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CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MOENING, APRIL 6, 1868.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[B Y ATLANTIC CABLE.] HIGHLY IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIA-MENT-DEFEAT OF THE NEW ENGLISH MINIS-TRY-A PROSPECT OF A SETTLEMENT OF THE

IRISH QUESTION-COTTON STILL RISING. LONDON, April 4 .- During the debate in the House of Commons on the Irish Church question, Mr. John Bright, the Reformer, said there were six hundred thousand Protestarts in Ireland, two archbishops and twelve bishops, with incomes of £12,000,000 sterling, yet the established church was a failure, either as a means of conversion or otherwise; and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was none the less necessary. If Ireland was to be reconciled to England, antiquated prejudices must be dismissed. The church in England had its own peril-internal disruption over the ritual. All men, said Mr. Bright, learn something, even a prime minister. All begin to see the great principle which underlies these great questions. He asked the House to grasp the subject boldly; tear up the foul weeds and leave the Irish Church an ornament, full of grace for all within her influence. Ireland

tion be deferred? Then a division occurred on Stanley's motion to postpone the church question to the next session. Six hundred members voted. The government was defeated by sixty majority.

asks for atonement; England is ready to make

it. Why should an opportunity for reconcilia-

Gladstone's resolutions declaring that the Irish Church must be established, were then adopted by fifty-six majority. The Prince and Princess of Wales remained in the Royal Gallery during the debate, which concluded at three o'clock this morning.

The defeat of the Ministry forms the chief topic of conversation. All the journals com-

The Times says "the House of Commons resolved that this cancer of the nation shall be removed. This morning's vote is the dawn of a reunited Empire. The wrongs of ages are to be ended, right done amid the acclamations of the nation. This must guarantee peace."

BERLIN, April 2 .- The naturalization treaty just concluded with the United States has been finally ratified by the Federal Parliament. All the speakers praised it with one voice and it was almost unanimously approved by the members. Count Bismarck, in a speech explaining its provisions, declared it unnecessary to make any defence of the treaty, as it seemed | the superintendent, who refused to give them to meet with favor on all sides. He summed up his explanation by stating that the compact | State officers have no right to exclude the was clear in all its points, and hereafter no native German, naturalized in the United States, negro in the Senate, and there are five in the would be molested within the borders of the confederation on account of his obligation to his parent country.

BERLIN, April 4.—A resolution that members of Parliament should not be held responsible for words uttered in debate was passed by a large majority.

London, April 4.—Consols 93a931 for money and account. Bonds 72a72i.

LIVERPOOL, April 4-Noon.-Cotton excited and advancing. Uplands on spot and affoat 12½d; Orleans 12½d. Sales 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Sugar firm.

Evening .- Cotton closed buoyant and advanced. Sales 30,000 bales. Uplands on spot 124a124; to arrive 123; Orleans 123a124.

[BY CUBA CABLE.] HAVANA, April 4.—Molasses, clayed, 43a5; Muscovado 5a6. Money 33a4. Freights stiffer 9 75. Hogsheads, \$2 25a2 50. Hoops 60 per 1000 for long shaved, and 50 for short. Lard 17a17a Cans 18-a19. Potatoes \$5 50a6 00. Beeswax abundant. Tallow 111a121. Beans \$2 50a2 70. Exchange, Federal Gold, 1 premium.

Our Washington Dispatches.

PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TRIAL—THE CASE CLOSED FOR THE PROSECUTION-THE HIGH COURT ADJOURNS THA THURSDAY-BUTLER'S BLUNDERING-TREACHERY SUSPECTED.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The House merely met and proceeded to the trial. The Senate met at 11 o'clock, and the question of admission to the galleries was considered. The abolition of the ticket system meets with opposition. Mr. Conness said rebellion was as rife as ever in Washington, and free admission was dangerous. The question was postponed.

The Senate went into executive session to remove secrecy from executive documents, which the impeachment managers wanted.

Impeachment was resumed. Reporters were examined relative to the President's St. Louis speech, and a copy admitted as evidence. Mr. Chew, chief clerk of the State Department. was examined relative to the President's having conformed to the Tenure-of-office act.

A letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, advising him of Stanton's removal, in conformity with the Tenure-of-office

act, was admitted. The correspondence between President Adams and Mr. Pickering, and Adams' message to the Senate announcing Pickering's sus-

pension, in 1800, were admitted. Mr. Butler announced that the managers

had closed the case except cumulative evi-

The defence asked an adjournment until Thursday to prepare and arran, a evidence. Mr. Conness moved the court adjourn to Wednesday. [Cries of "shame," and give

them the other day.1 Mr. Johnson moved to amend by adjourning to Thursday. Carried with but two nega-

The yeas and nays were demanded, but Mr. Conness accepted Mr. Johnson's amendment, when the final vote was taken on the adjournment to Thursday, and adopted by thirty-

seven to ten. The Senate immediately adjourned to Mon-

The closing of the prosecution to-day caused astonishment. It seems admitted on all hands that Butler's management of the case has not strengthened impeachment. Some claim that Butler gave undue importance to his own article-the tenth. Others insinuate that Butler is playing false, and that he intentionally made the proceedings farcical. It seems certain the defence will now hurry the case to a conclu-

Revenue to-day, \$658 000; for the week \$5,858,000; for the year, \$147,500,000. Government expenditures this month, \$32,

Customs for the week ending march 31st

The House adjourned yesterday to Wednes day. There is not a quorum in the city.

Affairs in the Unreconstructed States.

VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, April 4 .- Gen. Henry H. Wells, of Alexandria, was this morning appointed Governor of Virginia, by Gen. Schoffeld. He has been residing in Virginia since 1862—is were registered, on the let, thereen whites and from Michigan, and was a brevet Brigadier one black. has been residing in Virginia since 1862-is

General in the United States army. He enters upon the duties of the office at once.

In convention a communication was received from Gen. Schofield approving the ordinance for the issue of certificates of indebtedness to pay the expenses of the convention; but the approval extends only to April 6th, and the time for redemption is to be fixed hereafter by the General. The convention will probably have to levy a tax if its session is continued.

Gen. Schofield to-day made new appointments to the city council. Among them are ments to the city council. Among them are Collector Mulford, Alex. Sharp, Postmaster Horace L. Kent, Wm. C. Allen, George Smith and H. C. Clinton, all prominent citizens.

The United States Grand Jury has found true bills against thirty revenue officers for

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, visited the convention to-day. He addressed the colored people on temperance to-night.

GEORGIA. ATLANTA, April 4.—General Meade has declared Judge Irwin ineligible. Gen. John B. Gordon will probably be nominated, having been recommended for Governor by a large majority of the Central Democratic Executive Committee. Gen. Meade decides that Gordon is eligible. Gen. Gordon was a Major General in the Confederate army.

LITTLE ROCK, April 4 .- The entire Republican State ticket has been elected by three thousand majority.

The Legislature, under the new constitution, assembled and organized yesterday. TEXAS.

GALVESTON, April 4.—Special agent Stonaker has arrested R. B. Staff tor warehouse frauds. Later developments fix complicity on merchants and others. Staff gives a \$5000 bond.

ATLANTA, April 4 .- Gen. Meade declares that Mr. Irwin is ineligible for Governor, and the

latter declines to run. The Democratic Central Executive Committee recommends Gen. Gordon, but Gen. Meade says that he also is ineligible.

There was an immense meeting here tonight, at which Gen. Gordon spoke. There is great enthusiasm among the Democrats.

MEMPHIS, April 4.—General Gillem's official report is required to determine whether the Arkansas Constitution has been adopted. The members of the new Legislature entered the State House at night, and ordered the arrest of the keys. General Gillem decides that the

Market Reports.

NEW YORK, April 4 .- Evening .- Cotton excited and 1c. better; sales, 19,000 bales at 30. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping. Pork firmer at \$25 624. Lard firmimproved demand. Money closes easier; call, 6 do so, the most moderate men in the State BALTIMORE, April 4 .- Cotton very strong; held firmly at 27tc. Flour active and firm; not quotably higher. Wheat firm, Corn firm; white \$1 10a1 11; yellow \$1 16a1 20. Pork \$25 75 a26. Lard quiet at 17c. Bacon excited, with an advancing tendency; rib sides 15 c.; clear rib 16a16dc.; shoulders 13dc.; hams 18a20c.

AUGUSTA, April 4.—Cotton market advanced 2c., but the advance checked business; sales 240 bales; receipts 150 bales; Middling 30c. cited; Middling 30c.; sales 2200 bales; receipts

MOBILE, April 4.—Cotton—sales 4750 bales: Middlings 31c.; receipts 1600 bales; exports 493

New OBLEANS, April 4 .- Cotton very excited and unsettled; sales, 5500 bales; middlings, nominally, 321; receipts, 3709; exports, 4946. Gold, 1394. Sterling, bank, 49a50. New York sight, } premium.

St. Louis, April 4 .- Flour quiet. Corn dull and declining. Provisions advancing and excited. Mess pork, \$25 50a26. Lard unchanged. Louisville, April 4.-Mess pork, \$26 25. Bacon excited and advancing; shoulders,

12 12121; clear sides, 161. CINCINNATI, April 4 .- Mess pork held out of the market; shoulders, 121; clear sides, 16, a164.

POLITICS IN THE STATE.

MEETINGS, SPEECHES, NOMINATIONS, RESO-LUTIONS.

CONSERVATISM IN FAIRFIELD AND GEORGETOWN-THE PROSPECT IN PICKENS-RADICALISM IN ABBEVILLE AND GREENVILLE-MEETINGS-

FAIRFIELD.

The Winnsboro' News says that the mass meeting to be held to-day will include the colored people, and that Conservatism means opposition to destructive Radicalism and not opposition to any rights that can justly be claimed by the freedmen.

GEORGETOWN. At a meeting of the Conservatives of this district, held on the 30th ultimo, resolutions were adopted sustaining the "Constitutional

or Democratic" party for the formation of a Democratic Association, and asserting that it was not the purpose or desire of the Association to deny the people any protection of person "or property in the civil rights" enjoyed by the white race.

The following are the tickets in this district Conservative-For Senator, D. Biemann; for Representatives, Jessie Lay and Stokes Stribling. Republican-For Senator, Dr. L. B. Johnson; for Representatives, F. W. Parker

to the Reconstruction Convention.

Our correspondent informs us that it is thought by a great many people that the Con-

ABBEVILLE. A meeting of the Union Republican party was held at the courthouse on the 2d, and was addressed by the Hon. D. T. Corbin, R. C. DeLarge, F. J. Moses, Jr., and others. The Radical District Convention meets on Monday.

A Radical meeting was held at the court-house on the night of the 3d instant, and was attended by a number of white and colored people. Speeches were delivered by the Hon. D. T. Corbin and R. C. DeLarge. The meet-ing is said to have been orderly and well dis-resed

There are to be public political meetings as follows: Lancaster C. H., to-day; Camden, to-day, to receive the report of delegates and draft the constitution of the Conservative Association; Edgeseld, to-day, to form a Democratic

At Georgetown, on April 1st and 21, there were registered forty-one blacks and one white, and at North Santee, for the same time, twenty-five blacks. In the third precinct of Pickens District there

AM EXCITING CANVASS BEGUN.

NICKERSON'S HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C., April 4, 1868.—Whatever may be said of the policy of the leaders of the now partially organized Democratic party of the State, no one can call in question the ability of the men who are here, at the bidding of their constituencies, to solve the problem of emancipating the white race. And notwithstanding these delegates, to a large degree, represent what we used to know as the fighting material of the State, and themselves but a few months ago doffed their uniforms and dropped their swords, the most extreme Northern Republican would fail to discover just cause for complaint that the "situation" has not been accepted by them, or that in good faith they are not conscientiously disposed to throw around the negro, in his new relation to society, all proper safeguards. There are, of course, individuals utterly opposed to concessions of Carolina at least, of restraining the wild legisla-

any sort; but the mass of thinking men will tell you they recognize the necessity, in South tion of an immense ignorant colored majority by such qualifications upon suffrage as shall identify the voter with the property and intelligence of the State. To this end the efforts of the people will doubtless be directed; and the great aim of the whites in the forthcoming elections will be to secure a sufficient degree of strength on the floor of the Legislature to prevent the negro from absolutely swallowing us alive. This being accomplished, we may in time be able to break through the Ethiopian wall, fill the offices of the State once more with trustworthy and intelligent white men, and then, strengthened at home and abroad, the Conservative party of the South

Legislature from the capitol. There is one to which exception can be taken by any intellithemselves upon the platform of every Conservative in the country, North and South. The doctrine of qualified suffrage has been broadly asserted, the policy of recognizing the negro er at 15 a17. Turrentine, 66a66 Rosin, \$3 30 as an integral element of the body politic has a7. Gold, 1383. Governments higher, with been adopted, and as far as it was possible to

You will agree that it is very remarkable that an assemblage so large, so thoroughly Southern in its sympathies, and so lately imbued with a spirit of opposition to any form of suffrage that could be bestowed upon the negro, should, without a dissenting voice, adopt a platform so fully in consonance with the wishes of the "middle men" of the whole country, and thus place South Carolina at one bold, SAVANNAH, April 4.—Cotton active and ex- brave, frank step foremost among her sister States in the march of improvement. "Verily. the world moves !"

the State aliens, negroes and ignoramusses to

Reassembled at 12 o'clock M.: Hon, A. Burt in

sidered seriatim, and adopted:

Whereas, In the opinion of this Convention, the interests both of our State and our common country imperatively demand the union of all good, wise and conservative men, under

the constitution and the laws, to co-ope rate with that organization in all principles, and in all measures, that may be regarded con-ducive to the interests of the whole country

and of all classes of the people.

Resoured, That the people of this State, including all men prepared to act with the party, be earnestly invited to form Democratic clubs in every section of the State.

The third resolution was read as follows: Resolved, That the people of this State be urgently recomme 'o go to the polls and vote against the cut. Ition of the Radical faction lately promulgated in Charleston, and to vote for good and true men for all offices within

not prepared to vote for that resolution in its present shape, because it seems to me exceedingly indefinite. We are here, as representa-tives of the people, to adopt a platform upon which we are to act for the welfare of the State. which we are to act for the welfare of the State. We are called upon to vote under positive instructions against a constitution, and yet for officers authorized by that constitution. What consistency is there in such a course? Here is a constitution promulgated by an unconstitutional body, and we turn around and elect men to go to another unconstitutional body. They are not representatives of the people, and they are not legislators. What right has any man to assume the gubernatorial chair of the State if elected by our votes? What right has General Scott to fill the office? None under heaven. And if we put up an opponent, what right has he to the office? For these reasons, I am opposed to the resolution. It is impracticable and invalid.

Col. L. P. Thomas—If possible I shall refrain from argument on this occasion. If we

frain from argument on this occasion. If we can reconcile these conflicting opinions without debate on the present occssion. I think it desirable to do so, and if the honorable gentledesirable to do so, and if the honorable grant man will permit me to suggest an amendment to the resolution, it will then doubtless meet to the resolution, it will then doubtless meet to the resolution, it will then doubtless meet den. Wade Hampton, to give to the negroes his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views. I recognize the force of much that his views.

we do not wish, still if we do it under protest, we may with a clear conscience vote as our minds dictate. If therefore the gentleman will word it carefully, I think the amendment to the resolution a wise one, and I will accept it. The amendment was then adopted as above. A motion was made by a celegate from Georgetown to strike out all after the word "constitution."

constitution."
Mr. Thomas said it was desirable to adopt the resolution unanimously, and especially important to the success of the organization, if to was determined to go to the polls at all, to vote for good and true men who would bring out its whole strength. A party without can-didates was like the play of Hamlet with Ham-

let omitted.

The motion to strike out was not agreed to,

The motion to strike out was not agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted.

The fourth resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That under the action of the State of South Carolina, heretotore taken, we recognize the negroes of the State as an integral element of the body politic; and, as such, in person and property, entitled to a full and equal protection under the State Constitution and laws. And that as citizens of South Carolina we declare our willingness, when we have the power, to grant them, under proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage.

right of suffrage.

Hon. B. F. Perry moved to substitute the words "colored population" for the word "ne-

conquered wherever it has marched; and under the influence of this moral and equitable principle, I expect that these freedmen will ultimately find the level which God intended them to occupy.

At the same time, while I hold out the olive branch to the black man, I would let him see hence the hold of the same to the same to the same time, while I hold out the olive branch to the black man, I would let him see hence the three levels written indellibly in letters.

The amendment was then agreed to.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Hon. D. W. Aiken.—It seems to me, Mr.

President, that if this resolution is to secure
any thing to the negro, it should secure something tangible—something he can touch; but
in my humble judgment it does no such thing,
nor will it secure things which he understands
or will it secure things which he understands. until you assert in the resolution that in due

in addition to the very material annuncement that we do recognize the negro as an integral part of the body politic, we should declare that he shall be admitted to the functions of govern-ment to that extent to which justice and his capacity may hereafter entitic him; that will imply the idea of quelified suffrage. In my judgment such an enunciation by this body would not be detrimental to the public welfare. would not be detrimental to the photo where it would add much to our success, give us a most material advantage in discussion with those we may have to encounter during the approaching canvass, and may induce these people to feel a deep interest in the party now people to feel a deep interest in the party now being organized. Perhaps the convention may take a different view; but the object of the committee was to submit the subject to the consideration and sense of the body. For my part I think it is a matter of policy—a matter of right—and certainly it is the legal sequence of the action of the people themselves. When they declared emancipation, it followed as a legal and logical sequence that you could not have in the same State an entire tree population excluded in every possible manner from the privileges of government. Now, secure to the colored man qualified suffrage in the wisest possible way—it will not interfere with you, and it will make him a good citizen and a firm ally. Let us accept the

the emancipation of slaves, that it was our duty and true policy to secure to them, under certain restrictions, the right to participate in the govfranchise. It is our safety valve. courage them to educate themselves-to acquire intelligence and property; and when they have acquired intelligence and property, they be-

In Connecticut, two years ago, when the question of universal suffrage was submitted to the people, I am informed that the intelligent negroes themselves went forward and voted against it. They said, "when our colored brethren have acquired the intelligence and property which we have, they will then be entitled to exercise the rights and privileges which we possess, but while they remain ignorant and destitute, we are unwilling to aid in sections are the property when which makes

and insubordination, he should be permitted to stay there. He had won the prize, and I would let him enjoy it. So now, in regard to voting. When a colored man has acquired property and intelligence, I would give him a place in the government, and secure to him the right of a freeman at the ballot-box. During a visit to Washington, I had an interview with President Johnson on this subject, and he concurred in the views I have suggested. He said, further, that if the Southern people would adopt qualified suffrage, it would disarm the Radicals of the country, Soon afterwards he wrote a letter to the that if the Southern people would adopt quali-fied suffrage, it would disarm the Radicals of the country. Soon afterwards he wrote a letter to the country. Soon afterwards he wrote a letter to the Governor of Mississippi, urging him to use his influence to secure the success of the measure. Mr. Doohttle, of Wisconsin, one of the ablest advocates of Southern rights, in his great speech in the United States Senate, not long ago, promulgated the same doctrine, namely, that it was absurd to give universal suffrage to the negroes of the South, but that those who had acquired property and urthiligence. who had acquired property and intelligence deserved to have suffrage bestowed upon them. gentlemen, it is right, because it is the which the colored man has won. We are going before the people to the country—whites and negroes alike—in this election, and, as my friend from Abbeville says, it is proper to let them know distinctly what we are willing to concede—namely, that we are willing to give the right of voting to those who will handle the tool without damage to the mselves, while we will keep the sharp are from the hands of that large closes who would need to be sharp as that larger class who would use it indiscreetly, say this to the black man, and in my opinion you will secure thousands of votes to the Democratic party, and enist the co-operation of those who otherwise will cast their lot on the other side. I hope, therefore, that the resolu-tion will be so amended as to express definitely the sense of the party, and in so doing I a sure we shall contribute much to the peace and quiet of society.

Colonel J. P. Thomas—Speaking for myself

and not for the committee. I take occasion to express my hearty concurrence in the views just uttered by the gentleman from Greenville.

While I was a slaveholder I certainly considered it no violation of any moral law to hold slaves; but when, in the providence of God, the institution passed away, and a convention of our own State, solemnly assembled, gave its assent to the act of emancipation, it occurs to me that, being in our midst, the participation of the freedmen to some extent in the government of the country followed as a logical sequence, and I advocate that messure as a receasable solution of the great question now peaceable solution of the great question now agitating both the North and the South. Men may talk flippantly of an approaching war of races. When that event occurs, it will be the result of the machinations of Radicals and their white emissaries in our midst, and if I know myself I shall not be one to shrink from the issue. Let us however seek to solve this. know myself I shall not be one to shrink from the issue. Let us, however, seek to solve this grave problem. I believe it is possible and compatible with the rights, dig ity and interest of the white race. What is the condition of affairs? We have in our midst four millions of people of a race which we believe to be inferior. Their roots extend deeply into the soil, and the question which comes home to every man is, what shall we do with these people? We cannot let them suffer; we cannot allow them to be ruined; we cannot transport them to Liberia, for they have attachments to the land as tender as our own. What then? It is our duty to deal with them as members of the body politic. To deprive them of all participation in the government is contrary to the genius and spirit of the age, contrary to principle and contrary to policy.

ciple and contrary to policy.

It may be suggested that such a course would be inconsistent with the interest of the white race. Sir, it is especially for the interests of the white race that this measure is advocated. I have faith in the prestige of my race; in the Anglo-Sexon energy which has conquered wherever it has marched; and under the influence of this moral and equitable principle, I expect that traces freedmen will ultimately find the level which God intended them

Hon. James Chesnut—This seems to be a mere verbal criticism, and, to my mind, it is a matter of no consequence. The words "negro" and "colored man" have assumed a synonymous meaning, which embraces all the descendants of the African race. If, nowever, the word "negro" is offensive, I am, as one of the committee, perfectly willing that the words "colored population" shall be used. Both of them being roses—"a rose by any name will smell as sweet."

The amendment was then agreed to.

Hon. D. W. Aiken.—It seems to me, Mr.

At the same time, while I hold out the olive branch to the black man, I would let him see beneath the leaves, written indellibly in letters of light, that he never can gain the South! [Applause.] We will give to him that just and proper participation in the government to which his qualifications may entitle him; but we will never consent that he shall rule the free white men of the South! [Great applause.]

We read our duty in the child's eye, the wife's eye, and the silent dut of those who went before us! [Great applause.]

The question was then taken and the resolution.

The question was then taken and the resolution was adopted.

The following resolutions were adopted without debate:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chairman to nominate a State Central Executive Committee, consisting of seven members; a mijority of whom shall be residents at Columbia.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a compared to the c

residents at Columbia

Resolved, That the chairman appoint a committee of five to nominate to this convention suitable persons—two delegates at large and one from each Congressional District—to represent the Democratic party of this State in the National Democratic Convention, to be held in the City of New York, on the 4th of July next; and that the State Central Executive Committee be authorized to fill such accencies as may occur.

live Committee be authorized to fill such 'acancies as may occur.

Resolved, further, That the State Central
Executive Committee issue, through the press,
such documents as may be deemed conducive
to the purposes proposed by this Convention.

Before considering this report, it was suggeeted that the varicus papers submitted to
the committee be read to the convention.
Whereupon Governor Perry, Colonel Blanding
and Colonel Thomas read these papers; and,
on motion, they were referred to the Executive
Committee, to be revised and published at the Committee, to be revised and published at the

Some discussion took place between Hon. B. F. Perry and Hon. W. S. Mullins as to the propriety of publishing these papers immediately, but by vote of the convention they were referred as above stated.

red as above stated.

Subsequently the committee revised and authorized the publication of the following, which was announced by Mr. Perry as the production of General E. P. Alexander, late Chief of Artil-

exercise certain powers, the abuse of which may result disastrously to you and to us. It is impossible that your present power can endure, whether you use tifer good or vit. The white race already out-numbers you in the South. race already out-numbers you in the South. Disease has made the mortality among you twice what it is among the whites, and the rate is daily increasing. Emigration has carried off thousands of your culor to distant States, while it already begins to ill their places with whites from Europe. Let not your pride, nor yet your pretended frands, flatter you into the belief that you ever can or ever will, for any length of time, govern the white men of the South. The world has never seen such a spectacle and its whole history, and especially the tacle, and its whole history, and especially the history of your race, gives no ground for the anticipation. Perhaps, however, you expect to attain power by the aid of the Radical party at the North. The Almighty in His wisdom, (perhaps to prevent the amalgamation of the separate races which he created and marked), has implanted in every human breast a sentiment called the projudice of race; and when this feeling is one aroused, it is one of the strongest and most universal passions of our tacle, and its whole history, and especially the ment called the projudice of race; and when this feeling is ones aroused, it is one of the strongest and most universal passions of our natures. When your race was among us as slaves, this sentiment slumbered, and only a compassion for you influenced every honest heart—those among your masters—to treat you kindly; those who believed you wronged, desired to set you free. When you were set free compassion ceased to exist. When undue power was given you by the Radical party, (from motives which all men deprecated and desused), prejudice of race s grang up. The rant and destitute, we are unwilling to aid in conferring upon them a privilege which makes their influence equal to our own." I repeat again, it is the safety vaive of society, because you make good citizens of these intelligent men, whereas if not entitled to this privilege, they might be disturbers of the public peace. The privilege, too, if conferred, would embrace so few that they could not exercise a great or controlling influence in elections.

eleven dollars a cay, thousands among you are thrown out of employment, and starve simply for held of work. What few enterprises are carried on are only the work of Soutacro men, who have faith that the present state of affairs is but temporary. The world does not offer better opportunities for the employment of capital than are to be found in the South, but will your Radical friends send their money here to invest? Not one dollar. They would just as

We are not in any condition to make you any We are not in any condition to make you any promises or to propose to you any compromises. We can do nothing but await the course of events—but this we do without the slightest misgiving or apprehension for ourselves. We shall not give up our country, and time will soon restore our control of it. But we earnestly caution you, and beg you in the meanwhile, to beware of the use you make of your temporary power. Remember that your race has nothing to gain and everything to lose, if you invoke that prejudice of race which, since the world was made, has ever driven the weaker tribe to the wall. Forsake, then, the wicked and stupid men who would involve you in his folly, and make to yourselves friends and not enemies of the white citizens of South Carolina. On motion of Mr. W. S. Mullins, the follow-

On motion of Mr. W. S. Mullins, the following committee withdrew to nominate candidates for the State offices:

John S. Preston, Richland; John H. Counts, Lexington: G. Cannon, Spartanburg; Dr. McSwain, Laurens; F. M. Wannamaker, Orangeburg; W. L. DePass, Kershaw; C. C. Henderson, Colleton; F. S. Parker, Georgetown; J. Mason, York; W. H. Campbell, Greenville; Major Hamilton, Chester; J. Evans, Barpwell; D. Leggett, Marion; D. W. Aiken Abbeville; S. R. Chapman, Newberry; P. Earle, Anderson; T. B. Jeter, Union; T. S. McCants, Sumter; L. Schiller, Edgefield; W. J. Alston, Fairfield. Under the fifth resolution, the chairman appointed the following committees to nominate

Blake.
The following committee was also appointed to nominate delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to assemble in New York, on the 4th of July: Messrs. Campbell, Gregg, Vance, Henderson and Woodward.
The Convention then took a recess until halfpast 7 o'clock P. M.

The convention reassembled at half-past 7 o'clock. The chairman announced that the first business in order was the report of the

committee to nominate State officers.

Mr. DePass, the chairman of the committee, reported as follows:

For Governor—Hon, W. D. Porter, of

Charlesten.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Hon. T. C. Perrin, of Abbeville. Secretary of State—Ellison Capers.
Adjutant and Inspector-General—Col. J. P.

Adjutant and Inspector-General—Col. J. P. Thomas.

Treasurer—Wm. Hood.
Comptroller-General—S. L. Leaphart.
Attorney-General—I. W. Hayne.
Superintendent of Education—J. A. Leland.
Gen. Preston, from the committee to nominate delegates for the State Central Executive Committee, reported the following: Wade Hampton, J. P. Thomas, F. W. McMaster, Joseph D. Pope, of Richland; Wm. Shannon, of Kershaw; S. McGowaa, of Abbeville; and Prioleau Hamilton, of Chester.

Mr. Gregg, from the committee to nominate delegates to the Democratic Convention in New York, on the Fourth of July, reported:
For the State at Large—B. F. Perry, James Chesnut; alternates, J. A. Inglis, A. P. Aldrich.
First District—W. S. Mullins; J. B. Kershaw, alternate.

shaw, alternate. • Second District—Carlos Tracy; M. L. Bon-

ham, alternate.
Third District—J. S. Preston; W. B. Stanley, alternate. Fourth District—A. Burt; W. D. Simpson, alternate.
Governor Perry moved that the delegations from the different Congressional Districts nominate members of Congress, which was

agreed to.
After consultation, the following nomina-

After consultation, the following nominations were made:
First Congressional District—composed of the Districts of Lancaster, Chesterdeld, Marlborough, Darlington, Marion, Horry, Georgetown, Williamsburg, Sumter, Clarendon and Kershaw—J. N. Frierson.

Second Congressional District—composed of the Districts of Charleston, Colleton, Beaufort, and Barnwell—Johnson Hagood.

Third Congressional District—composed of Orangeburg, Lexington, Richland, Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville and Anderson—S. McGowan.

MFourth Congressional District—composed of Oconee, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York, Chester and Fairfield—

tanburg, Union, Y Samuel McAliley. Samuel McAliley.

Col. Thomas stated that, as it has been asserted by eminent legal gentlemen, that many portions of the Charleston constitution were illegal, he moved that the Hon. A. Burt, charman of this convention, be requested to give his legal opinion on this subject; which was unanimously agreed to, and the Hon. James Chesnut was requested to take the chair.

SPEECH OF HON. A. BURT. Mr. Burt spoke as follows: Mr. Burt spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention—I assure you
that nothing but your request could have induced me to break the silence which I have
observed during the deliberations of this body.
I am but a mere lawyer, and, therefore, unfaam but a mere lawyer, and, therefore, unfa-miliar with the discussion of general ques-tions; and were it not that I deem this an extions; and were it not that I deem this an extraordinary occasion, when subjects force themselves upon us which involve our very existence, I should beg leave to retain my seat. When, however, I remember that the next few months must, as I believe, decide our fate for dreary years to come, if not forever, I should not be faithful to the impulse of my own heart; I should not be faithful to that State which I love with the affection of a son, did I not add whatever I may to the councils of my countrymen.

men. We have lost not only a great cause, but we have lost our constitution, our country, our liberty; and no man who is true to the instincts of his race should hesitate under the circumstances to offer whatever others may think conducive to the formation of a right judgment in the extraordinary extremity in

which we find ourselves.

I have, gentlemen, a most deliberate and honest conviction that the constitution which has been adopted by a convention recently assembled in the City of Charleston is fatal, not only to the welfare, but to the very existence of the two reases who now inhabit the State. of the two races who now inhabit the State. I think it is a most merciless imposition upon both races of a form of government adopted by States and people, as essentially alten from us as are England or Russia—a people who have not an interest or a sentiment in common with

our own. Of the political principles which are asserted in that constitution, I do not propose to speak. I need only say that I concur fully, heartily and earnestly with the sentiments uttered by membors of this convention. Allow me, however, to address my remarks to such features of that instrument as concern us all—the white man and the black man—neither of whom, in my judgment, can bear the burden which it has imposed.

I protest against that constitution, gentlemen, because it seeks to destroy our entire past

men, because it seeks to destroy our entire past—to blot out our history and destroy its every handiwork; because it aims to destroy that which is valuable, to all people, and without which none ever attained to greatness—the memories and traditions of the past. Let it suffice to say to you that even in the subdivision ons of the State, which they have den counties, they have sought to erase all the me-morials of the pas., and I solemnly believe they have resolved to extinguish all the laws of the

constitution, which confer the power of taxa-tion, I have not a doubt, will assure any can-did mind that no people on this continent can endure the burdens which it imposes. The endure the burdens which it imposes. The principle which pervades that entire instrument is that all taxation, except for a single purpose, shall be imposed upon real estate and upon the income from the sale of merchandise. In estimating the inequality of taxation, we cannot omit the fact of the great diversity between the two races which inhabit the State. At this moment the taxable property is held by An eace, and under that constitution the po-litical power is vested exclusively in the other. better opportunities for the employment of capital than are to be found in the South, but will your Radical friends send their money here to invest? Not one dollar. They would just as soon venture on investments in Hayti or Liberia, as commit their money to the influence of your legislation. Capital has learned to shun it as a deadly piague.

We, therefore urge and warn you, by all the light of the property are disfranchised—cannot vote, but for the property are disfranchised—cannot vote, but the property held by the smaller funder, but the civil service of the State imposed upon the civil service of the State imposed upon the property held by the smaller funder, but the civil service of the State imposed upon the civil service of the support of the civil service shun it as a deadly piague.

We, therefore, urge and warn you, by all the ties of our former relations, still strong and binding in thousands of cases, by a common christianity and by the mutual welfare of our without reference to property, to educational christianity and by the mutual welfare of our without reference to property, to educational capalification, to past citizenship, or any other christianity and by the mutual welfare of our two races, whom Providence has thrown together, to beware of the course on which your leaders are urging you, in a blind folly which will surely run both you and them.

We do not pretend to be better friends to without reference to property, to educational supervising the ballot-boxes, so as, if possible, to prevent fraud. Agreed to.

After the adoption of a resolution of thanks to the chairman, for the faithful discharge of his duties—to which an eloquent response was world never before witnessed! Your ancestors world never before witnessed! Your ancestors which an eloquent response was made—the convention adjourned sine die.

It will be remembered that before the abolition of the institution of African slavery, the people of the Southern States occupied a most delicate position in the eyes of the civilized world. We found ourselves opposed at home and abroad.

While I was a slaveholder I certainly consistency of the civilized world. We have the constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions and laws. It is this, that selves you injure us, and though but little compared with the harm you will do your-selves, we would if we could avert the whole the civilized world. While I was a slaveholder I certainly consistency of the civilized world. We found ourselves opposed at home and abroad.

While I was a slaveholder I certainly consistency of the civilized world. We could avert the whole depend on the constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitutions and laws. It is this, that the constitutions are constitu their constitutions and laws. It is time, that taxation without representation is tyranny. [Applause.] Now, not only is a large class of property-holders in South Carolina disqualified to vote or hold office, but those who may vote or hold office are not required to have any property qualification or to know a letter of the alphabet, as many of them will not know. I say that a more arrant and infamous spoliation of a class was never designed by any country on the face of the earth.

Now what must be the consequences. Proper-

LEIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

I say that a more arrant and infamous spoliation of a class was never designed by any country on the face of the earth.

Now what must be the consequences. Property under forms of law, in the guise of taxation, will be transferred from the hands of those who now possess it to others. It is inevitable. The holders of taxable property in South Carolina cannot to-day, and will not hereafter, be able to pay the taxes imposed upon them.

Many of you are able to form some reasonable conjecture as to the number of paupers who will assert their claims upon the charity and sympathy of the State. You have already had some experience with reference to one race, and I am persuaded you will not have the slightest difficulty in making your calculations. Not even a negro father, son or husband is required to contribute a dollar towards the support of the paupers of his race.

Here I desire most distinctly and emphatically to address some views to the colored race in the State. Your proceedings in this convention should assure them that you respect their rights, that they have your sympathies, and that you have pledged yourselves to bestow upon them the right of suffrage, and thus of participating in the government. If there be any colored man who intends to be industrious, frugal and moral—to elevate himself and family—to that man I desire to say one word: Let him acquire real estate and learn to read and write, so that he may be placed in the category of the white man who owns taxable property, and if I am not totally mistaken in the opinion I have derived from a careful and critical examination of the new constitution, he will be unable to retain his property three years. It will be taken from him by those of his own; race who are idle, thriftless, and do not mean to work. Hence it is that I call upon all respectable colored men, who entertain hopes of future prosperity, to denounce that constitution and join his natural, ancient and true friends in opposing its ratification.

It is said that the homestead clause will induc

It is said that the homestead clause will induce many of both races to vote in favor of the constitution. Upon this subject let me make a few observations. In the first place, the homestead is not exempted from the burdens of taxation, and may be sold for taxes. In the next place, I contidently declare, as a lawyer in the presence of lawyers, that there is not a court in the United States, and no court can be organized under this constitution, even of court in the United States, and no court can be organized under this constitution, even of judges imported from New England, Ohio, or Africa, which would dare to hold that that homestead is exempt from antecedent debts. That convention well knew it, and those who say otherwise, in my judgment, most insiduously intend to mislead and decerve the people. It is too clear for argument that that homestead provision can protect no white or black man from the debts which he owed at the time the constitution was framed, or when it shall

man from the debts which he owed at the time the constitution was framed, or when it shall be ratified, and those who rely upon it will find that it is a snare and a delusion.

I come now to speak for a moment only upon another provision of that constitution, which annuls all debts of which slaves were the consideration. I do not know that you possess the information, but I feel authorized to say that I do know that the Chief Justice of the United States being consulted in reference to these debts expressed the opinion, although unofficially, that they were as binding as any other debts, and that the Supreme Court of the United States would be obliged to hold. The United States District Judge of South Carolina at the last term of his court held The United States District Judge of Sould Carolina at the last term of his court held that these debts were valid and obligatory, and I say, as a lawyer, without a fear that one of my distinguished professional brethren will dissent from the opinion, that these debts are as valid as any other contracted prior to the war, and that those who are thus indebted, although the property has been swent away, will war, and that those who are thus indebted, although the property has been swept away, will eventually be compelled to pay for the same. What is there peculiar to these debts which should make them null and void? It is not that the property for which they were contracted has been taken from us; for, upon that ground, the principle would apply to other species of property lost. The true explanation is to be found in the sentiment of the convention.

To enforce these debts was in their to enforce these deuts was in their opinion to recognize the legality of slavery. Now not only the Supreme Court, but every department of the Government of the United States, has recognized property in slaves. This fact appears to have been ignored by the convention, ate debts of every description. Yet if their object was to relieve the country, why should they confine themselves to the repudiation of a special class of debts? There is no reason, except that it was done in the mere

cept that it was done in the mere capriciousness of power.

There is another provision of the constitution to which I desire to advert. In the organization of the judicial power of the State, the convention has created Courts of General Sessions, Courts of Common Pleas, and a Court of Appellate Jurisdiction.

It is provided further, that a judge of learning and experience shall express no opinion to a jury upon the facts of the case, and as I understand that constitution, there can be no appeal to this Court of Appellate Jurisdiction, thus introducing into the very courts an element of

introducing into the very courts an element of popular despotism, which they have introduced into the ballot box and all elections. Again, ed into the ballot box and all elections. Again, justices of the peace are to have jurisdiction of all sums not exceeding one hundred dollars, and of all crimes below the grade of felony, and that jurisdiction is to be exercised without a jury. These justices of the peace are to be elected by the people, and thus will possess a tremendous and startling power over the personal liberty and property of every citizen, white or black.

white or black.

In my judgment, a constitution with such enormities in it will prove fatal to both races, and more fatal to the black than to the whites. The colored man who has acquired property The colored many who has acquired properly has really more interest in preventing that constitution from becoming the fundamental law of the State than you have, and I trust he will not allow himself to be deluded by those who would make him believe that it is his interest to oppose the people who have reared and nursured him through life. So cumbrous and compleasted is the machinery of that conand complicated is the machinery of that congovernment which it inaugurates, that you will be crushed by it. You cannot bear it. As well might the heavy harness of the mailed warnor be put upon the limbs of an infant as for these be put upon the limbs of an initial as for these burdens to be imposed upon the impoverished people of South Carolina. None but a people rich and highly educated can live under that constitution. Try it if you will, but I tell you, gentlemen, that antagonism will be excit-ed between the two races, and condict may be the result. Under it peace and harmony are

utterly impossible in South Carolina.

I have seen in some of the addresses which
the various emissaries now traversing the State have made to unite the color-State have made to unite the colored people, threats of violence and blood. I am a man of peace. I counsel no resistance by arms. I counsel no resistance except by moral agencies; but I do call upon every white man in South Carolina, and upon every colored man who has any hopes in the future, to defeat that constitution by all the means which our oppressions to the superior with the superior which are the superior with the

On the conclusion of this address, a resolution was adopted, that the thanks of this convention be tendered to the Hon. A Burt, for the able, lucid and searching analysis of that instrument promulgated by the convention in Charleston, and that he be requested to furnish a copy to the Executive Committee for.

Mr. Jeter, seconded by Mr. Cannon, submit-

sors permit us to use! (Applause.) sors permit us to use! (Applause.)
You gentlemen, owe it to your sons—to those noble boys who now sleep in soldier's graves; you owe it to your fathers, your families; to manhood, to man and to Heaven, to employ every exertion to prevent this infamous attempt to east reproach upon your past and the work of your ancestors. If there be an indiwork of your ancestors. If there be an individual who doubts as to his duty, and he have a dead soldier boy asleep upon the battle field, I advise him to go to that grave and take inspiration from the spirit that lingers around the spot. (Applause.)

ted a resolution, that the District Associations nominate suitable persons as candidates for State officers; and also appoint speakers to address the citizens, irrespective of color; besides supervising the ballot-boxes, so as, if possible,

and A. Eryce, Sr.

Messrs, Johnson and Bryce were delegates thought by a great many people that the Con-servative ticket will be elected, and that the majority vote will be against the constitution.

GREENVILLE.

MEETINGS.

will be in a condition to expunge all obnoxious features from the so-called constitution. "Moderation," therefore, has become the keynote of the party; and not one word has been uttered upon the floor of the convention gent colored man, or by any conscientious Republican in the country. Without knowing it, the Democrats of South Carolina have planted

have been nominated for the State offices.

ber last, when it was proposed by Gen. Wade Hampton, thousands of colored men, intelligent and possessing property, would not have abandoned the white man, sought shelter in Union Leagues, and claimed the privilege which, at the eleventh hour, has been accorded. Nor is it probable that the late socalled Constitutional Convention would have been tinctured with such excessive Radicalism as marked its deliberations and foisted upon

represent her material interests. THE CONVENTION the Chair. Rev. Mr. Young opened the pro-ceedings with prayer, and the journal of the preceding evening was read.
On motion of Gen. John S. Preston, the

On motion of Gou. John S. Preston, the presidents and members of Democratic clubs present were requested to take seats on the floor of the house.

The reporters of the press were also invited within the bar of the convention.

Col. L. P. Thomas, from the Committee of ten appointed to prepare business, reported that they had duly considered the several subjects before them, and were prepared to lay the result before the Convention. He stated also that moderation and harmony had been their first, second and third object, and to this

that moderation and harmony had been their first, second and third object, and to this end and the achievement of a victory in the coming political contest in view, they had most earnestly directed their endeavors.

The report embraced two branches—first, a series of resolutions; and secondly, sundry papers, &c., prepared for the consideration of the Convention.

The resolutions were read as follows, considered seriatim, and adopted:

of all good, wise and conservative men, under the banner of the National Democratic party-a party faithful to the principles of the Federal Constitution, as maintained by the fathers of the Republic; be it therefore, Resolved, That the Democratic party of South Carolina do unite with the National Democratic party of the country, and hold themselves ready, whiler the constitution and the laws to come

nor will it secure things which is index stands until you assert in the resolution that in due time he shall be allowed the privilege of qualified suffrage, besides protection to person and property under the law. Then he will take hold of the resolution, but as it is, I believe it is a pill he will not willingly swallow.

Hon. James Chesnut—This resolution caused some debate in the Committee, and it was believed by the majority that it was our duty as well as our high policy, so to frame the action of the Democratic party of South Carolina, as to make a distinct pledge to the colored people of the State, and induce them to vote with us in the approaching elections. For one, I am quite of the opinion that the gentleman from Abbeville 48 right; and that in addition to the very material announcement.

terfere with you, and it will make him a good citizen and a firm ally. Let us accept the African auxiliaries, for we need them.

Hon. B. F. Perry—I heartily concur with the views of the gentleman who has just taken his seat. I have always been of the opinion, since ernment of the country. I consider it absolutely necessary to the peace and order of society, that this class of people who have been so suddenly elevated should enjoy a limited

come in turn an example to others below them; and thus influences are set at work which bene-fit society, preserve peace, and establish confi-

have entertained these centiments ever since the emancipation of our slaves, and when the proposition was first made in Commbia by

elections.

Many years ago I entertained the opinion in regard to furitive slaves, that when a man of so far, has cultivated this prejudice, until it now speaks aloud in England and is already made his escape to a free State, instead of which in the state of the enterty of th

traitors, when once an issue is fairly made, organized is one to which there will To repeat, then as we began: Your present power must surely and soon pass from you. Nothing that it builds will stand, and nothing Nothing that it builds will stand, and nothing will remain of it but the prejudices it may create. It is, therefore, a most dangerous tool that you are han-ling. Our leaders, both white and black, are using your votes for nothing but their individual gain. Many of them you have only known, heretofore, to despise and mistrust, until commanded by your leagues to vote for them. Offices and salaries for themselves are the best of the rampitions; and so that they the heights of their ambitions; and so that they make may while the sun saines, they care not who is caught in the storm that follows. Already they have driven away all capital and credit from the South; and while they draw eleven dollars a day, thousands among you are