CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [PER ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE IRISH REFORM BILL-GOVERNMENT CONTROL

OF THE TELEGRAPH-THE MARKETS. LONDON, February 18,-The government will submit the Irish Reform bill on the 9th of

They will also purchase and assume the management of the telegraph lines.

BERLIN, February 18 .- Bismarck propose the establishment at each German port of a Board of Medical Examinors for the protection of emigrants to America and elsewhere.

ARTWERP, February 18 .- The losses sustained by fire at the Petroleum docks on Saturday fall almost exclusively on the Dutch and Belgian Insurance Companies. LONDON, February 18-Evening .-- Consols

924; Bonds 713. LONDON, February 18-Afternoon.-Consols

924. Other securities unchanged. LIVERPOOL, February 17 .- Turpentine advanced to 34s. Common Rosin 6s. 6d.; Medium

Noon.-Cotton firm. Sales 16,000 bales. Afternoon.-Cotton buoyant; sales 20,000 bales; Uplands 9} to 9dd.; Orleans 9} to 9dd.; Uplands to arrive 91d. Bacon 39s. Commor

Rosin 7s. 6d. LIVERPOOL, February 18-Evening .- Cotton closed active and higher; Uplands 91d.; Orleans 93d. Sales 20,000 bales. Manchester advices favorable.

Paris, February 18.—Bourse firm. Rentes

Our Washington Dispatches. THE NEW RENTUCKY SENATO 1-BREVET GENERAL

SHERMAN STILL IN THE FIELD-ARKANSAS CON-STITUTION—CABINET MEETING, &C., &C. WASHINGTON, February 18 .- The Kentucky

Legislature elects Guthrie's successor to-day. Dr. N. Green, prominent in telegraphic matters, is among the favorite candidates. It was understood up to a late hour last

evening that the President had received no communication from General Sherman in regard to his nomination as Brevet General or his assignment to the Department of the At-

Arkansas votes upon the new constitution for five days, commencing March 15th.

The delegation from the City Council will tomorrow personally present to President Johnson their official endorsement.

A full Cabinet meeting was held to-day, Stanton excepted.

Revenue to-day \$233,000. Thomas C. McCreery succeds Guthrie in the

Congressional News.

SHERMAN'S BREVET DISAPPROVED-APPROPRIA-TIONS CUBTAILED-THE ARMY EEDUCED-NA-TIONAL BANK BILL—RELIEF FOR FENIANS—OLD

WASHINGTON, February 18 .- IN THE SENATE the Military Committee passed a resolution respectfully returning Sherman's brevet nomination, with a disapproval of the proposed

A joint resolution was introduced to print the medical and surgical history of the rebel-

The House resolution, reducing the ex penses of the War Department, was passed. A bill for the gradual reduction of the army, and the abolishment of useless grades therein,

was passed. The consideration of Senator Thomas' case was taken up and discussed to adjournment.

amendatory of the National Bank law, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and and Currency. It provides among other things that every stockholder may vote according to the number of shares he may hold in the following proportions: For one share, one vote; for every two additional shares, one vote more; but no stockholder shall have more than twenty votes. Absent stockholders may vote by proxy, but no salaried officer of a bank shall vote by proxy. No officer shall as proxy cast more than ten votes, and no person as proxy cast more than fifty votes.

A resolution was passed appropriating \$50,000 to be expended by the Secretary of State to relieve and bring home American citizens from abroad who were arrested and subsequently re-

The President was called on for a report relative to a ship canal around the Ohio Falls at

A bill was passed increasing the pensions of the Revolution and war of 1812. It appropriates \$2,000,000.

The House went into Committee of the Whole and then adjourned.

The Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, February 18 .- The Reconstruction Committee have agreed to report a resolution allowing Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, to take his seat without taking the "iron-clad"

Mr. Brooks moved to extend the same privilege to John Young Brown, but it was rejected; only Brooks and Beck voting affirmatively.

The bill removing political disabilities will not be reported immediately. Mr. Stevens favored further investigation.

Mr. Stevens was authorized to report his bill dividing Texas into four or more States. Discussion developed the fact that Stevens and other Radical members of the committee are opposed to Sherman's bill for the admission of Alabama.

The Reconstruction Conventions.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, February 18 .- The convention was engaged to-day on the oyster tax. During the debate one delegate called another a d--d scoundrel. The Republican State Committee meet to-day. A nominating caucus will be held immediately after the adjournment, and the following names are spoken of for the governorship: Hankhurst, of Alexandria; Rives, of Albemarle; Rye, of Shenandoah; and Thomas,

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., February 18 .-- A clause in the report of the Legislative Committee, referring to the abolishments of charters, was stricken out, after discussion. Fifteen thousand dollars will be paid to the convention to-morrow. All institutions of learning and manufacturers have been exempted from taxation. It has been provided that a majority, instead of twothirds of the legislature, shall hereafter decide all questions.

Hon. Ben Hill will speak here on Saturday. Dr. Miller has been petitioned to reply to him. ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, February 18 .- Official returns from forty-two counties have been received at District Headquarters, but, under an order from General Meade, publication of them is

The whole vote of the State on the question of ratification, it is estimated from partial returns, will be about 72,000. The white vote will be less than 3000.

FLORIDA

'I ALLAHASSEE, February 28 .- The convention to-day was reorganized on the basis proposed by General Meade. Both factions met in harmony, and the same officers were re-elected. General Meade and Colonel Sprague were present, and the latter ured equal rights to all men and classes, as the basis of the constitution. The convention will take up the constitution as thus far adopted by the majority and readopt the same.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM TUG-DESTITUTION IN CONNECTICUT-THE MISSISSIPPI CLEAR, &C. New York, February 18 .- The tug James A. Wright exploded to-day. Four persons were burned to death, including her captain, Silas

HARTFORD, CONN., February 18 .- Much distress prevails here. Soup houses have been opened, but the means thus far are inadequate to full relief. Sr. Louis, February 18.—The ice has broken,

and the river is clear for several miles above and below the city. No damage done to the shipping.

Market Reports.

New York, February 18 .- Noon. -- Sterling 93. Gold 41. Old bonds 111]. Cotton firmer, at 23sc. Turpentine quiet at 65c. Rosin, no

change. Evening .- Cotton active; fully 1c. better; sales 12,000 bales, at 23 a24c. Flour dull; medium and good grades in favor of buyers. Wheat unchanged. Corn dull and scarcely so firm; mixed New Orleans \$1 24; Tennessee \$1 20a1 23; Southern white \$1 22a1 28; yellow \$1 32. Oats active. Pork firmer, at \$24 for new; old \$22 75. Lard firmer, at 14a15c. Naval Stores unchanged. Freights steady. Financial-Money quiet. Gold irregular; closed at 40%. Sterling 9%. Government securities

WILMINGTON, February 18.—Turpentine buoyant at 60. Rosin advanced; strained \$2 30; No. 2 at \$2 60; No. 1 at \$3 50a3 624. Cotton firm at 22. Tar firm at \$2 35.

Sr. Louis, February 18.—Flour steady and in demand; Superfine \$7 to \$7 25. Corn \$1 85a 1 86. Pork \$22 50a23. Shoulders 9 to 10; Clear Sides 414 212

Sides 14; to 134.

CINCINNATI, February 18.—Flour quiet. Corn dull at 79 to 80. Pork advanced to \$23 25a2350; held at \$24. Bacon active; Shoulders 104; Clear Sides 134. Lard 13c.

AUGUSTA, February 18.—Market firm; sales 12,000 bales. Receipts, 1080 bales. Middilings 22.

SAVANNAH, February 18.—Cotton opened active and advanced, but closed firm and excited; Middlings 22½a23; sales 3611 bales. Receipts, 4416 bales.

Things in Washington.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE CABINET EXPECTED

The Washington correspondent of the New Since the death of impeachment, and the removal of a pressure which weighed against the President's intended action so long, his friends warmly urge upon and expect from him some early and decisive attempt to rid himself of early and decisive attempt to rid himself of the open and covert enemies in his executive household. The removal of the so-called Secretary Stanton at once, and the appoint-ment in his stead ad interim of some other member of the Cabinet until action can be had by the Senate upon the nomination of a new Secretary in fact, is the first move which it is thought the President might fitly and lawfully make. At any rate, such a removal and ap joint-ment would render it possible for the President to operate through the new appointee until his right to remove an obnoxious Cabi-net Minister could be judicially decid-ed. If Mr. Stanton should refuse to vawas taken up and discussed to adjournment.

The Financial Committee reported adversely on the House Bill regulating deposits of public in the House Mr. Butler introduced a bill the House Mr. Butler introduced a bill the President's power to remove him it. dent, and the Senate should refuse to recog-nize the President's power to remove him, it might be necessary for Mr. Stanton, too, to test his right to re-enter office before the pro-per court. As an order from Mr. Johnson re-moving Stanton would be, according to the belief of those who urge that it should be issu-ed, perfectly just and lawful, and as the issu-nced not involve anything but a peaceful judi-cial spinel on cither side, there is considerable cial appeal on either side, there is considerable auxiety as to what conclusion, if any, was arrived at in regard to the matter, which was expected by some persons to be discussed in Cabinet meeting to-day.

> GENERAL GRANT. Grant has placed him and Commander-in-Chief, which position he feebly tries to explain his way out of in his last letter is also mentioned here as cause for his immediate arrest and trial by court-mar-THE PROLISH MISSION.

THE ADMISSION OF ALABAMA.

The correspondent of the Boston Post says

in regard to Bingham's bill: A bill for the immediate, admission of Alabama had been carefully prepared and was to have been offered to-day in the House by Mr. Bingham; but his party friends persuaded him to suspend action on the ground that General Grant had notified them of the probability that General Meade would extend the election that General Meade would extend the election in Alabama, and thus secure the ratification of the constitution. If this bill should be offered, it was thought, it might prevent the extension of the election, and it was preferable to have both chances. If the constitution be finally defeated, then the bill can be introduced; yet there is reason to believe that the bill will be introduced on Monday without awaiting the result of the election. The admission of Albama is to be followed by the admission of all the Southern States. Copies of the Alabama the Southern States. Copies of the Alabama constitution have been telegraphed for to be

DICEENS IN WASHINGTON.—I confess, says "Mack," to a serious disenchantment on the subject of Charles Dickens—not as to his skill as a writer, his charm as a reader, or his power as a dramatist, but as to his practical knowlas a dramatist, but as to his practical knowledge of human nature, and his judgment of the men with whom he comes in contact in his travels. If I had been asked a week ago who would be the last man in the world to be victimized by what, in this country, is denominated in rather undignified parlance a "dead best" I should have said unlessitatingly the beat," I should have said, unbesitatingly, the man who, commencing with Mr. Jingle in Pickwick, gave the reading world such a succession of portraits of that particular class of persons, as to warrant the belief that he could persons, as to warrant the belief that he could tell one of them at least a mile off. And judge of my surprise when I heard that Mr. Dickens, the morning after his arrival in Washington had selected as his confidential friend and chaperon to assist him in "doing the capital," a man who, in all the essential requisites of a dead beat, is without a parallel, in anything, from Sketches by Boz to our Mutual Friend—an individual who has run the whole remote of society in Washington; until he has gamut of society in Washington; until he has been taboed from all; and who is, take him for been taboed from all; and who is, take him for all in all, about as worthless a specimen of hu-man nature as God in his inscrutable wisdom has seen fit to create, or man in his unaccount-able leniency has hesitated to hang. As an il-lustration of what a brass foundry set up in the human countenance will accomplish, this incident of Mr. Dickens' visit to Washington is valuable. Cabinet Ministers, Senators, Repre-sentatives and scholars hesitated to call on the distinguished novelist, fearing lest they be re-garded as intruders upon his time, or invaders distinguished novenst, tearing lest they be regarded as intruders upon his time, or invaders of the sanctity of his leisure hours; but the person to whom I refer rushed straight upon him, captured him with protestations of his influence and importance, and became his intimate friend in less time than it takes to write this personal. "These ever thus from child. "Twas ever thus from childthis paragraph. "Twas ever thus had he had a gentleman who declined her had a hour"—a gentleman who declined her

Alabama and Reconstruction

A POWERFUL APPEAL. CONVENTION HELD BY AUTHORITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS OF CONGRESS, TO FRAME A STATE CONSTITUTION

FOR SOUTH CAROLINA. The question which disturbed the equanimity of the convention two days last week, and one

day this week, namely-whether Congress would not loan a million of dollars to the poor of the State with which to buy lands, is finally settled. Senator Wilson yesterday telegraphed to Charleston that the plan " -- racticable-in other words, that the thing couldn't be done-that Congress had its hands full in oking after Thad. Stevens, Andrew Johns m and U. S. Grant, and consequently that the freedmen had botter "lay down the tiddle and the bow" and go to work.

THE CONVENTION.

This will sadly disappoint Rev. R. H. Cain, who expected to be made the colored member of the next Congress from the District of Charleston as a reward for his services. It will disappoint the ninety odd delegates who voted aye with Cain, and beget for them a goodly share of curses for having deluded their constituents into the belief that if elected to the convention they would certainly turn South Carolina into a big garden of Eden, where every colored man would, without cost, secure his own potato patch, and every woman could dance the "juba" under her own vine and fig tree. More than all, it will satisfy both the convention and its constituency, that there are five or six men in the body who are independent enough not to yield to popular clamor, honest enough to tell the truth, and brave enough to defy demagogues and the conse-

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

TWENTY-NINTH DAY. The convention assembled at 104 o'clock.

Prayer by Rev. B. F. Randolph. A resolution was offered by N. G. Parker inviting Senator Howard, now in Richmond, to extend his visit to Charleston, and address the convention. Adopted.

The convention resumed the consideration of the legislative part of the constitution, and with little cr no debate of general interest twenty odd sections ran the guantlet of criticism, and were passed to their third reading. At the thirty-fifth section, which provides for a homestead, members braced themselves

for a fight. T. J. Robertson, of Richland, fired the first gun, and it exploded squarely in the enemy's camp. He moved the following amend-

"No homestead shall be exempt from any just debt contracted at the time of the pas-sage of this constitution."

In supporting that amendment he said that while he was willing to give a man twenty-five hundred dollars worth of property as a homestead in the future, he would never vote in favor of retrospective legislation, especially in behalf York World writes under date of the 14th inst .: of those who made the war, "bet their all on secession." did not care whose property was sacrificed, and drove men like cattle into the slanghter pen.

R. C. DeLarge hoped that the section would be adopted in its present shape. It was a measure of relief to all, was aptly framed to effect this object, and, he believed, represented fairly the disposition of the convention.

DeLarge told the truth. Then followed Langley with a specimen of Greek fire in the shape of a proposition not to exempt any property whatever from sale "for debts contracted for labor." Whipper and Cardoza rallied to the support of the right wing, when a vigorous assault was made on the centre by J. M. Rutland, who took broad constitutional grounds that such an ordinance a the one proposed was not worth the paper on which it was written. The courts would not susta n it; class legislation was involved in the measure, and the creditors would cry out "in-

justice and repudiation." C. P. Leslie met the doughty warrior from Fairfield with a whole battery of artillery, besides bringing up "horse, foot and dragoons." He said he had in his youth read a great deal of old-fashioned law, such as Kent's commentaries and the like, but this was the first time he had studied Rutland on the constitution, The insubordinate position in which General and, from present appearances, preferred to stick to first principles. He noticed that then commander-in-Chief, which position he ever the question of relief came up, the delegates from Fairfield and Richland (Rutland and Robertson), always hunted in couples. If a ship should be wrecked at sea, the pas-The chances are towaltogether in favor of General McClellan being nominated as Minister to England, in place of Charles Francis Adams, bly the first thing done by these gentlemen. on her arrival in port, would be to go on board, rush up to the group of sufferers, shivering in their night shirts on the poop deck, and say, "Look here, I want you to pay up that little debt you owe, and I want it now!" They wouldn't care for a scanty wardrobe or anything else. At least that spirit would fairly illustrate their opposition to the Homestead bill. This section proposed to leave some covering to the debtor, to afford him respite from the claims of law, to let him enjoy what little he may possess to the extent named, and then

go to work rejoicingly. At the conclusion of the remarks of Mr. Leslie, an episode occurred which shows how "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." He was speaking of the probable ratification of the constitution, should it accord with the wishes of the people; of the benefits that would accrue to them from the exhibition of a just and liberal spirit, and depicting the have made the drop of a pin audible, he was describing all these things, when he spoke incidentally of "my people in Barnwell." The words were scarcely out of his mouth, when, overcome by emotion, with face flushed and eves filled with tears, he was obliged to resume his seat, utterly unable to proceed.

From the humorous to the pathetic is but a step. The audience which but a moment before was so noisy with merriment, hushed in an instant; and although few could understand the cause for so unusual a display of feeling, it was very apparent that this species of untaught eloquence found a responsible throb in every

Strange to say, Langley did not call the dele gate from Barnwell to order, for doing something contrary to the rules of the house. He did proceed to make a speech, however, favoring his amendment, and was followed by Mr. B. F. Whittemore in opposition to the section. The hour of adjournment arrived while he was speaking, and the convention dissolved, to meet at the usual hour this morning.

on the question whether green is the na-tional color of Ireland. It has got into the English courts and will soon be before the Queen's Bench. We presume that the Fenians hood's hour"—a gentleman who declined her hood's hour may be a gentleman who declined her hood's hour may be a gentleman who declined her hood's hour—a gentleman who declined her hood's hour.

Queen's Bench. We presume that the Fenians do not so much care to wear green as to be arrayed in the color which the courts shall interdict.

PETITION OF THE WHITE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA-

The following is the petition of the white people of Alabama, signed by several hundred of her ablest men, presented to the Senate on last Thursday morning by Scnator Doolittle. It

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: The white people of Alabama send this their humble petition.

We beseech your honorable bodies to with draw yourcel es from the influence of the pas-sions and contests of the hour, and contem-plate for a brief period our miserable condition, and the yet more wretched state which is al-ready prepared for us. Surely it is only such influences that have prevented you from be-stowing upon us a single ray of beneficent re-

stowing upon us a single ray or beneficent regard.

According to the last census taken by the Federal government, the white people of Alabama largely outnumber the negro or colored population. And we think we arrogate nothing which your honotable bodies will not concede to us, when we say that nearly all of the education, intelligence and civilization of the State are found in our race. But poverty prevails throughout the land; we are beset by secret cath-bound political societies; our character and conduct are systematically misrepresented and maligned, to you and in the newspapers of the North; the intelligent and impartial administration of just laws is obstructed; industry and en erpitse are paralyzed by the fears of the white men and the expectations of the black, that Alabama will soon be delivered over to the rule of the latter; and many of our best people are, for these reasons, leaventhered. our best people are, for these reasons, leaving the homes they love, for other and strange

lands.

Before the late unhappy war the white people of the South contributed their whole just proportion of the great and good men whose acts and characters constituted the chief renown of the republic. Those of us who endeavored to withdraw the South from its partnership therein did not do so in order to make un the republic. Those of us who endeavored to withdraw the South from its partnership therein, did not do so in order to make war upon the Northern States or their institutions, but for the purpose (vain hope!) of peacefully establishing another, not unfriendly, independent confederacy, in which, under almost identical constitutions, we might be more free from discord. And however criminal, in your opinion, we may in this have been, yet neither our sins nor our sufferings have reduced us to neivilized barbarians.

our sine not our stitute as to more vilized barbarians.

On the other hand, it is well known to all who have knowledge on the subject, that while the negroes of the South may be more intelligent and of better morals than those of the ame race in any part of the world where they same race in any part of the world where they exist in equal density, yet they are in the main ignorant generally, wholly unaquainted with the principles of free governments, improvident, disinctined to work, credulous, yet suspicious, untruthful, incapable of self-restraint, and easily impelled by want, or incited by specious counsels into folly and crime. Exceptions, of course, there are, and chiefly among those who have been reared as servants in our domestic circles and in our cities. But the general character of our colored population is such as we have described. Whose fault it is general character of our colored population is such as we have described. Whose fault it is that they are so—whether ours, under whose control they have certainly become better than their brethren in their native Africa—or the fault of anybody—it is needless now to inquire. We have to deal with the incontestible fact that in the main they are unlettered and capricious barbarians, turned suddenly loose from the condition of slaves, and cager to avail themselves of freedom to indulge and gratify their desires and passions.

Are these the people in whom should be vested the high governmental functions of en-

Are these the people in whom should be vested the high governmental functions of enacting and enforcing laws, and establishing institutions to prevent crime, protect property, preserve peace and order in society, and to promote industry, enterprise and civilization here, and the power and honor of the United States? Without property, without industry, without any regard for reputation, without control over their own caprices and strong passions, and without fear of punishment under laws. by courts, and through juries which are created by and composed of themselves, and those whom they elect, how can it be otherwise than that they will, to the great injury of themselves, as well as of us and our children, bring blight, crime, ruin and birbarism on this fair land?

Of the negro population, whose numbers are many thousands less, the registered voters are over sixteen thousand more than those of the white race. And white men who hate us, and others from sordid motives co-operating with them, have by their own procurement or the procurement of others, and not by the intelligent choice of the negro voters, been elected as their delegates for the purpose, and have trained and now presented for ratification to these resistant voters a constitution of government. And white men who bate us, and iramed and now presented for ratification to those registered voters a constitution of government, all of whose best clauses are contained in our present constitution and in overy other instrument of t e kind. But these are made defusive and useless by the diabolical ingenuity of other provisions, made to disfranchise us even beyond the enactments of Congress, and to insure over us and our children and all who come among us the ascendency of the negro race. And these same designing and maliguant enemies are prepared, so soon as that constitution shall be ratified, to organizo, arm, and invest with power, under the ize, arm, and invest with power, under the ize, arm, and invest with power, unfer the terms of law, a militia, to be composed chiefly of those same negro voters, in order to perpetuate their lordship over us by the aid of bullets and bayonets. We cannot believe that the majorities of your honorable bodies intended by your enactments to effect such a reconstruction as this.

struction as this.

Will you, nearly three years after the war has ended, when the passions it kindled should have died out in the magnanimity which great success ought to inspire, suffer a whole State, full of your kindred civilized, white inhabitants, not only those who had opposed the government, but women and children and loyal men who had adhered to it, to be thus delivered to the control of the government, but women and change and sim-men was had adhered to it, to be thus deliv-ered over to the horrid rule of barbarian ne-groes? Do not compel the honorable officers and brave men of the armies of the republic to hold us down while such fetters are forged in our view and yours, and then ignominiously fastened upon us. We are compatriots of Washington and Henry and Jefferson and Madison and Marshall and the Pinckneys and Marion and Jackson and Clay and Taylor. Are there no names among these potent enough to arouse any respect for us in your legislative halls?

eagerness of the contented throngs who would make their way to the polls to deposit their votes in favor of the new constitution. In a low tone, and amid a silence which would have properly a silence which would that we are still in a state of rebellion. The that we are still in a state of rebellion. The charges are false. Ever since the war our recursts and upright judges in them have administered justice as impartially as anywhere else in the republic. And toward the negro (who aided the South as cheerfully while he was in the Confederate lines as he afterwards aided the Northern armies when and where they had seen been both from inclination. pow r), we have been, both from inclination and interest, humane and kind. The slanderers who say otherwise are of those who are seeking to enslave us by your aid. They arrogate to themselves the majesty of the Government of the United States, and call our opposition to them in their nefarious endeavors to subject us to a new and unheard of despotism distoyalty to the United States.

When our people surrendered their arms they did so absolutely and without any purthey did so absolutely and without any pur-pose of ever again employing them against the government. Upon its requirement we also emancipated our slavos, and thus reduced our-selves from wealth to poverty. Not only this, but in every negro we set free we placed over us and our families a guard for the govern-ment upon the fidelity of our allegiance. This, it was supposed, would be the extreme demand of the conquerors. Yet, although by reason of our impoverishment and the terms of the inour impoverishment and the terms of the instruments creating the war-debts of the South, it became impossible that they should over be paid, and, therefore, the demand that we should repudiate them was useless (we thought) for any other purpose than that of humihating us, that demand was made; and we submitted, not without any ish, to the enforced humilation of expressly repudiating these debts. Standing thus, stripped of arms, stripped of property, stripped even of credit and honor, and with negroes at our doors to strike us down whenever your officers shall command them to do so, who can beheve that the people of the

South contemplate anything else than submission to the United States? What higher evidence besides this could be given of the universal good faith and entireness and frankness of our surrender than the fact that, notwithstanding the great provocations of intruding political adventurers, not a single guerrilla band has evisted and here legal un against your an has existed and been kept up against your au-thority since the abdication of the Confederate authorities, under whose orders the war wa

waged.
Continue over us, if you will do so, your own rule by the sword. Send down among us honorable an l upright men of your own people, of the race to which you and we belong—and unthe race to which you and we belong—and di-gracious, contrary to wise policy and the insti-tutions of the country, and tyrannous as it will be, no hand will be raised among us to re-sist by force their authority. But do not, we implore you, abdicate your rule over us by transferring us to the blighting, brutalizing, and unnatural dominion of an alien and infe-tion race, areas which has never exhibited sufrior race, a race which has never exhibited sufficient administrative ability for the good gov-ernment of even the tribes into which it is broken up in its native seats, and which in all ages has itself turnished slaves for all the

The Grant-Hancock Correspondence.

THE REMOVAL BY GENERAL HANCOCK OF THE NEW ORLEANS CITY COUNCIL-GENERAL GRANT DI-RECTS A SUSPENSION OF THE ORDER-GENERAL. GRANT WITHDRAWS HIS OBJECTION.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday the Speaker laid before that body the following

correspondence: In compliance with the resolution of the House of February 14th, 1868, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence between General Hancock and myself, relative to the removal by General Hancock of Councilmen in the City of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, General.

[Telegram received at Washington, February 7, 1868]—Headquarters Fifth Military Dis-TRICT, NEW ORLEANS, February 7, 1868.—General U. S. Grant: I have removed nine members of the City Council—two white and seven colored—for contempt of the orders of the colored—for contempt of the orders of the military commander in proceeding to an election for a recorder of the second district, and which is an elective office under the laws by the people, and not by the Council. The attempt to hold the election was made while I was absent in Texas, but the Council was referred to General Sheridan's order forbidding elections until reconstruction was completed, without the authority of the commanding general progratheless these members yould for an immediate election, and the project was carried. The election was about to be completed when one or two members, more timid than others, then left, and broke the quorum. A case in point is the order of General Mower, G. O., October 15, 1867, removing the Jefferson G. O., October 15, 1867, removing the Jefferson City Council for like offence. My action in the matter was in accordance with the power granted by the Reconstruction act, which allows the District Commander to suspend or remove persons from office, and provide from time to time for the performance of the duties of persons removed, by appointment.

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,

Major, Geograf H. S. A.

Washington, Feb. 8, 1868.—Major-General W. S. Hancock, New Orleans, La.: Suspend your order removing City Council in New Orleans until full report of reasons is sent. An-U. S. GRANT, General. (Signed)

[By telegram—Received Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1868.]—New OBLEANS, LA., 2:30 P. M., Feb. 9, 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies United States: Your dispatch of the 8th Fobrday, directing me to succeed any address. Arms Cinted States: Your dispatch of the Sta Fobrahy, directing me to suspend my order No. 28, of 7th December, removing certain mem-bers of the City Council of New Orleans, until full report of the reason therefor should be sent to you, was received at 10 P. M. to-day. I sions, and without fear of punishment under laws, by courts, and through juries which are freated by and composed of themselves, and those whom they elect, how can it be otherwise than that they will, to the great injury of themselves, as well as of us and our children, bring blight, crime, ruin and byrbarism on this fair land?

Does any one say that your laws do not make them rulers over us? What difference does it make, except to increase jcalousy and intensify antagonism—that white men are also allowed to vote with the black—when it is so contrived that the black shall have the predominance of General increases in the reason therefore should be sent to you, was received at 10 P. M. to-day. I composed of the reasons called for by you. I telegraphed you at the moment the order was issued, giving as full a statement of my reasons for action as I thought could be made. I referred you to the order of General Sheridan forbidding elections (which you have on file at your headquarters), and stated that the City Council had been previously notified of this order by me. I also referred you to an order of Gen. Mowar issued in Council at the entire man. They have and dominion? We entreat you to pause and observe how your reconstruction acts are being executed here. you for a reinstatement of the council removed by Gen. Mower, which appeal you have not by Gen. Mower, which appeal you have not sustained. The present case was in defance of that example of Gen. Sheridan's order and of my letter cauthoning the council to desist in this election, and forwarded to you-printed copy, January 26th. It was also illegal under the law by which they claim to act. I was astonished at the action of the council, and could not account for it, except the fact that it had been in the stimulation of the council of the council and could not account for it, except the fact that it had been in the stimulation of the council o instigated to do it by designing men, who be-lieved if I dared to make these removals that it would end in my own removal from this place, and that they would be protected. At any rate my self-respect as commander of the District made it absolutely necessary that I should take summary measures regardless of the conse-quences with which partisans might threaten me. I do not know what fuller report could be turnished in the case, for all papers explaining my action have been sant to you. To suspend my order would be to destroy my usefulness here. Under such an event a sense of what I here. Under such an event a sense of what I consider due to me and my position in this matter would necessitate a respectful request to be relieved from my present command. Although I have been here seventy days, this is the second occasion I have taken on my own responsibility to make a removal, the first one two days previous to this. Both for grave causes reported to you in detail by telegraph, and while I fully reagnize the power of the General-in-Chief to disapprove my action, I reswhile I fully resignize the power of the General-in-Chief to disapprove my action, I respectfully request that as I have acted upon a full knowledge of facts, the General-in-Chief may delay his action until he can inform me what further papers or information he may desire in addition to what has already been furnished him, for a full understanding of the case maker consideration. My action in the case under consideration. My action in the premises was originally based on the first suppremises was originally laster the first sup-plementary reconstruction act of July 19th, 1867. I await your reply before is mag the order. W. S. HANCOCK,

Major-General Commanding.

[Telegram].—Washington, D. C., February 11, 1868.—Major-General W. S. Hancock, New Orleans, La.—If your order removing the City Council has been executed and new appointees are in, you need not suspend order as directed.

(Signed)

U. S. GRANT, General.

[Telegram received February 11, 1868], from [Telegram received February 11, 1868.—Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.—The change in the City Council was an accomplished fact when your dispatch of February 9th was received. Several of the appointers had already filed copies of their oaths of office. In my selection I have appointed the best men to office without regard to their political sentiments. All must take the required oath, as the change will be of immense advantage to the city, as the poor, of which the city is principally com-posed, are dependent upon the public confi-

(Signed) WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

THE APPOINTMENT OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS .-- The nominations for the new Catholic Episcopal sees, made at the late Plenary Council, held in this city last spring, Archbishop Spalding pre-siding, were sent to Rome for confirmation by the Sovereign Pontiff. On Thursday the offi-cial letters announcing the confirmation were received by the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding. There were fourteen nominations confirmed, and the same number of new Sees created in the United States, the rapid increase of the Catholic faithful throughout the com-

Married.

ANTONIO—LENAR.—On the 19th of January, by the Rev. C. J. CROGRAN, Mr. JOSEPH D. ANTO-NIO, of Sicily, Italy, to Miss LEONORA, youngest daughter of the late JOSEPH LENAR, of Charleston.

Obituarn.

BEATTIE.—DIRD, in Gainesville, Fla., on the 3d of February, 1868, PATRICK LEE, son of JAMES and GEBALDINE BEATTIE.

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATIAN are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's South Wharf. Goods remain on the wharf at sunset will be stored at owners risk and expense. JAMES ADGER & CO. February 19

NOTICE.-MR. HENRY MEYER IS duly authorized to ac: as my Attorney during m absence from the State.

BEAR IN MIND .- WHEN DISEASE HAS ndermined the health, and the physical system has become prostrated, a stimulant that will not only strengthen, but remove the cause, should be imme diately resorted to. Mental distress is also a fruitfu ource of the breaking down of the constitution and the ravages of this enemy to health are truly alarming. For all such maladies HOSTETTERS' STOMACH BITTERS have been found unsurpassed By acting directly upon the digestive organs, they remove the heavy, disagreeable feeling after eating, so often complained of ty persons of a delicate temperament. As soon as digestion is restored, the patient finds his strength increasing, and his general health

improved. Thousands of persons certify that it may be relied on in all cases of weakness or nervous debility a endant upon sedemary 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 mild and extremely pleasant. Balsamic plants, barks and roots contribute their restorative juices to render it scothing and strengthening. Its basis is the only pure stimulant which has ever been produced containing no furil oil, or any other delete rious element. The most careful and skillful chemists have analyzed the Bitters, and pronounce them barmless. This is scientific testimony; but the testimony of the hundreds of thousands who have experienced the preventive and curative effects of the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC and ALTERATIVE Of modern times is still more conclusive. In Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Bi liousness, Nervous Complaints, Chronic Complaints and general debility it is as nearly infa lible as anything in this fallible world can be.

MEW 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 means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. January 31

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CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

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AF P. H. H. -ARE SYNONYMOUS WITH Health, Strength and Vigor. 'The secret will be re-vealed by investing in a bottle of PANKNIN'S HE PATIC BITTERS. For sale by all Druggists. six boxes and vial, or \$1 per single box. Sold by iruggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price.

MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS plendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculo tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; inves rates and leaves 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

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A CARD. WHAT IS TARRANT'S EF-PERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT and what are its effects? These are questions which the great American public has a right to ask, and it has also a right to expect a capdid 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 Selt-

zer Springs of Germany. Of its effects we would say that those who have ested the preparation are the best judges, and they declare over their own signatures, that the prepara tion will promptly relieve indigestion. Reg flow of the bile. Cure every specie of headache. Tranqualize the nervons system. Refresh and invigorate the weak. Mitigate the pangs of Rheuma tism. Neutralize acid in the stomach. Cleanse and tone the bowels. Assist the failing appetite. Cure he heartburn.

If you are a sufferer give this remedy one trial, and it will convince you of the above facts.

January 23

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23, Smos

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO ier country home, after a sojourn of a few months a tie 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 smoothness, 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 toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature nerself is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also heading, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the ame, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be--clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

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

BOT HOW TO POISON CHILDREN .- GET Wet Nurse with some taint or impure blood (remember, "the sins of the father are visited upon the children unto the fourth generation".) A substitute for healthy Breast-milk, containing, by analysis, al its ingredients, is COMSTOC 'S RATIONAL FOOD. It is used by the best physicians.

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

February 11

Shipping.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE AMERICAN SHIP R. C. WINTHROP, J. H. Szewant Master, heving a large portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will meet with dis-

pat h.

For freight of the balance apply to the Captain on board at South Atlantic Wharf, or to
PANTERSON & STOCK.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE A1 SHP "CALCUTTA,"

J. G. Moses Master, having part of cargo engaged will have dis, with.

For Freight engagements apply to PATTERSON & STOCK,

February 13 South Atlantic Wharf.

VESSELS WANTED. GOOD RATES AND QUICK DISPATCH GIVEN. Apply to RISLEY & CREIGHION,

Shipping and Commission Merchants, 25 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK. THE ELEGANT SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, LOCKWOOD, Commander, will leave Adger's south Wharf, for the above port on Wednesday, 19th instant, at 4 o'clock

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 Byder, will leave Vanderhorst's Whirf, on Satu day,
February 22, at - o'clock.
Bills Lading must positively be presented by 10
o'clock of that day.
For Freight or Passage apply to
February 17 BAVENIL & CO., Agents.

FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,
Captain SHACKFORD, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf, Thursday,
February 20, at 8 o'clock P. M.
JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
February 17 North Atlantic Wharf. FOR BALTIMORE. THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP
FAL' ON, E. C. LEEO, Commander,
will sail for the above port on Wednesday Afternoon, 19th instant, at
3% o'clock, from Pier No. 1 Union Wharves.
Through bills lading signed to Philadelphia, New
York or Messay.

For Freight or Passage, apply to COUNTENAY & TRENHOLM, February 17 FOR CHERAW, GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PRE DEE RIVER VIA

GEORGEI OWN.

THE FINE LIGHT IDRAUGHT
STEAMER "PLANTER," Captain C.
CARROLL WHITE, is now receiving Freight for the
above points, and will leave Friday Night, 21st in-

ant.
All Freight to be prepaid on the wharf.
No Freight received after sunset.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF, S. C., BUCKINGHAM POINT, AND ALL INTERME

DIATE LANDINGS ON THE SANT! E RIVER. THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER
MABION, Captain J. T. FOSTER, is
now receiving Freight for the above points and
will leave Friday Night, 21st instant.
All Freight to be prepaid on the wharf.
No Freight received after sunset.
For Freight engagements apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
February 19
Accommodation Wharf.

BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STRAM-PACKET LINE SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BEAU-FORT AND HILTON HEAD-WEEKLY

VIA BLUFFTON.

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-leag at 7 c'clock

Savannab.
All Way Freight, also Bluftton Wharfage, must be For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf.

January 16 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE. AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'cluck, for above places, and Sava nah every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, sails STEAMERS DICTATOR AND uer CITY POINT, Capt. S. Adeins, sails Fre-

ay Evening.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or at office f. J. D. AIKEN & Co., Agents, January 3 South Atlantic Wharf.

RICHMOND WEEKLY DISPATCH. ENLARGED AND IMPROVED FOR 1888. CHEAPEST AND BEST

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A LTHOUGH THE WEERLY DISPATOR FOR A 1-68 has been greatly enlarged and improved, the price will remain the same. We are determined to publish the chapers and best family and business newspaper is the south, at a price placing it within the arility of all to take it.

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