.

Messrs. BOYER (dem.), of Pennsylvania, and ANCONA (dem.), of Pennsylvania, rose at once, and denied that there was any such understanding, Mr. Ancona declaring that no power had been delegated to Mr. Eldridge.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We feel that we have no power to resist the efforts on that side of the House to dissolve the Republic. (Some hisses.)

Mr. STEVENS—I do not want to move the previous question unless it is necessary.

Mr. LE BLOND—As a member of the House on this side, believing as I do that the passage of this bill is the death-knell of republican liberty on this continent—(laughter on the republican side)—I regret that a sufficient number of members on this side of the House to stand with me, this bill never, never should become a law. I would leave it to the next Congress, with sixteen States unrepresented, to take the responsibility of striking this blow at the Government.

Mr. STEVENS—Then I understand that we cannot agree that the vote shall be taken without further delay.

Mr. LEBLOND—I do not know whether there are men enough on this side willing to join me. We have had no consultation; we have not talked on the subject.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—We understand that the Speaker will hold, and that a majority of the House will sustain him in that ruling, that, by a two-thirds vote, all rules can be suspended, including those under which the action of the majority has sometimes been resisted. That being so, we feel that it would be useless for us to make any further effort. Were it otherwise, I, for one, should feel it my duty to stand with the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LeBlond) until the last hour of this expiring Congress should have passed.

Mr. BOYER—I desire to say that the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) has spoken by no authority from me, and by no authority delegated to him by those around me. So far as I understand I shall deem it my duty to employ all means within our power to defeat this bill. If there are not a sufficient number on this side of the House to make opposition effectual of course I must yield with a reluctant assent.

THE SPEAKER—The gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. Eldridge) has alluded to an anticipated decision by the Chair as if it was a new one. The Chair has stated to gentlemen on both sides frankly that every speaker of all parties who has occupied this chair has held that on Mondays after the morning hour and on the last ten days of a session, by the rules which we have ourselves adopted, two-thirds can suspend all the rules of the House, thus suspending every rule that stands in the way of immediate action on any measure. It is not a new decision; it is as old as the history of Congress.

Mr. FINCK (dem.) of Ohio, said that he believed it to be the duty of those who were opposed to the bill to exhaust every effort in their power to prevent its passage, and he was prepared to do so.

Mr. THAYER—I hope my colleague (Mr. Stevens) will proceed to the question now. We have had enough of this entertainment.

Mr. ROSS (dem.) of Ill., inquired of Mr. Stevens whether he would let this matter be postponed until after the Tax bill should be disposed of. (Laughter on the republican side.)

Mr. CHANDLER asked Mr. Stevens to yield to a motion as a test question that the whole matter be postponed to a day certain.

Mr. STEVENS declined doing so, and said: I have listened with patience, I believe, to the gentlemen on the other side; I would not be discourteous to any of them. I am aware of the melancholy feeling with which they are approaching the funeral of the nation (laughter), and I find there is a difference of opinion among the mourners to an extent which we cannot attempt to harmonize. I do not desire to lose an opportunity of passing this bill at once and sending it to the Senate, and proceeding with other matters. If my friend from Maine (Mr. Blaine) will offer a resolution which he holds in his hand, I will be much obliged to him.

Mr. BLAINE (rep.), of Maine, thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of this House be suspended so that the House shall immediately proceed to vote on the question, as required by the constitution, "Will the House on the reconsideration agree to the passage of House bill No. 1143, the President's objections to the contrary notwithstanding?"

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the bill on the table.

The SPEAKER ruled that that motion was in order, but that the motion to suspend the rules had priority of it, and, if the rules were suspended, the motion to lay the bill on the table could not, under the resolution, be made.

Mr. LE BLOND moved that the House take a recess.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain the motion, on the ground that there was a motion pending to suspend the rules, under which the motion for a recess could not be made.

Mr. FINCK appealed from the decision of the Chair in refusing to entertain the motion for a recess.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays on the question "Shall the decision of the chair stand as the judgment of the House," and resulted—yeas 172, nays 4. The nays were Messrs. Harding of Kentucky, Shanklin, Trimble and Ward of Kentuck. Messrs. Boyer, Eldridge, Finck, and other democratic members, voted "aye," stating that on consideration, they were convinced the decision of the Speaker was correct.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it resulted—yeas 135, nays 48.

COMMERCIAL.

Exports.

NORTH SIDE OF CUBA—Per schr T J Frazier—66,700 feet Lumber, 20 bbls Potatoes, 10 bbls Pitch, 5 bbls Tar, 5 bbls Spirits Turpentine.

The Charleston Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Wednesday Evening, March 6, 1867.

The market was dull, and about ½c ℔ lb lower. Sales some 100 bales—say 18 at 27½; 16 at 28; 45 at 29, and 18 at 29½c. We quote:

Ordinary	27 @27½
Low Middling	28 @—
Middling	29½@—

Georgetown Market.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., March 6.—COTTON.—We heard of the sales of only two bales. We quote from 28 to 29 cents, duties paid.

TIMBER.—400 sticks fair mill timber sold during the week at from 5 to 10 cents per cubic foot.

TURPENTINE.—There has been no arrival at the past two weeks. New Virgin Dip would command $5 00. Yellow Dip $3 75, and Scrape $2 00 ℔ bbl.

Augusta Market.

AUGUSTA, March 5.—FINANCIAL.—Money market quiet.

GOLD.—Brokers buying at 137 and selling at 140.

SILVER.—Brokers buying at 132 and selling at 135.

EXCHANGE on all kinds dull.

COTTON.—The market has been extremely dull to-day and declining. The few sales made were ½c lower than yesterday's quotations. The depression in the New York market causes a like feeling here. We quote middlings 29a29½; strict to good middling 30. Sales amounted to 241 bales, as follows: 1 at 25, 6 at 27, 14 at 27½, 16 at 28, 20 at 28½, 13 at 29, 1 at 29¼, and 170 at 30c. Receipts, 199 bales.

Savannah Market.

SAVANNAH, March 5.—COTTON—The market was quiet to-day, and the sales only amounted to about 300 bales, on the basis of 29½a30c for Middlings, with a tendency in favor of buyers.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, March 5.—TURPENTINE—No receipts or sales.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Has declined 1 cent, and 44 bbls changed hands at 63 cts ℔ gallon.

ROSIN—There has been a moderate business done to-day, but prices are somewhat lower. We quote sales of 113 bbls at $3 15 for Common; 298 do at $3 20a3 25 for strained Common; 158 do at $3 25 for strained Common and No 2; 421 do at $3 50a3 62½ for No 2; and 209 do at $3 75a4 25 for No 1, as in quality.

TAR—36 bbls sold at $1 90 ℔ bbl.

COTTON—One or two small parcels (12 bales) sold at 29½ cts for middling, and 28 cts for strict middling.

TIMBER—Sales of four rafts at $6 50a7 50 for ordinary, and $11 ℔ M for prime mill.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 4.—COTTON—The unfavorable advices to-day per Atlantic cable, together with the receding of premium on gold, have produced more apathy in the market. We hear of no sales, and quote prices nominal on a basis of 30½a31c for Middling Upland. Receipts continue fair and stock quite large. Cleared on Saturday, 964 bales to Liverpool, per steamer Worcester.

COFFEE—There was a sale late on Saturday of 230 bags Rio at 18¼c gold, 30 days. To-day the market was quiet, with 100 bags only reported at 18¾c. Market continues firm and prices unchanged.

FLOUR.—Our market remains dull, and though without quotable change, further small lots in demand from dealers; large lots could not be made without further concessions. We repeat, nominal:

Howard-street Super and Cut Extra	$10 25 @$11 00
Howard-street Shipping Extra	11 75 @ 13 00
Howard-street High Grades	13 00 @ 14 37
Howard-street Family	14 00 @ 16 00
Ohio Super and Cut Extra	10 25 @ 10 75
Ohio Extra Shipping	00 00 @ 00 00
Ohio retailing	00 00 @ 00 00
Ohio Family	13 25 @ 15 50
Northwestern Super	9 50 @ 10 25
Northwestern Extra	10 25 @ 12 00
City Mills Super	10 00 @ 11 00
City Mills, Standard Extra	10 75 @ 11 50
City Mills Shipping brands Extra	14 50 @ 15 00
Baltimore, Welch's & Greenfield Family	17 50 @ 00 00
Baltimore high grade Extra	16 75 @ 00 00
Rye Flour, new	7 00 @ 7 50
Corn Meal, City Mills	4 75 @ 00 00

GRAIN.—Wheat—100 bushels white and 1170 bushels red comprised the offerings to-day; choice Southern is firm, with small sales of both white and red; at $3 30, other descriptions are dull; Pennsylvania red is quoted at $2 65a2 75; Spring grades are unsaleable. Corn was in fair receipt, the offerings reached 24,300 bushels white and 20,000 bushels yellow; the demand was active and prices better; included in the sales were 600 bushels fair white at 97c, 4000 bushels good at $1, 12,000 bushels prime at $1a1 02, bulk at the latter; 3000 bushels prime yellow at $1, and 1200 bushels fair do at 98a99c. Oats—600 bushels offered and sold at 57c. Nothing doing in Rye.

MOLASSES—There is no stock of Cuba or Porto Rico in first hands. Market unchanged for English Island, ranging from 48 to 75c, as to quality.

PROVISIONS—We report sales to-day of 130 bbls Mess Pork at $21 62a21 75 ℔ bbl. Bulk Meats are held firmer; quote at 9a9½c for loose and packed Shoulders. Bacon is in good demand and prices unchanged, viz: for Shoulders 10½a11c, rib Sides 12a12¼c, clear rib 12¾a13c—inside price for cash on the spot; Hams, sugar cured 15a17c for large and small lots, shipping held at 13c. Lard 12¾a12¾c ℔ lb for City and Western in tes.

RICE—We notice a sale to-day of 31 tcs Carolina at 10½c ℔ lb.

SUGAR.—Stock in importer's hands light, and held firm; no sales to-day worthy of notice. Refiners have sold ahead, and are only receiving orders for large lots for future delivery at prices then current.

SALT.—Remains steady as last quoted, viz: for Liverpool Ground Alum $2 20a2 25; do fine $3 25 per sack. Turk's Island is steady at 60a63 cents per bushel for large and small lots.

WHISKEY.—There are no sales reported, and in their absence quotations are nominal.

New York Market.

MONEY MARKET.

The New York *Evening Post* of Monday, the 4th inst., says:

The loan market is easy, but rather more active. The rate is 6 per cent, with exceptional transactions at 7. The discount demand is fair, choice bills passing at 6½a8.

Foreign exchange is dull. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 107a108 for commercial; 108¼a108½ for bankers; do at short sight, 109a109¼; Paris, at 60 days, 5 22½a5 18¾; do at short sight, 5 17½a5 13¾; Antwerp, 5 22½a5 17½; Swiss, 5 22½a5 17½; Hamburg 36a36¼; Amsterdam, 40¼a41¼; Frankfort, 41a41¼; Bremen, 78⅝a78¾; Prussian thalers, 71½a72.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 4.—FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour is irregular. The low grades are offered freely, and are easier, while choice grades are firmer. The business of the day has been to a fair extent, and we note:

Sales are 6800 bbls at $8 50a9 70 for superfine State; $9 75a11 65 for extra State; $9 40a10 90 for the low grades of spring wheat Western extra; $10 35a11 40 for shipping Ohio; $11 75a12 60 for trade and family brands of Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, and $12a16 for St Louis extras.

Buckwheat Flour is dull at $2 50a3 per 100 lbs.

California Flour is dull and heavy, at $13a14, inside rate for ordinary. Sales of 300 bbls sind sack.

Canadian Flour is dull and heavy. Sales of 100 bbls at $11 70a14 75 for trade and family brands.

Southern Flour is drooping. Sales of 375 bbls at $10 20 all 75 for common to fair Baltimore and country extras, and $12a16 50 for trade and family brands.

Rye Flour is steady. Sales of 300 bbls at $7a8.

Corn Meal is inactive and heavy.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is rather stronger for choice qualities, but heavy for common. The demand is confined to millers. The sales are 21,500 bushels at $2 30 for choice No 2 Chicago spring; $3 for No 3 do, and $3 05 for amber state.

Barley is firmly held but the market is quiet. Sales of 86,000 bush prime Canada West at $1 21.

Barley Malt is without change.

Oats are more active and close steady, with some inquiry for export. The sales are 85,000 bush old Chicago at 60a61c; new do at 62a63c in store and delivered; state at 70c; Jersey at 68c.

Rye is without material change. Small lots of western at $1 16 in store, small lots State at $1 80a1 82; new Canadian at $1 28.

Corn is better and more active. The inquiry is chiefly for export, though fair for the home trade. The sales are 116,000 bush western mixed at $1 07a1 08 in store, and $1 10 afloat; western yellow at $1 10 in store; Jersey yellow at $1 07½ at Jersey City; new white at $1 10; old do at $1 15, and southern yellow at $1 05.

PROVISIONS—There has been a good steady demand for pork and prices are better, closing firm at the improvement. For future delivery we hear of 3,000 bbls new western mess at $21 40a21 45, seller this month; $21 62½, buyer for and $22 62½, seller April.

The sales, cash and regular, are 3000 bbls at $20 62½ for old mess; $21 43¾a21 55 for new do; $17 25 for extra prime; $20 50 for western prime mess.

Beef is steady and fairly active. Sales of 175 bbls at $9 a12 for old plain mess; $11a18 for new do; $12a15 for old extra do; and $16a21 for new do.

Tierce beef is quiet.

Beef hams are firmly held, but at rates above the views of buyers.

Cut meats are in demand, and prices firmer, particularly for hams. Sales of 600 pkgs, at 9¼c for pickled shoulders, to arrive; 13a13½c for pickled hams.

Bacon is quiet at about former figures. Sales of 105 boxes Cumberland cut at 10½c.

Dressed hogs are scarce and nominally unchanged. We quote at 9¾a10c for Western, and 10¾a11c for city.

There has been no particular change in the market for butter and cheese; the demand still continues moderate, and the sales making are confined to the immediate wants of the home trade.

Lard is dull and rather heavy. Sales of 500 bbls and tcs at 12¾a12¾c for No 1; 12¾a13¼c for fair to prime steam and kettle dried.

COTTON.—The market to-day is quiet at 31½c for Middling Uplands, and 32a32½c for do New Orleans and Texas.

COFFEE—Rio is without change; the demand is fair. We quote at 16a19½c, gold, duty paid.

HAY—The demand is good and the market firm at $1 40 for shipping, and $1 75a1 85 for retail lots.

MOLASSES—Is firm, with sales of new crop Muscovado at 52a55c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of turpentine are quiet but firmer, at 71a72c for spirits of turpentine, and $4 25 for common rosin.

RICE—Is quiet at 10½a11c for Carolina.

SUGARS—Raw sugars are in moderate request at 10¼a10½c for fair to good refining, and 11a11½c for grocery grades.

WHISKEY—The market is dull at 33c for Western in bond.

FREIGHTS—Are dull. The engagements to Liverpool are 683 bales Cotton at ⅝a⅝d, and per steamer 500 bales Cotton at ⅝da⅝d. To London, 80 tons weight goods at 20s.

To Antwerp 3000 bush rye at 6½d in bags, and 14,000 bush barley on private terms. A British bark with 20,000 bush corn at 6d to Cork for orders, or 5s 6d if to a direct port; and a ship from Philadelphia to a direct continental port with a full cargo of petroleum on private terms.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, March 6.

437 bales Cotton, 7 bales Mdze, 42 bags Grain, 1 car Old Iron, and Sundries. To G A Hopley & Co, J Fraser & Co, R R Agent, E H Rodgers & Co, W C Courtney & Co, G H Walter & Co, E J Wiss & Co, G W Williams & Co, Shackelford & Fraser, J Colcock & Co, Johnston, Crews & Co, T Tupper & Sons, Laurey & Alexander, A C McGillivray, J B E Sloan, C N Averill & Son, J H Ostendorff, Willis & Chisolm, F R Blake, M H Harrisson, Col Low, W B Williams, F C Mey, W G Simms, Adams, Frost & Co, E R Walter, H Bischoff & Co.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad, March 6.

158 bales Cotton, 2 cars Lumber, 1 car Stock, 16 bbls Rosin, Furniture, Mdze, &c. To Grasser, Lee, Smith & Co, Caldwell & Son, G E Pritchett, J B Harris, Howard & Bro, H Bischoff, W Jervey, Adams, Frost & Co, T H Davis, J Marshall, Jr, G S Hacker, J & J D Kirkpatrick, G W Williams & Co, Mowry & Co, Cart, Kopff & Jervey, W K Ryan, W C Courtney & Co, G H Ingraham, J & F Dawson, Kendall & Dockery, and Order.

Passengers.

Per steamship Manhattan, from New York—J McKinley, W Lesser, A Easton, Capt Berry, Master Nichols, H Boardman, and 5 steerage; also, 35 persons saved from the steamship Andalusia.

Per steamer Dictator, from Jacksonville, Pilatka, Fernandina, via Savannah—H P Chamberlain, J P Leah, Gen W A Owens, A D Johnson, L E Timmons, C A Nicely, T Cochran, A Turner and wife, Mrs Turner, J A Conant and wife, Miss Conant, Mrs Burbank, Mrs Mancer, W Mancer, N Mancer, J D Harrison, C Webb, C H Huot, P B Ring, A Witchen, J O Reed, G Y Gifford and lady, E Bankright, J H Jouralman, A S Izard, W G Jones, O P Ballinger, W H Heyward, Jr, W A White, J B McNeal, H T Brayton, J T Mott, C G Memminger, Jr, J M Hawthorne, D H Wilson, E W Quilty, J Trent, L Bunnell, T S Mott, and 7 deck.

Per steamer W W Frazier, from Edisto and Rockville—Col J E Edings, J Edings, J N Garrison, Miss J G Bennett, J Wright, W E Mikell, W H Finney, E R Rivers, S J Bang, E C Whaley, W J Graham, and 30 deck.

Per steamer Gen Hooker, from Fenwick's Island, &c—Capt J W Grace, S Howe, D H Chamberlain, P Heeney, and 3 deck.

PORT CALENDAR.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New M. 6th, 4h. 18m. morn	Full M. 20th, 3h. 35m. morn
First Q. 13th, 3h. 27m. morn	Last Q. 28th, 3h. 26m. morn

DAYS.	MARCH.	SUN. RISES.	SUN. SETS.	MOON RISES.	HIGH WATER.
4	Monday	6..26	5..58	5..12	6..34
5	Tuesday	6..25	5..59	5..50	7..18
6	Wednesday	6..24	6..0	Sets.	7..59
7	Thursday	6..22	6..1	7..29	8..42
8	Friday	6..21	6..2	8..30	9..22
9	Saturday	6..20	6..2	9..34	10..5
10	Sunday	6..19	6..3	10..36	10..52

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Manhattan, Collins, New York, 78 hours. Mdze. To Street Bros & Co, C N Averill & Son, J E Adger & Co, C D Ahrens & Co, E Bates & Co, E H Rodgers & Co, J Brown, Budd & Blake, Bollmann Bros, Baum, Bros & Co, A Nachman & Co, W M Bird & Co, H Bischoff & Co, H Badenhop & Co, Crane, Boylston & Co, R A & P Caldwell, A Clarke, W H Chafee, Cameron, Barkley & Co, J Cummins, E J Dawson & Co, J Drucker, Dowie & Moise, J L Fairley & Co, Goodrich, Wineman & Co, J H Graver, H Gerdts & Co, Hastie, Calhoun & Co, Holmes & Calder, Hahn & Schroder, J & M Iseman, D Jacobs, A B Jarvis, Johnston, Crews & Co, Jeffords & Co, T Kelly, H Klatte & Co, J Klein, Lancaster & Howe, Lengnick & Sell, McKay & Campbell, Murphy, Little & Co, Mehrtens & Wehlmann, Millnor, Wilbur & Martin, Macullar, Williams & Parker, J R Read & Co, J Russell, T C Schroder, F E Schroder, D H Silcox, Stenhouse & Co, G W Steffens & Co, Strauss, Vances & Co, G A V, Wallace & Bros, W Kinsman, J E Willinger, Kinsman & Howell, E Haas, and Order. On the 4th and 5th inst, experienced very heavy gales from S and W, and was detained 15 hours in saving crew and passengers of steamship Andalusia.

Steamship George B Upton, Crowell, Boston—90 hours from wharf to wharf. Mdze. To A J Salinas, and others. We are unable to give the consignees by the ship, as the bills of lading have not come to hand.

Schr Robert Caldwell, McCormack, New York, 6 days. Mdze. To W Roach, J E Adger & Co, C N Averill & Son, J & T R Agnew, M Alexander, W M Bird & Co, H Bischoff & Co, A Bischoff, D Briggs, Crane, Boylston & Co, J B Betts, T M Bristoll & Co, Bollmann Bros, Brown & Hyer, D Brown, J C H Claussen, Cameron, Barkley & Co, Clacius & Wise, W S Corwin & Co, E E Comperthwait, F Christman, C N Cohen, Hastie, Calhoun & Co, Dowie & Moise, J Flaum, D F Fleming & Co, W Gurney, B O'Neill, Goodrich, Wineman & Co, C Graveley, Gruber & Martin, Hart & Co, J W Harrisson & Son, J Hurkamp & Co, Commander A K Hughes, W Harral, J Heins, F Horsey, Jennings, Thomlinson & Co, Jeffords & Co, King & Gibbon, Kinsman & Howell, H Klatte & Co, T J Moise & Co, Muller & Nimitz, C H Motes, W Marscher, T Murphy, S E Marshall, J C Ojeman, B Pattani, Pierson & Co, D Paul & Co, C F Pankinin, E H Rodgers & Co, J N Robson, D H Silcox, Renneker & Glover, G W Steffens & Co, Shepherd & Cohen, E Scott & Co, Strauss, Vances & Co, L D Shepherd, H Seigling, L Schnell & Co, Thompson & Bro, S La Torre, W T White, Wagener, Heath & Monsson, A Weinbing, W L Webb, G W Williams & Co, W G Whilden & Co, Werner & Ducker, Lieut Col J P Low.

Schr Ann S Deas, from West Point Mill. 93 bbls Rice. To Cohen, Hanckel & Co.

Steamer Dictator, Coxetter, Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah. 120 bales Cotton, 20 bbls Syrup, 2 bales Mdze. To J D Aiken & Co, Cohen, Hanckel & Co, J & J D Kirkpatrick, Hunt Bros, J A Enslow & Co, G W Williams & Co, R Q Pinckney & Bro, S T Robinson & Son, W B Williams, Roper & Stoney, Strauss, Vances & Co, Adams, Frost & Co, G H Ingraham.

Steamer W W Frazier, Torrent, Edisto and Rockville. 12 bales Cotton, 10 sacks Cotton Seed, and Mdze. To C L Guilleaume, W Gurney, Cohen, Hanckel & Co, and Order.

Steamer Gen Hooker, Boyle, Fenwick's Island, &c. 186 bags Cotton Seed, 11 bales S I Cotton, and Mdze. To C L Guilleaume, J Colcock & Co, W P Dowling.

Cleared Yesterday.

Schr T J Frazier, Wells, North side of Cuba—Bonafant & Salas.

Schr Erl, Sprague, Cardenas—Risley & Creighton.

From this Port.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, New York, March 6.

Schr Golden Gate, Frisbie, Baltimore, March 4.

Schr Carrie M Rich, Amsbury, Georgetown, S C, March 5.

Up for this Port.

Schr Lucy A Orcutt, Butler, at Baltimore, March 5.

Cleared for this Port.

Brig Marshall, Ellis, at Baltimore, March 4.

Schr May Munroe, Munroe, at Baltimore, March 4.

Sailed for this Port.

Brig Depesche, Lubke, from Liverpool, Feb 15.

LIST OF VESSELS

UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.

Ship Missouri, Edward, sailed	Feb 13
Brig Albert, Erricksen, sailed	Jan 22
The Effort, Russey, sailed	Feb 1
The Seaman, Doyle, sailed	Feb 5
The Blanch, Campbell, cleared	Feb 12
Brig Depesche, Lubke, sailed	Feb 15

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Allen, Martell, sailed	Feb 5

CARDIFF.

The Tregarthen, Steele, sailed	Jan 1
The Sylph, Peters, sailed	Jan 10

DOMESTIC.

BOSTON.

Bark B B Walker, Latham, cleared	Feb 28
Schr Mary E Somers, Somers, cleared	Feb 27
Schr Transit, Stetson, cleared	Feb 11

NEW YORK.

Bark Fleetwing, Bulin, up	Feb 14
Schr E C Howard, Nickerson, cleared	March 2
Schr Wm Flint, Post, cleared	Feb 27
Schr B N Hawkins, Wyatt, up	Feb 22
Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, cleared	Feb 23
Schr Franata, Hawkins, up	Feb 28

PHILADELPHIA.

Schr L Peterson, Kelly, cleared	Feb 16
Schr Sydney Price, Stevens, cleared	Feb 19
Schr A Bartlett, Bartlett, cleared	Feb 19
Schr Samuel Castner, Jr, Robinson, cleared	Feb 19
Schr Margaret Reinhart, Hand, cleared	Feb 20
Schr W W Pharo, Allen, cleared	Feb 20
Schr Fannie E Shaw, Shaw, sailed	Feb —
Schr A C Austin, Willard, cleared	Feb 26
Schr Edwin T Allen, Corson, cleared	Feb 27
Schr Thos T Tasker, Allen, cleared	Feb 27
Schr John Shay, Tilton, cleared	Feb 27
Schr W P Phillips, Somers, cleared	Feb 28

BALTIMORE.

Steamship Star of the South, Whitehead, up	March 1
Brig Gen Marshall, Ellis, cleared	March 4
Brig Chas E Sayas, Graham, up	Feb 18
Schr Mary E Amsden, Smith, up	Feb 22
Schr Addie M Bird, Merrill, cleared	Feb 23
Schr Ella Fish, Willey, up	Feb 26
Schr Edna Harwood, Harwood, cleared	Feb 25
Schr Wenonah, Hall, cleared	Feb 27
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, up	Feb 28
Schr Menawa, Disosway, cleared	March 2
Schr Ella Hodson, Hodson, cleared	March 4
Schr May Munroe, Munroe, cleared	March 4
Schr Lucy A Orcutt, Butler, up	March 5

RICHMOND.

Brig Nellie Mitchell, ——, up	March 1

DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER.

SUPERFINE, SPORTING, AND ALL OTHER KINDS.

EAGLE GUNPOWDER.

FINE GRAIN FOR SPORTING, IN CANISTERS, ½ pound papers, and 6¼ ℔ kegs. Coarser grain expressly for Water Fowl shooting, in canisters, ¼, and 12½ ℔ kegs.

Gunpowder of superior quality, F, FF, and FFF, glazed and rough, in 25, 12½, and 6¼ ℔ kegs.

All kinds of Gunpowder of superior quality.

Having accepted the Agency of the above old and well known manufactures, I am prepared to fill all orders to the trade, and will always have a full stock on hand, which will daily be delivered to any part of the city.

J. N. ROBSON,
No. 62 East Bay.

January 31 thstuSmo

CITY TAXES—MONTHLY RETURNS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR, CITY HALL, March 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED that the Monthly Return for the month of February past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance, ratified on the 28th day of December, 1866, must be made on or before the 15th instant.

D. C. GIBBON,
City Assessor.

March 1 1q

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY,

NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALES ROOM

NO. 34 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAD PENCIL of superior quality are manufactured and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to give the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

THE PENCILS ARE TO BE HAD AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONERS AND NOTION DEALERS.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

TESTIMONIAL.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but, after a thorough trial of the American Polygrade Lead Pencils, manufactured by the American Lead Pencil Company, New York, I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the Faber or the old English Cumberland Lead Pencil, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead; even the softest pencils hold the point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure Americans that they will no longer be compelled to depend upon Germany or any other foreign market for pencils.

LOUIS BAIL,
Professor of Drawing, &c.

ALL PENCILS ARE STAMPED:

"AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y."

None genuine without the exact name of the firm look to it. 6mo December 13

C. F. VOGLER,

NO. 108 MARKET