CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1868.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

BISMARCE'S ILLNESS-THE PAPAL DEBT-EXCITE-MENT IN THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. BERLIN, February 17 .- Bismarck's sickness is serious.

FLORENCE, February 17 .- The Council bave resolved to pay part of the Papal debt. London, February 17-Noon.-Consols 925a 93. Bonds 713a713.

LIVEBPOOL, February 17-Noon.-Cotton active and excited, with higher prices; sales 20,000 bales; Uplands 9d. on the spot, 83d. to arrive; Orleans 9id. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn

Afternoon .- Cotton firm and more active; the sales will reach 25,000 bales; quotations unchanged.

Evening.-Cotton in great activity and much excitement; closed irregular but buoyant; Uplands, in port, 94a 94d.; to arrive 9d.; Orleans 9]a9]d.; sales 30,000 bales.

News from Japan.

San Francisco, February 17.—Late advices by steam, 124. Gold 413. state that there is a revolution in Japan, in consequence of the opening of the ports. The Mikado is a prisoner. Ministers representing the several treaty-making powers have pledged neutrality. There is but little trade and much dissatisfaction among foreigners. Admiral Bell, of the United States Navy, Flag Lieutenant Reed, and ten of the crew, were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in the Osaka river.

News from South America.

NEW YORK, February 17 .- The steamer Santiago de Cuba has arrived, with Panama dates to the 7th. The cholera is raging terribly at Buenos Ayres, with one bundred and eighty victims daily. The citizens are flying. At Villaneuva, two hundred and ton out of two hundred and seventy railroad laborers have

Our Washington Dispatches.

THE SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO DISMISS THE | Tar firm at \$2 35. M'ARDLE CASE-A NEW UNITED STATES MAR-SHAL FOR SOUTH CAROLINA-IMPORTANT PRO CEEDINGS IN CONGRESS-BOLD MOVEMENT 10 OVERRIDE THE SUPREME COURT-OPENING THE DOOR FOR ALABAMA, ETC., ETC.

Washington, February 17 .- The Supreme Court to-day overruled the motion heretofore made to dismiss the appeal in the McArdle case for want of jurisdiction. The case will therefore come up for argument on its merits, as previously arranged, on the first Monday in March.

The President has nominated Thomas Sim as Marshal for South Carolina, and James W. McDounough as Postmaster at Galveston.

Senator Sherman says that General Sherman will not accept either the brevet appointment or the command of the new department, and if the President declines to relieve him from the latter he will promptly tender his resignation. The Revenue receipts to-day are \$630,000.

General Steedman has resigned the New Orleans Collectorship, to take effect from the 15th CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

In the Senate, Senator Thomas' case was postponed in consequence of Mr. Johnson's sickness.

One hundred New Jersey negroes have asked for \$100 each to carry them to Liberia. A imilar petition was presented from Massachusetts negroes.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill that a majority of voters shall decide all elections under the Reconstruction acts, including the adoption of the constitutions. Duly registered persons may vote in any part of the State upon presentation of a certificate.

The bill conveying into the treasury the proceeds of captured and abandoned property was discussed.

Mr. Sumner presented a petition from the citizens of Massachusetts, praying the abolition of the Presidential office as dangerous to

the republic. Mr. Trumbuli's bill was introduced to-day. defining the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. It is in effect as follows: It provides that all the Courts of the United States shall be bound by the acts of Congress on political questions, and that it rests with Congress to determine what government is the established one in any State; and it is declared that no civil State governments exist in the encluded States of the South, and no so-called civil governments in such States shall be recognized by either the executive or the judicial power of the United States until Congress shall so provide, or until such States are represented in the Congress of the United States. The Reconstruction acts are declared political in their character, the propriety or validity of which no judicial tribunal is competent to question; and the Supreme Court of the United States is hereby prohibited from taking jurisdiction of any case growing out of the execution of said acts in either of said States, until such States shall be represented, etc. And cases from such States now pending before that court shall be dismissed, and all acts authorizing an appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, or other proceeding, to bring before said court for review any case, civil or criminal. arising out of the execution of said Recon-

struction acts, are hereby repealed. IN THE HOUSE Mr. Bingham introduce 1 the following, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction: "Whereas a large majority of the votes given at an election, held on the 5th day of February, 1868, were for the constitution presented by the convention of the people of the State of Alabama; and, whereas, certain combinations of citizens in said State refused to vote, with the intent thereby to defeat the efforts of the friends of the Union to restore the said State to its proper relation to the store the said State to its proper relation to the Union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., that the union; the union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., that the union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., the union; the union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., the union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., the union; the union; therefore, be it enacted, &c., the union; the union legislature elect under the new constitution of of Alabama be convened at the capital of said State, as soon as practicable, by order of the United States military commander within the said State of Alabama, and that upon the ratification by the said legislature of the fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the thirty-ninth Congress, and the establishment by law of impartial suffrage within said State as authorized by the suffrage within said State as authorized by the said constitution of Alabama. The said State shall be admitted to representation in the Congress of the United States in accordance with the laws of the United States."

Nothing else of importance was presented. Under the regular call of the House, the consideration of the Appropriation bill was resumed, and an effort was made to strike out the appropriations for several South American missions, which failed, and the bill was finally passed, when the House adjourned.

The Reconstruction Conventions.

RICHMOND, February 17.—The convention spent to-day discussing the propriety of prohibiting counties and cities from subscribing in their corporate capacity to improvements.

MISSISSIPPI. Jackson, February 17 .- A big row occurred

in the convention to-day. Such epithets as liar, dog, scoundrel and coward, were freely used; and one member, standing in the middle aisie, announced his readiness ts give satisfaction to anybody who felt aggrieved. The body adjourned in confusion.

FLORIDA. TALLAHASSEE, February 17 .- The two factions of the convention are squabbling over the Congressional nominations. General Meade is here. He says both factions must reorganize and expunge all records of their doings since February 2d.

Market Reports.

New YORK, February 17-Noon .- Cotton the document to Washington. firmer at 22c. Turpentine steady. Rosin quiet. Gold 1414. Money 415.

Evening.-Cotton active, at 11c. higher; prices unchanged. Wheat more active; prices unchanged. Mixed Western Corn \$126 al 28; White Southern \$1 22al 27. Oats active, but lower; Western 832. Mess Pork-new \$23 68; old \$22:56. Lard steady. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 60a65. Rosin \$3a6 50. Freights quiet; on Cotton by sail, 1 to 7-16;

BALTIMORE, February 17 .- Cotton very active; light offerings. Flour very dull; no sales. Wheat dull and unchanged; Southern dull; \$2 70a2 82. Corn dull; White \$1 15t, Yellow \$1 17a1 18. Provisions dull. Bulk Meats held higher; Shoulders 84c.; Rib Sides 114c.; Clear Sides 124c.

CINCINNATI, February 17 .- Flour quiet. Corn dull; offered at 80c., but no buyers. Mess Pork active at \$23. Bacon active; Shoulders 101c.; Clear Sides 134c.; Lard held at 14 a144c.

very much excited, prices advanced; Middlings 211a22c.; sales 2110 bales; receipts 850 bales. WILMINGTON, February 17 .-- Turpentine steady at 60c. Rosin firm; strained \$2 20; No. 1 \$3a3 124. Cotton advanced; Middling 22c.

To the Hon, William Alken.

SIR: It has been stated in the newspapers Sin: It has been stated in the newspapers that you have accepted the position of member of the General Committee of the Democratic party, and that you propose to attend a meeting shortly to assemble at Washington. It is presumed, therefore, that you have changed your views as to the Reconstruction acts of Congress.

It is but a few weeks since that you were actively and officially engaged in support of these acts, and in carrying them into effect. You openly co-operated in making the registry required by those acts. In consenting now to act with the Democratic party, which is in open and avowed hosbity to these very acts, it is to be presumed that it is to be presumed that you have changed your opinions, and have determined to restrain your steps. But it is due to the party in this State which you undertake to represent, that your change of views should be openly avowed and acknowleged. Your predecessor, Mr. Orr, openly declared his adhesion to the avowed and acknowleged. Your predecessor, Mr. Orr, openly declared his adhesion to the Radical party, and signalized his defection from his old political allies by endorsing the policy of Sickies while military ruler in Carolina. You, in like manner, should (in taking his place as a member of the committee) distinctly declare that you have no connection or sympathy with the Radical party; that you fully adopt the principles of the Democracy, and especially their opposition to the Reconstruction acts, and that your best efforts will be used to prevent them from being fastened on the South. The public has a right to know the opinions of all who undertake to represent on the South. The pende has a garden the opinions of all who undertake to represent the State, and we doubt not that you will make a candid and distinct avowal of yours before you assume the duties of a member of that committee.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND THE RADICALS .-The New York Commercial (Republican), edited by Thurlow Weed, thus expresses its views of

President Johnson and the extreme Radicals: In principle, in patriotism, and in integrity we unhesitatingly believe that President John-son has the advantage of his leading Radical We believe that he sincerely and honestly desires the loyal restoration of the Union, and the re-establishment of law and or-Union, and the re-establishment of the and ofder, and the prosperity of the people. On the
other hand, we as sincerely believe that Chase,
Sumner, Butler, and other Radical aspirants for
the Presidency, pursue their selfish purpose
reckless of all consequences, and that, for a negro vote in 1868, tacy are ready to hazard the
whole future safety and welfare of the government and neother. But of what use was Presiwhole future safety and welfare of the government and people. But of what use was President Johnson's patriotism and integrity, even to his country, his party or himself? He has great intellectual strength, sleepless industry, high courage, and he entered upon the discharge of his executive duties honestly and anxiously introduced the second of the s charge of his executive duties nonestry and auxiously int. nt upon serving his country use-fully and honorably. And yet the good he sim-ed at is unaccomplished. Of course there is a screw loose somewhere. Can't it be found and "keyed up" in time to avert impending evils

ANOTHER REVOLUTION .- The New York Journal of Commerce, which has all along been hopeful that the troubles which now beset the country, as the fruit of Radical policy, would blow over, begins now to take the slarm. So we infer from the following note of warning which it places conspicuously at the head of its leading editorial column:

"It looks as if the zeal of those who care more for party supremacy than for the most vital interests of the country, and who would rather ruin the land we love than resign their rule over it, was about to plunge them headong into a course that must end in revolution. se who have hitherto been the most hope Those who have inthered been the most nope-ful are cow gloomy and despondent, for mad-ness seems to rule the hour, and the folly of our legislators appears to be without restraint. If the country must pass through the fire be-fore peace and unity can be restored, perhaps as well come now as ever."

Speaking of the defeat of the Alabama constitution, the same paper observes:

"The political managers who are trying to reconstruct the Southern States had a choice of two policies to pursue- one of kindness and magnanimity, which would have given the whites a fair chance without needless humilia-tion; and the other, the policy of vengeance (ni knamed justice), imposing tests and pen-alties which it was well known beforehand Annctly in the interest of the bi as against the white; and that being the great object which the Radical plotte s desire to compass, we may look for an amendment to the Reconstruction law which will make a majority of all the votes cast (instead of all those registered) sufficient for a choice. Of course that will have the desired effect. Thus it is that the leaders of the Radical party stride on

Speaking of the grain trade of Europe, the Mark Lane Express says: "The young wheats will be tried by the viciasitudes of the weather. Arrivals are not so extensive as anticipated, and the English wheat markets have an upand the English wheat markets have an up-ward tendency. The sharp deliveries after sales show that millers have kept their stocks as low as they conveniently could. Parts of Germany begin to show signs of dearth. The wheat of Hungary has found a wide distribu-tion over Europe, instead of reaching the sea-board for shipment. All Germany and Belgium are moving with an upward tendency. The flour market of Paris is waking up, and the crisis before us begins to get serious

It is stated, but we know not how truly, that the servants at the l'ulleries, Paris, carry on quite a profitable business by selling to the coffee houses milk in which the Empress and other ladies of the court have

THE CONVENTION.

CONVENTION HELD BY AUTHORITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS OF CONGRESS, TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

The convention yesterday occupied its time wholly in the discussion of the vexed question "shall we petition Congress for a million of dollars?" There was quite as much reason in debating the propriety of offering the Lord's prayer; for, as Rev. R. H. Cain observed, the right of petition is secured to everybody, and there certainly could be no harm in sending

All the new candidates for Congress, however, desired to "say their say," and the body was treated to the most unmitigated eloquence sales 12,000 bales, at 224a23. Flour less active; from eleven until half-past two. In point of merit, the speeches were above the average standard, admirably adapted to the stump, and would have made durable and profitable reputation for either of the orators at a big barbacue just before election.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY.

The convention assembled at the usual hour. Prayer by the Roy. B. Burt n (colored). The roll was called and journal read.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions reported a series of sections for incorporation in the constitution. Most of the provisions have been published before, and we shall only refer to them when they come un for consirefer to them when they come up for consi-

The debate was resumed on the report of the Committee on Petitions, recommending a petition to Congress for a loan of one million of

dollars.

Mr. N. G. Parker was entitled to the floor, Clear Sides 134c.; Lard held at 14 a144c.

Augusta, February 17.—The Cotton market advanced 2c.; sales 1840 bales; receipts 930 bales; Middling 22c.

Savannah, February 17.—Cotton active and very much excited, prices advanced; Middlings

Mr. N. G. Parker was entitled to the hoof, and made a long, earnest and forcible speech in opposition to the report. He reviewed the arguments of the several speakers on Friday and Saturday, and argued that the petition, if sent to Congress, would weaken the cause of Republicanism, and damage the interests of the P. H. Chamberlain respected exceeding— Mr. D. H. Chamberlain regretted, exceeding-Mr. D. H. Chamber and regreted, exceedingly, to observe the exhibition of acrimory and use of personalities in debate, especially upon a subject which should unite every man in the convention—namely, that of relief. He was opposed to repudiation, and to every measure which looked that way, but when a question of which looked that way, but was a question of pure relief to the people, irrospective of race or color, came up, he was compelled to give it his hearty support. He claimed that the freedmen of the South were entitled to some consideration as well as the whites, and if even an example of success could be afforded as the result of this application to Congress, it would strengthen the cause of reconstruction more

result of the cause of reconstruction more than any other measure that could be adopted.

R. H. Cain, the mover of the original resolution and petition, spoke at length, and made an argument which evidently told with effect on the members of the convention. He denied that he was influenced by motives of a personal character, or that his design was to deceive. On the contrary, he felt satisfied that if the petition should be favorably received by Congress, the result would be to supply 125,000 people with homes, and relieve the Freedmen's Bureau from the present necessity of supplying the wants of a vast number of the penniless and needy. He was unqualifiedly opposed to the taxation of lands for the purpose of forcing them into market; but, at the same time believed it would be a mercy to the large forcing them into market; but, at the same time believed it would be a mercy to the large landholders if they could be relieved from a portion of their possessions and receive in lien therefor greenbacks, which would enable them to embark in other pursuits.

F. J. Moses, Jr., of Sumter, followed, and wade the best and most reasonable speech that

made the best and most reasonable speech that has been delivered in favor of the petition. He claimed that to bestow relief up in the He claimed that to bestow relief up in the freedpeople was a part of the theory of reconstruction, and, consequently part of the business of the convention; that the freedpeople were entitled to consideration from the fact that during the war they had behaved in the most exemplary manner while their masters were absent in the field, and since the war had exhibited a degree of rationer and decilibration. were absent in the new, and since the war had exhibited a degree of patience and docility which entitled them to consideratio. As a reward for this quiescence they should be supplied with the means of self-sustenance, and he was in favor of any system, except that of robbery, which would secure to every head of a family the opportunity of making his delia family the opportunity of making his daily bread. His chief objection to the report of the committee was that instead of recommending one million of dollars it did not call for five or ten millions. The money would not come out of the porkets of the tax-payers hereafter. It was already in the possession of the Freedman's Bureau, and could readily be devoted to
the purpose in view. Every man in the convention who did not vote in favor of the proposition would be held to a strict accountability.
He would be obliged to stand up in the presence of his constituents and declare why
he had proved recreant to the pledges
made to them before coming to the convention, and for one he would accept no made to them before coming to the conven-tion, and for one he would accept no such issue. A part of his duty in that body consisted in supporting measures of relief, and no threats of consequences, public or private, could make him swerve from his purpose. The gontleman from Barnwell (Mr. Leslie) would no doubt refer to his past record. He desired to confess that as an officer of the State he had raised the flag of Sou h Carolina over the di-lapidated walls of Fort Sumter in 1851, but antecedents were not to be remembered against a man in these times. As a member of the Republican party his eyes we're now torward and not to the rear, and as a Republican he had no other wish than the reconstruction of had no other wish than the reconstruction of the State on such principles as would give equal and exact justice to all men.

Mr. B. F. Whittemore, of Darlington, closed

the debate. He said he was in favor of the spirit of the pet tion, desired as much as any man to see relief afforded, and differed from others only as to the means by which the benefit was to be secured. Ho wished before acting upon the subject that the convention would endeavor to ascertain if even a larger amount han a million of dollars could not be obtained. and to this end suggested the following resolu-

R solved, That the President of the Convention be authorized to telegraph to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and request them to present before their respective branches the great need of our people, and their homeless and landless condition, with the view of securing an early condition, with the view of securing an early expression from the government as to whether a petition signed by every member of this convention would be productive of a loan from the national treasury, to enable her large tarming oppulation to acquire land, and if so, how large an amount should be petitioned for.

Mr. Whittemore said that he believed the adoption of this resolution would cover all the differences of opinion existing on the floor, and would also satisfy them as to the probability of

would also satisfy them as to the probability of any action in the premises by Congress.

The resolution was not agreed to.

The previous question was now called for and sustained, and, the main question being put, the report of the committee was adopted with only about six or seven dissenting vales. with only about six or seven dissenting voices. It being the hour of adjournment, the con-vention then dissolved.

REVIVAL OF SHIPBUILDING .- Among recent signs of improvement is a disposition animg Eastern shipbuilders to resume business. The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald says there are indications of a revival of the shipping inter-est in that city. Several contracts for building have recently been made. A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says that a large number of the Bath ship-builders are making ar-rangements for building in the Spring, should prospects warrant. A large number of frames

COMPOSITION OF THE CONVENTI NS .- Dr Virinia 25 out of 105 delegates to the constitutional convention, or less than one-fourth, are colored men. In North Carolina 13 out of 120 colored men. In North Carolina 13 out of 120 delegates, or less than one nivel, are colored. In Mississippi 12 out of 128. In Louisiana the blacks have a majority of 10. In Florida 20 out of 80 are colored, in Georgia 15 out of 195, or less than one-cloventh, are colored. In Alabama 18 are colored, about one-fifth of the bama is are colored, about one-afth of the whole body. In Arkansas 5 out of 78 arc colored. In South Carolina the two races are about equal in the convention. In Texas the delegates have not yet been chosen.

Russia has established a military school at Orenburg, capable of accommodating two hundred pupils, the ee-fitths of whom will be sons of Tartar chiefs. HOW THE PRESIDENT TALKS.

WHAT HE THINES OF THE LAST EFFORT AT IM-PEACHMENT-HIS OPINION OF GENERAL GRANT -BEMARKS ON THE FINANCES AND THE CON-DITION OF THE COUNTRY-THE CHANCES OF THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, &C.

"Mack," the clever Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, had another "talk" with the President on the 10th inst. the substance of which he reports as follows:

IMPEACHMENT. "They're after you again, Mr. President with an impeachment, said I.

"So I hear," be said, "but I can't get at the point they're trying to make against me this time; though, for that matter, I haven't taken much trouble to find out."

I explained to him then what I understoo to be the charges under consideration in the Reconstruction commi tee: First, his order to General Grant not to regard Stanton's order unless he knew they came from the Executive; and second, what was termed a conspiracy on his part to resist the execution of the Tenure nis part to resist the execution of the feather of Office act, by arranging with General Grant that he (Grant) should resign the secretary-ship ad interim of the War Department in time for him (Johnson) to put in some man who would refuse to relinquish his portfolio at the bidding of the Senate, in order to test the validity of the Tenure of Office act before the Supreme Court

lidity of the Tenure of Office act before the Supreme Court.
"Is that all?" said the President.
"Yes, sir; and I understand that Bingham and other Republicans on the committee think it quite enough to turn you out of office."
"Well, now," said the President, "as to the order about Stanton, I didn't suppose there was a man in Congress who is not aware that I have a perfect right to do what that order directs, without making any order at all. Mr. Stanton's orders are of no more force than yours, except upon the presumption that they come direct from me; and I have a perfect right to communicate with General Grant direct. right to communicate with General Grant di-rect, without availing myself of Mr. Stanton, who in such matters is a more clerk for the who in such matters is a mere clerk for the transmission of orders. As to the charge of conspiracy, it only shows how badly they are off for something to quarrel about. In the first place, if I wanted to do what they make out to be a conspiracy, I could have done it without a conspiracy with Grant or anybody else. I could have removed Grant as Secretary ad interim in time to have put in some man who would test the law. And if I had taker such a course there would be no crime about it, unless it be a crime to appeal to a remedy provided by the constitution for the settlement of disputes between the legislative and executive departments constitution for the settlement of disputes between the legislative and executive departments
of the government. What else is the Supreme
Court for but to settle such controversies? And
has the executive no rights, and no opinions;
nothing but blind obedience to the legislative
department? If such was the intention of the
framers of the government, they wouldn't have
created a Supreme Court, for it could be of no
use. But it was intended as the final arbiter
in all such controversies, and when it determines a question, its decision is binding as
much as the constitution itself."
"Do they seem to be very rabid about im-

"Do they seem to be very rabid about im-peachment this time—worse than they were before?" inquired the President. "I think the thing is a little stronger than it

was," I replied. "They are getting desperate, and they want to put you out, so as to put Ben Wade in and get control of the Federal patronage for the next Presidential election. Be age for the next Presidential election. Besides, may be they want to disqualify you as a
candidate against them, for Boutwell and
others among them say you will be their most
formidable opponent in the next canvass."

"I don't know about that," said the President, laughing. "But I hope they'll find
somebody formidable enough to beat them. I
don't think they expect to do anything with
the impeachment, unless a few of them may be

don't think they expect to do anything with
the impeachment, unless a few of them may be
operating in the gold market."
I replied that previous experience in gold
speculation on impeachment probabilities was
not encouraging. Several gentlemen had gone
into it in the hope of a rise which never came,
and the result had been rather disastrous than
otherwise. Nothing short of actual conviction otherwise. Nothing short of actual conviction by the Senate would create rise enough to make it may to buy on a margin. "Welt," said the by the Senate would create rise enough to make it has to buy on a margin. "Well," said the President, "let them go ahead. When they bring in the charges I'lt try to answer them; that's all;" and he laughed as if he didn't believe the charges would ever come.

GENERAL GRANT AS A GAY DECEIVER. Mr. Johnson referred to that part of General Grant's correspondence in which the General isks him to reduce to writing the order given to him verbally to disregard any order received

At this point the President produced a letter from General Sherman, dated Saturday evening January 18th. Sherman says it was the intention of himself and Grant to call on Stanmeenton or imiser and create to call on Stat-ton on the following Monday, to reques him, for the good of the country, to resign the o-tice of Secretary of War; but that he learns Grant must go to Richmond, and he to An-napolis, so that they can't call on Stanton on Monday, but will do so it some other time, and insist that he shall resign. Then Sherman and insist that he shall resign. Then Sherman goes on to say that if Stanton won't resign it will be time enough to look to "ulterior con

"Now," said the President, "these ulterior considerations were nothing else than the suggestions of Grant himself, that Stanton should be treated as a mere clerk, and confined strictly to the execution of the duties imposed upon him by the letter of the law. And yet, after having suggested this, and urged it upon me, he writes me a letter asking me to reduce my 'verbal order' to writing. It was his own 'ver-bal order,' not mine. Yet he makes it appear from his letter that the first intimation came from his letter that the first intimation came from me, and that he nover said a word about it until I had spoken of it. That's a fair specimen of the way he has been acting all along. This whole matter is not the first or the only time he has played that part. It's only one of a great many instances in which he has grossly deceived me. I got a dispatch one day from deceived me. I got a dispatch one day from Georgia, telling me that Meade and Jonkins had been in consultation, and that it was proba-lle that Meade would remove Jenkins. I sent the that Meade would remove Jenkins. I sent for General Grant, and he came over. I showed him the dispatch, and told him I would not like Jenkins to be removed until I could hear something more about the matter. He assured me that he would see to it that Jenkins was not removed. I thought this was enough; but judge of my surprise when the next day Hearned that Jenkins was removed. I don't believe Grant interfered at all, though he distinctly promised me he would. That's the kind of game he has been playing all along."

GENERAL GRANT ON A "WHITE MAN'S GOVERN-

Just here a little question of veracity occurred to my mind, which I thought it well enough to settle. It was this: Some time in the early part of the winter a paragraph appear d in the Commercial's Washington correspondence, to the effect that Colonel Hillyer, formerly f General aran's staff, had told a member of the Judiciary Committee that he once was present at a conversation between General Grant and the President, in which the former took strong ground in favor of a white MENT. General Grant and the President, in which the tormer took strong ground in favor of a white man's government and against negro suffrage, saying that this government was made for write men, and none others should have a voice in it, and striking his fist on an adjacent table to show that he meant what he said. When this paragraph appeared it was extensively copied, and about as extensively denied, especially by that large class of newspapers and "Grant men," who, having no means of ascertaining whether it was true or false, felt all the more sure that it was faise, and denounced it as one of "Mack's" malicious fabrications. being got out in Virginia. Even a faint spect of additions to our mercantile ma-

I called the President's attention to this subject-asked him if he remembered any such conversation with Grant, and if so, whether that the substance of them was what I had stated, and they were strongly against negro suffrage, which, about that time, it was represented to introduce the substance of them was what I had stated, and they were strongly against negro suffrage, which, about that time, it was represented to introduce into the District of Coproposed to introduce into the District of Co-imbia. Among ther things Grant said was, that the negroes didn't know enough to vote, that the negroes didn't know enough to vote, and that they would vote just as their employ-ers wanted them to. He illustrated by saying that he had a number or negro servants in his house, and that to let them vote would be simply to give him (Grant) so many additional votes, for they would vote just as he told them. He was quite vehement at the time in

his denunciations of the Radical policy of negro suffrage.

The above, I think, settles the question of veracity as to Grant being a white man's gov-ernment man. It is pretty well authenticated

GRANT'S POLITICS.

The above naturally suggested an inquiry as to whether the President did not understand Grant to be on his side all along, until quite recently, and whether there was any tangible reson for the General's change of front. "Of course, I understood him to be with me all along, because I had his word for it," said the President. "He went down South and President. "He went down South, and came back more for me than I was for myself. He wrote a report that encouraged me more than anything else had done, to persevere in the anything else had done, to persevere in the effort to get the Southern States back into the Union, as I had started out. He called on me frequently for a long time after the controversy between me and Congress had commenced, and if he meant anything by what he said, he was my friend and supporter. He never talked politics very much, because General Grant always pretended he didn't know anything about it; but he didn't seem to regard reconstruction as a political question. He suddenly turned up as a Radical candidate for the Presidency; and that was the first I knew of his opposition to me."

The subject of finances was next brought up. The President seemed to have given a great deal of attention to the subject, and to have very strong convictions on it. He thought the common sense view of the matter was bethave very strong convictions on it. He thought the common sense view of the matter was better than any of the fine spun theories to which the country is so often treated, and which only confused, without enlightening anybody. "The fact is," said he, "that before the war there were three thousand nillion dollars worth of property in slaves at the South, distributed so as to create an aristocracy, which controlled the South, and through the South, the country. The war destroyed both the property and the aristocracy. But now we find that the property only disappeared from the South to appear in the North in another shape, and to create an aristocracy and a political power in the shape of bondholders, more destructive of the government than the slave-holding aristhe government than the slave-holding aris-tocracy was, because a continued burden upon it—drawing upon the resources of the country to support it, and adding not one cent to the productive interests. The three thousand millions of slave property, while it was an evil, was at the same time a good, for it increased the productive resources of the nation. But now we find the four millions of negroes a charge upon the country, instead of a benefit to it, and the three thousand millions of dolto it, and the three thousand millions of dol-lars which they used to represent has taken the shape of a heavy burden upon the tax-payers, drawing from them all they can rake and scrape to pay a larger rate of interest than can be got out of any other investment. I asked the President what remedy he would propose for what he considered so great an evil. Would the Western Democratic theory of an illimitable issue of greeneacks do? "No." he

illimitable issue of greenoacks do? "No," he replied, "that would only increase the evil, instead of diminishing it or remedying it. To issue more money might make easy times for a while, but they wouldn't last long. There could be no true prosperity derived from such a course. Then what do you think would bring about

the desired result?"
"Why, the first thing is to release the South from her present condition, an . let the people of those ton States have a chance to recover from the effects of the war, to engage in business, and to offer opportunities for absorbing some of the surplus capital which is now invested in Government bonds. Let them have a chance, and they'll go to work with a will, and do their full share. Then coduce the expenses of the government—reduce the army and the navy t a peace basis, collect the revenue, and take up these bonds as fast as possible. Suppose we issue a hundred millions, or a thousand millions of greenbacks, how much better are wood than we were before? The debt is still before us, and must be paid. No advantage is gained, but a great evil is done to the laboring interests of the country in the inflation of prices, which larboring men will feel only as it operates against them in making their wages represent less than they did be-

From the above the reader can judge that any attempt made by Congress this winter to inflate the currency, or, as General Schenck says, "to make times easy" for the next cam-paign, will be promptly vetoed by the Presi-dent.

The subject of the next Presidency came up in the course of the conversation. Mr. John-son was non-committal, but inquisitive as to to him verbally to disregard any order received from Stanton, unless he knew it to emanate from the Executive. "Here," said he, "General Grant asserts that I had given him such a verbal order. I nover did anything of the kind. It was he himself who first suggested the latter of the that I could take such a course as to reduce Stanion to a mere clerk; and it was this suggestion from him, and not any versal order from ne, that first brought the subject up in that light."

popularity among the Ohio Democrats, and that it did not extend much beyond where he was personally known to the people; but that Wash McLean was running him "very strong," and that Wash was a power in the Democracy of the West, as was manifested by his slaughand that wash was a power in the Democracy of the West, as was manifested by his slaughter of Vallandigham. "Welt," said the President, "if the idea is to run Pendleton oxclusively on the financial theory, it will prove a mistake. Reconstruction is the paramount issue, and cannot be absorbed or swallowed up by any other. The radical policy of Congress is an attempt to change the form of our government it and the paramount is not construct allowables. If ernment, if not to everturn it altogether. If that succeeds, it makes very little difference what becomes of the anances, for they will go with the rest, and there will be nothing left anywhere." He did not think the result in the Eighth District looked well for Pendleton. He spoke of McClellan, and asked me how l

thought he'd run. I replied that McClellau seemed to have some strength in the East, but I did'nt think it would prove very strong in the National Convention. The last campaign the National Convention. The last campaign took all the music out of McClellan's name. In conclusion, on this topic, I told the President there were a great many Democrats, and a great many who used to act with the Republicans, who considered him the strongest and most available candidate to oppose the Radicals with. He didn't know about that—but he believed it to be quite possible to find a man who would carry the North against the Radicals.

MACK.

A SHART CORRESPONDENCE,-The firm of August Belmont & Co., of New York, in behalf of the Rothschilds, lately sent a lot of Pennsylvania State stocks to the State Treasurer for redemption, and asked payment in gold. Mr. Kemble, the Treasurer, replied, declining to pay in gold, and concluded his letter as follows:

Co. had many liabilities out when the legal-tender act was passed, which became due after gold had risen to a promium of eighty. I have not yet heard of their conscience compelling them to pay in gold instead of the legal-tender We are willing to give you the pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood."

Whereupon Mr. Belmont responds, and after reterring to the connection of the Rothschilds with the the Pennsylvania indebtedness, he "August Belmont & Co. have never declined

to meet any demand for the payment in coin of any liability contracted by them in coin, before or since the legal-te ider act." And then he adds, for the especial benefit of

the late Treasurer: "I take this opportunity to express my re gret that the State of Pennsylvania should have for its treasurer a person who could so far disgrace the State he assumes to represent, and forget the dignity of the office he holds, as to reply to a civil business communication in a manner which must raise the blush of shame on the cheek of every citizen of that great and ored State.

The Philadelphia Ledger, referring to this

cerrespondence, remarks:

"When it is remembered that the Roths-childs are l'ebrews, and that Mr. Belmont himselt is understood to be of the same origin, the sentence paraphrased from Shylock, "We are willing to give you the pound of flesh, but not one drop of Christian blood," is wantonly and seandatously insulting. In using such language, Mr. Kemble grossly mis-represents the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and her peptaks for them. He will be fortunate if he does not live to repent bitterly that he, as an officer of the State of Pennsylvania, ever wrote or sent so scurrious an epistle."

Tranqualize the nervons system. Refresh and invigorate the weak. Mitigate the pangs of Rheumatigare the state of Rheumatigare the state of Rheumatigare. Neutralize acid in the stomach. Cleanse and tone the bowels. Assist the falling appetite. Cure the heartburn. or sent so scurrilous an epistle. -French statistics show that during the past

thirty years more than ten thousand people were struck by lightning in that country. Science has not yet discovered the means of preventing such casualties.

Married.

McCORMACK.—ARIMAN.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. C. P. GLEEDEN, HENRY J. McCORMACK and Miss M. GEORGIE, third daughter of JOHN ARIMAN, all of this city.

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATIAN are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger'n South Wharf. Goods remainin on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owner's risk and expense JAMES ADGER & CO. February 18

IN EQUITY.-CHARLESTON-WES. COTT vs. WESCOTT.-Under the Decree filed in this case on the 10th January, 1868, the creditors of the late G. W. WESCOTT are called upon to come in and prove their demands before the undersigned on or before the First of July, 1868, or be debarred from all benefit of the decree to be made in this case. JAMES TUPPER.

89 IN EQUATY-MAGILL VS. EARNEST .-Pursuant to the decree of Chancellor CARROLL, filed on the 6th February, 1868, the creditors of the late JNO. B. EAE NEST are hereby called upon to come in and prove their demands before me, on or before the 15th day of Harch, 1868, or be debarred from all JAMES TUPPER.

Master in Equity. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES-SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT

-IN BANKKULTCY-IN THE MATTER OF ISAAC D. WHITE, A BANKBUPT-PETITION FOR DIS CHARGE.—On reading the petition in this case, on this 5th day of l'ebruary, 1868, it is hereby ordered that a hearing te had at Charleston, on the 26th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., and that notice be published that all creditors, who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may ap pear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not

By the Court, this 6th February, 1868. DANIEL HOBLBECK. C. D. C. U. S. for South Carolina.

February 11 BY IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES-SOUTH CAROLINA DISTRICT.

-IN BANKRUSTCY .- IN THE MATTER OF WIL-LIAM MATHII SSEN, COPARTNER OF THE LATE FIRM OF MATHIESSEN, O'HARA & CO., A BANK-RUPT .- PETITION FOR DISCHARGE .- On reading the petition in this case, on the 20th January, 1868, it is hereby Ordered: That a hearing be had at Charleston on the 26th of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and that notice be published that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. By the Court. DANIEL HORLBECK.

Clerk of United States District Court, February 4

BEARIN MIND. - WHEN DISEASE HAS fermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be imr diately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitfu source of the breaking down of the constitution, and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies HOSTETTERS STOMACH BUITERS have been found unsurpassed. By acting dire: ily upon the digestive organs, they re-move the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of by persons of a delicate temper ament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient ands his strength incressing, and his general health improved. Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied

on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility attendant upon sedentary habits. The generality of Bitters are so disagreeable to the taste that they are objectionable to a weak stomach. This is not the case with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which will be found mid and extremely pleasant. Balsami plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it soothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced con sining no fusil oil, or any other deleterious element. The most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters, and pronounce them harmless. This is ecientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the onear vegetable rouse and alterative of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspensia, Billiousness, Nervous Complaints, onic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infailible as anything in this fallible world can be February 17

FOF RESTORING STRENGTH AND ppetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANENIN's HEPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed For sale by all druggists.

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.-AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure neans of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Ass: ciation, Philadelphia, Pa.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. -PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONs and all inds of GOLD AND SILVER.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

No. 16 Wall street, New York. AF NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS

comy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermaterrhosa loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sove reign curs in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price.
Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW September 19

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and eaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 14

A CARD. WHAT IS TARRANT'S EF-FERVESCENT SELTZEP APERIENT and what are its effects? These are questions which the great American public has a right to ask, and it has also right to expect a candid and satisfactory reply. The preparation is a mild and gentle saline cathartic, alterative and tonic and is most carefully prepared in the form of a snow white powder, containing all the wonderful medical properties of the far-famed Selfzer Springs of Germany.

Of its effects we would say that those who have

tested the preparation are the best judges, and they declare over their own signatures, that the preparation will promptly relieve indigestion. Regulate the flow of the bile. Cure every specie of headache. Tranquilize the nervons system. Refresh and in-

If you are a sufferer give this remedy one trial, and it will convince you of the above facts. Sold by all Druggists. TARRANT & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, New York.

Special Motices.

THE TIME HAS NOW COME WHEN the celebrated and wonder-working PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER, which is so popular all through the Southern States, can be obtained at Whole and Retail, of the principal Druggists in South Caro DOWIE & MOISE, lina.

Wholesale Agents, Charleston, S. C. February 11

HOW TO POISON CHILDREN .- GET nember, "the sins of the father are visited upon the

its ingredients, is COMSTOC 'S BATIONAL FOOD. It is used by the best physicians. February 11

children unto the fourth generation".) A substitute

for healthy Breast-milk, containing, by analysis, all

AS A YOUNG LADY BETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby con plexion of almost marble smoothess, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, an considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toiler. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its mbination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also hearing, cleansing and beautifying the akin and omplexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price

W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. March 30

\$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP for Chiloren Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation-will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your-selves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR

can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine-Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW,"

We have put up and sold this article for years, and

after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTBING SYBUP,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PEREINS" OR

the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cents per bottle. Offices-No. 215 Fulton-street, New York; No. 205

High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Faulstreet, Montreal, Canada. DOWIE & MOISE, Agents, August 27

tuthsomo Charleston, S. C. Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE A1 SHIP "CALCUTTA," J. G. Moses Master, having part of cargo engaged will have dispatch.
For Freight engagements apply to PATTERISON & STOCK,

February 13 South Atlantic Wharf. VESSELS WANTED. GOOD RATES AND QUICK DISPATCH GIVEN. GIVEN. Apply to RISLEY & CREIGHION, Shipping and Commission Merchants, Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

THE YACHT ELEANOR IS NOW PREPARED TO CONVEY PAS-SENGERS to all points of interest around the harbor. To leave Government Dock at 10 o'clock, A. M., and S.P. M., visiting Fort Sumter and Morris Island.

For Pleasure or Maroon Parties arrangements will be made with CAPTAIN on board.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK. THE ELEGANT SIDE WHERL
STEAMSHIP CHAMPION,
LOCKWOOD, Commander, will leave

LOCKWOOD, Commander, will leave Adger's South Wharf, for the ove port on Wednesday, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock . M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES ADGER & Co.,
Corner East Bay and Adger's south Wharf,
February 17
3
Up Stairs.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR EVERY SATURDAY. THE STEAMSHIP MATANZAS. Captain RYDEs, will leave Vanderhorst's Whirf, on Sats day,
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Bills Lading must positively be presented by 16
velock of that day.
For Freight or Passage apply to
February 17

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PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,
Captein SHACKFORD, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf, Thursday,
February 20, at 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Ag nts, February 17 North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR BALTIMORE. THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP FAL' ON, E. C. LEED, Commander, will sail for the above port on Wed-

will sail for the above port on Wednesday Afternoon, 19th instant, at 3% o'clock, irom Pier No. 1 L nion Wharves.

Through bills lading signed to Philadelphia, New York or Boston.

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THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAR STRAM-PACKET LINE SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BRAU-FORT AND BILTON BEAD-WEEKLY

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ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAM-ERS will leave Charleston every Monday and Thursday Night at 12 o'clock; and Savannah every Wednesday and Saturday Morn-ing, at 7 o'clock, touching at Plutton on Mora-day, trip from Charles. , and Wednesday, trip from Savannah.

All Way Freight, also Bluftton Wharfage, must be

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf. January 18 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE,

AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S STEAMERS DI TATOR AND OVER! Tresday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'cliex, for above places, and Sava nah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, safts Treesday Evening.

Tuesday Evening.
Ste mer Clly POINT, Capt. S. Adeins, sails Friday Eveni-g.
For Freight or Passage apply on beard or at office
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December 3