BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

LONDON, April 9-Noon.-Consols, 934. 5-20's, 731.

London, April 9-Afternoon.-5-20's, 73. LIVERPOOL, April 9-Noon.-Cotton excited and 1d better; Uplands, on the spot, 121d; afloat, 12id; Orleans, 12id. The sales will be large. Sales for the week, 108,000 bales. For export 29,000, and for speculation 8000. Stock, 356,000, of which 196,000 bales are American.

The stock of American cotton is 10,000 bales less than was estimated. Provisions quiet. LIVERPOOL, April 9-Afternoon.-Cotton is irregular; American descriptions about the same; sales 20,000 bales; total stock at sea 380,000 bales, of which 185,000 are American. Breadstuffs and provisions active. Pork 66s. Lard excited at 64s. Bacon 47s. 6d. Sugar advancing; No. 12, Dutch standard, 26s. Tal-

LIVERPOOL, April 9-Evening .- Cotton closed firm at a decline of id.; Uplands, on the spot, 12id., and affoat, 12d.; Orleans 12id.; sales 15,000 bales. Turpentine 33s. 3d. Manchester advices favorable.

Our Washington Dispatches. WASHINGTON, April 9.-IN THE HOUSE, today, there was no legislation, but a resolution was introduced having in view a reconciliation of the South-American difficulties.

The Congressional Executive Committee de cline taking steps to induce Holden to withdraw from the North Carolina gubernatorial race. The alleged cause of inaction is the absence of many members. General Sherman listened to Curtis' speech

It is said that Dr. Bayne, the negro delegate certain policy. Grant rang for an orderly, 382. Sterling, 1092a1092. through whom Bayne was informed that Grant

had given Bayne all the time he had to spare. The Impeachment Proceedings.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE CURIIS FOR THE DEFENCE. Washington, April 9 .- In the Senate the court of impeachment was opened as usual. After reading the journal, General Butler called up other witnesses, among them Mayor Blodgett, of Augusta, Ga., who testified regarding his removal from the postmastership of that place by the President. He knew nothing beyond the fact that he had been suspended. Butler asked for a certificate from the Senate that no reasons had been given by the President for the suspension of Blodgett The defence made a point that Blodgett's case was outside of the charges made against the

At a quarter to one o'clock Judge Curtis began his argument in behalf of the President, and spoke until near four o'clock, when, at his request, the hall being larger than he was accustomed to, the court adjourned without a

Judge Curtis was listened to throughout with marked attention, especially by the memwith marked attention, especially by the members of the court. Some of his points were startling. He left it with the Senators to say whether they were acting in a legislative or a judicial capacity. He said that the substance of the first of the eight charges against the President was based upon the statement that the removal of Stanton and appointment of Thomas was, or was intended to be, a violation of the Tenure-of-office act and of the constitution. He denied both propositions, and among other authorities quoted the statements of members of the Conference Committee.

How so, April 9.—Mess Pork \$27.5. Babel in the court room, and very well attended by whites, but few colored persons present. To say that the latter were conservative in principle, it is more than your correspondent will venture to do—they, however, played the part of spectators and very attentive listeners. What impressions were made on their minds by the very candid views expressed, your correspondent is not sufficiently well acquainted with human nature to depict. The district seemed to be pretty well represented by men of striking character, whether attracted by sales day or the interest felt in the meeting to by whites, but few colored persons present. To say that the latter were conservative in principle, it is more than your correspondent will venture to do—they, however, played the part of spectators and very well attended by whites, but few colored persons present. To say that the latter were conservative in principle, it is more than your correspondent will venture to do—they, however, played the part of spectators and very well attended by whites, but few colored persons present. To say that the latter were conservative in principle, it is more than your correspondent will venture to do—they, however, played the part of spectators and very well attended by whites, but few colored to be with each principle. used the words "term of service." It might as well be said that a king completed the term of his predecessor who had died as to say that Mr. Johnson was serving out Mr. Lincoln's

Judge Curtis proceeded to show that the heads of departments were the voice and hands of Presidents. He argued that heads of departments did not, in fact, and could not, constitutionally, come under the provisions of the Tenure-of-office act, and that their exception was well understood by senators. He noticed the absurdity of charging the President with high crimes and misdemeanors for having acted in accordance with the publicly expressed views of senators themselves. His argument that the President's action was in accordance with precedent and the constitution is too compact in its elaboration to admit of condensation. Arguing the necessity of the power claimed by the President, Judge Curtis instanced the displacement of Mr. Floyd by President Buchanan, when any delay would become action. Among the many objections to it, this arguing that it was the Presider 's duty to operation, and I might add its design and purchase of the displacement of the Constitution about to be submitted for ratification. Among the many objections to it, this one ought to be conclusive, that its practical operation, and I might add its design and purchase of them in a proper light, would become active against the constitution, which, after all, is your great object. A vote "against the constitution, which, after all, is your great object. A vote "against the constitution, which, after all, is your great object. A vote "against the constitution, which, after all, is your great object. A vote "against the constitution," in the form proposed in that instrument, will answer all your purposes, and liberty; and being desirous, moreover, of all liberty; and being desirous, moreover, of the constitution at liberty; and being desirous, moreover, of the constitution of the district ounite with us in carrying out the principal proper entirely in what is understood to be the principal object of the convention, namely, a formal and solemn expression of opposition to the constitution about to be submitted for ratification. Among the many objections to it, this one ought to be conclusive, that its proper and heartily join us in preserving constitution all liberty; and being desirous, moreover, of the constitution, which, and in the constitution, which, and it is true all distinct on the form the mistry support was well understood by senators. He noticed arguing that it was the Preside .. 's duty to maintain his prerogative, he said that a trustee would combat any unconstitutional law which in trust, and that it was much more the Presihands by all the people. Such was the duty nobly fulfilled by Hampden when he opposed the payment of ship money.

Recapitulating his arguments to prove that the President could not be impeached for an act designed to produce a judicial decision, he quoted General Butler, to show that the managers admitted this view of the case. General Butler had said that the impeachment in itself was perhaps not an impeachable offence, if made for the purpose of producing such a decision, and not accompanied by a defiant message to the Senate. Curtis said that it was a matter of taste how the Senate should be notified. He then, until the adjournment, argued to prove that, under the rule of estopel, the things the President had said and done in these matters did not apply in this case.

Affairs in Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, April 9 .- A close estimate shows that there is no cotton in the State except at the warehouses in Montgomery, which contain about twenty-five hundred bales. There has been another heavy frost, and ve-

getation is injured. An important decision has been rendered by Judge Arrington in the City Court. In 1862 the State of Alabama advanced to the Arms Manufacturing Company \$250,000 in State bonds for the purpose of enabling it to build an arsenal and to manufacture arms, but as the purpose of the State was to arm Confederate soldiers, the contract was held to be null and void. The suit was brought in the name

Destructive Fire.

GALVESTON, April 9 .- A destructive fire took place in Huntsville, Texas, on the night of the 7th. An entire block was destroyed, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000; insured

The special agent of the New York Underwriters has succeeded in arresting the owner of the bonded warehouse, who has been held to bail to answer to the charge of defrauding

Murder in Selma. SELMA, ALA., April 6 .- This evening, at 4 o'clock, a one armed ex-Confederate soldier, named John P. Howard, was shot from his horse and instantly killed, about four miles from the city. The murderer is not known.

immediate vicinity since the war. Georgia Affairs. Augusta, April 9.—The Republican mass meeting to-night consisted mostly of colored people. Candidates were nominated for county

This is the fifth white man murdered in this

officers. The Georgia Medical Association, which has been in session here for two days, has appointed delegates to the National Convention.

The Flag Man. RICHMOND, April 9 .- The convention refused to invite Sergeant Bates to a seat, and resolved to adjourn on the 17th instant.

The Connecticut Election. HARTFORD, April 9.—Corrected returns make English's majority 1785.

Market Reports.

New York, April 9-Noon.-Stocks active. Money 7 per cent. Exchange 109 a 109 . Gold 1384. Virginia 6's 50; Tennessee 6's 67. Flour dull, and slightly in favor of buyers. Wheat quiet and steady. Corn 1c. lower. Pork lower; Mess \$26 50a26 62. Lard firmer. Cotton active, excited and decidedly higher; Uplands 292a30. Freights dull. Turpentine easier at 664. Rosin-\$8 25 for strained.

New York, April 9 .- Cotton opened active excited and decidedly higher, but closed quiet things will assuredly right themselves. This and searcely so firm; sales, 7000; Uplands, 284a 30; closing with no buyers at over 291. Flour favored buyers, Southern brands active but steady. Wheat drooping. Mixed Western Corn, \$1 18a1 21; White Southern, \$1 153a1 184. Mess Pork \$27. Lard, 17a18. Groceries quiet from Virginia, who recently visited General Mess Pork \$27. Lard, 17a18. Groceries quiet Grant, threatened him that he would not re- and steady. Turpentine, 66a66½. Rosin unceive a vote in Virginia unless he adopted a changed. Freights quiet and steady. Gold,

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Cotton firm; Uplands 29c. Flour steady. Wheat firm; Maryland red Grant has issued no order regarding K. K. K. | \$2 90aS. Corn firm; white \$1 10; yellow \$1 18. Oats steady at 90c. Mess Pork \$27. Lard firm. Bacon-Rib Sides 16c; clear Rib 174a174 cts.; Shoulders 144a144c.

WILMINGTON, April 9 .- Spirits Turpentine sold at 59\2a60c. Rosins firm; strained \$2 30; pale \$5. Tar \$2 15. Cotton-Uplands 284c. AUGUSTA, March 9 .- Cotton market stiff; sales 150 bales. Receipts 230. Uplands 284. Sales for the week 2630. Receipts 1130.

SAVANNAH, April 9 .- Cotton opened quiet, but became excited, and closed quiet and steady. Sales 1200 bales. Middling Uplands 29, and held at 30c. Receipts 1366. Receipts for the week 9886. Exports 10,129, of which 6277 to Liverpool and 3850 to coastwise ports. Stock 28,325.

MOBILE, April 9 .- Market closed firm; Uplands 30g. Receipts 1299 bales. Sales 900 Exports 452 bales.

New ORLEANS, April 9 .- Cotton active and advanced; Uplands 31. Sales 2000 bales. Receipts 1712 bales. Exports 2989 bales. Sterling 491. New York Sight 1 premium. Gold 391a40. Sugar, Louisiana fair 13; Prime 13; Molasses, Louisiana reboiled 85. Cuba 56a60. Sr. Louis, April 9.-Mess Pork \$27 25. Ba-

presided, my name is presented to the people Schenck, in making the report to the House, of the State for the office of governor. The office is not one to which I have aspired at any time; less than ever would it be desirable now. Nor, in my judgment, was it necessary or expedient to name candidates for State officers at this election. By the second section, eighth article of the proposed constitution, I am disqualified from holding office under it, and although I am not insensible to the compliment of the no mination, I cannot properly consent to be a candidate. But this is of little real consequence, for if you can elect your candidate, you can defeat the constitution, which,

operation, and I might add its design and purpose, is to subvert and reverse the relations heretofore existing between the two classes worked injurious to those whose rights he had that constitute the population of the State, taking the political power out of the hands of dent's duty to guard the trust placed in his the educated white class, and placing it in the hands of the uneducated colored class. Against this enormity it is our duty to protest. Our past history, our own self-respect, and the characters and fortunes of those who shall succeed to our places, demand this much at our

> The colored population in this State is perhaps one-fifth in excess of the whites. The excess of registered voters is 25,000 in favor of the colored population. In view of these facts this constitution in point of fact confers universal suffrage upon the colored population, while it disfranchises a considerable portion of the white population; thereby seeking to insure the possession of political power, or, in other words, the political ascendancy, to the former. It may be safely affirmed that this is the first instance in the history of republican the white population; thereby seeking to ingovernment and enlightened legislation in which intelligence, education and property have, by the fundamental law, been bound and laid prostrate at the feet of mere numbers.

I know that I entertain kinder feelings to wards our colored people than many of those who are now using them for selfish or party purposes. But it is no slander upon them to say that they are not fit depositories of the controlling political power of a State like this. Their traits_intellectual and moral-their recent condition of ignorance and servitude, their credulous natures, so open to the practices of the crafty and designing, all combine to produce this incapacity. They have kindly and generous qualities, but not the qualities of

Numbers, intelligence and property are each and all entitled to consideration in the distribution of political power. One would suppose it was hardly necessary, in this age and country, to plead for the preponderating influences of education and wealth, and to contend that where numbers are nearly balanced, these should turn the scale. Every man in the State represents life and personal liberty; but he who has property represents, in addition, that which in society is entitled to like protection with life and liberty; and he who represents in-

by general concession, the highest title to the possession of political power. What shall be said of that scheme of government which ignores or sets at defiance these plain principles of justice, and which, by its natural and necessary working, places the masses who have education and property under the deminion of the masses who have neither education nor property? The best that can be said of such a system, is that it has its very foundations in

injustice, and can only be maintained in permanence by force. It is against nature, and cannot come to good. I forbear to discuss other parts of the con-

stitution because of my desire to be brief, and because this one grand objection ought to be sufficient with all those who have heretofore held the suffrage of the State. Even now the people of the Northern States, one after another, are rejecting partial colored suffrage for themselves when it is only a sentiment or abstraction, while their representatives in Congress are forcing wholesale colored suffrage, when that suffrage carries with it the dominion in the State, upon their countrymen in the South. Reaction must come; moral laws will vindicate themselves, and although repressed for a time by force, will work out their proper results. The white men of the country will feel and acknowledge the tie of blood, and assert their common, natural and indefeasible right to be the rulers of the land. I see no occasion for despondency. The process may be a painful one, and of longer duration than we could desire, but constitution, monstrous as it is, may be put upon us. If so, we must organize under it, and make an earnest, united and persistent struggle for the political control of the State. I have faith in our people, in their patience and disposition to do what is right, in their hopeful and enduring courage, in their instinct and capacity of rule, and in the history and destiny of the race to which they belong as a dominant and governing race. Intelligence and property must and will prevail against mere numbers. Let them be of good temper and of good cheer. Let them do what they believe to be their duty in the future, as they have done it in the past; and whatever may be the results they will have the consciousness and the praise of having acquitted themselves like men. I am, very respectfully,

Charleston, April 9th 1868.

Your obedient servant,

W. D. PORTER.

POLITICS IN THE STATE.

MEETINGS, SPEECHES, NOMINATIONS, RESO-

IMPORTANT MEETING IN MARLBORO'-A BIG ROW IN PICKENS-ONE DOLLAR A LICE-IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS-POWERFUL GATHERING IN NEW-BERY-MEETINGS IN COLUMBIA-SUMTER MOV-ING-FAIRFIFLD WIDE AWARE.

MARLEORO'.

Our correspondent, writing under date of the 6th instant, says:

A public Conservative meeting was this day held in the court room, and very well attended president, and John Monroe Johnson, Esq., to act as secretary. The president appointed a committee of five to draft a set of resolutions, which were in a short time drawn up, submit-ted and adopted. The preample and resolu-

tions are as follows, to wit:

We, a portion of the citizens of Marlborough District, in public meeting assembled, alarmed at the Radical developments in our midst and the utter ruin which threatens, unless all good the utter ruin which threatens, threas all good citizens at once rally to the support of the constitution of our common country, convined as we are that no salutary laws can be administered when ignorance and vice, incited and controlled by designing emissaries laboring for their own aggrandizement, predominate; and that many of our people who have been thus misled, if the true state of affairs were set before them in a proper light, would become as-

district—the one in the Senate, the other two district—the one in the Senate, and that we do pledge ourselvs to their support, and to cordially invite and earnestly solicit all good citizens to attend the polls on the 14th, 15th and 16th instant, and to cast their votes for the candidates who may be nominated.

2. That a committee of eight, one from each precinct, if possible, be appointed by the president, whose duty it shall be to report forthwith to this meeting for active, suitable persons as candidates, in accordance with the foregoing

3. That the president appoint a committee of eight, one from each precinct, if possible, whose duty it shall be to prepare a constitution and regulations for the organization of a Conservative party in this district, with power to call a public meeting at such times as they

was appointed to make the nominations therein provided for. While thus engaged, the meeting was addressed by William A. Rogers, of the sum and substance of whose remarks your correspondent says nothing. Colonel J. H. diction. His remarks seemed to have a telling effect, if there is any meaning in the cry of "go on." His views of the Union League were not poetical. Love for an object inspires within us sentiment, and if the speaker had any love for this society, it was implied, &c. The Committee on Nominations now made their report: Major Z. A. Drake, for the Senate. Colonel B. F. Pegurs and Harris Covingtou, Esq., for the House. The two former gentlemen are practical planters—gentlemen of character, intelligence, experience, and estimable citizens. The letter a lawyer, just entered the practice of atter a lawyer, just entered the practice of law, with an increasing practice, and destined to make his mark in the world, who begins his public life under the most favorable auspices. The candidates are registered voters. 'The longest pole reaches the persimmons," and "the race is to the swift." The meeting was also addressed by S. J. Townsend, Esq., after which the assembly peaceably dispersed.

OCONEE AND PICKENS.

Our correspondent at Walhalla says that Messrs. Lav and Stokes Stribling having withdrawn, the nominations now stand as follows: For Senate for Oconee County .- D. Biemann.

telligence and education has still another and, by general concession, the highest title to the to the odious and despotic rule of the Radical The following are the officers: W. A. Lay. President; John Maxwell, Stephen Baldwin, W. Hamilton, Vice Presidents.

Our correspondent says: I am informed that the Union League in Pickens County met last week for the purpose of nominating candidates for the approaching election, but ended in a general fight. A big buck negro offered another one dollar to hit him. After a little hesitation negro No. 2 struck negro No. 1, and felled him to the ground, and demanded his dollar. No. 1 searched his pockets but found them minus greenbacks. He tried to borrow from his friends, but not succeeding, a general row followed. A little Cuffee came very near losing both eyes. They were to meet again yesterday, the 4th, to finish nominations, but would do better to finish the fight.

I would have written to you sooner and daily, but our mails are very irregular, as the railroad bridge across Rocky River, one mile below Anderson, was burnt some time ago, and will not be rebuilt for a month.

Our district, or county as it may be, but hope not, as I wish the constitution defeated, has three clubs, one at Centre, of which I have no proceedings, one at Friendship, and the other at this place, and I hear several more will be

NEWBERRY.

The Democratic meeting at Newberry on Monday was well attended, and was addressed by Judge Pope and General Garlington. The following nominations were made and adopted: Capt. E. S. Keitt for the Senate, Dr. John K. Gary, W. A. Cline, and Y. J. Pope for the

Gary, W. A. Cline, and Y. J. Pope for the House.

All of which nominations were unanimously adopted by the club.

On motion of J. F. J. Caldwell, Esq., the chairman appointed the following gentlemen the Central Executive Committee, viz: J. F. J. Caldwell, Esq., Col. S. Fair, Col. J. M. Baxter, S. R. Chapman, Esq., and Major L. J. Jones.
On motion, it was resolved that, we pledge ourselves to protect every colored man who will join this Democratic Club and vote with us.
On motion of Judge Pope, the Central Executive Committee were empowered to nominate candidates to fill the place, if any of those selected should fail to run.

RICHTAND. The Columbia Phœnix reports a Republican neeting, held on Wednesday night. It says: meeting, held on Wednesday night. It says:

After considerable drumming, a crowd was drawn together last night, and about half-past 9 o'clock, Mr. F. A. Sawyer, government officer in Charleston, was presented to the assembly by Mr. Robertson, and for fully half an hour fired hot shot into the Democratic party. He reminded his audience that for many years the Democrats held the reins in South Carolina, and a poor man stood no chance whatever. But things had changed. He was followed by R. H. Cain, a colored man, who, to judge from the tenor of his remarks, is a cosmopolite, in the strictest sense of the term, as well as a wil-o-the-wisp—for he represented himself as being here, there and everywhere. His advice was to vote early and late against the Democrats; for he informed his hearers that if the Damocrats; for he informed his hearers that if the Damocrats, as he termed them, should succeed in getting into power, the colored succeed in getting into power, the colored man would be put in the condition he occu-pied before the war. The vails of his wrath were finally emrised, and the colored speaker

A Democratic mass meeting was to be held

SUMTER.

A Democratic meeting was held at the courthouse on Monday, and the report of the delegates to the Columbia Convention was adopted. A Democratic club was then formed, and the following resolution adopted :

the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That we cordially invite the colored citizens of the district to form Democratic clubs, and pledge concert of action with any such clubs, which may be formed, to carry out the creat political principles we are contending such clubs, which may be formed, to carry out the great political principles we are contending for, and which we sincerely and candidly be-lieve as much for their present good and ulti-mate preservation as for our well-being.

FAIRFIELD.

An adjourned Conservative meeting was held at Winnsboro on Monday, when the report of the delegates to the Columbia Convention, and the delegates to the Columbia Convention, and the action of that body, were approved. A constitution for the club was then formed and which was done accordingly. adopted. The club is now called Democratic-Conservative. The following are the officers: President—W.R. Robertson; Vice-Presidents
—W.J. Alston, H.C. Davis, J. A. McCrary and
Dr. T. F. Robertson; Corresponding Secretary
—James H. Rion; Committee of Conference—
T. W. Woodward, E. P. Mobly, R. G. Lamar,
G. N. Reynolds, Dr. E. A. Gibson, Edward

The following nominations were made: For State Senator—Abraham F. Lumpkin. Members of House of Representatives.— Dr. E. A. Gibson, Joseph K. Davis and A. S.

On motion, it was On motion, it was

Resotved, That the chair appoint suitable
persons, without regard to color, to address the
people of this district, at such times and places as may be convenient and practicable, on the important questions of the day, and for the purpose of enlightening them as to the proper course for them to pursue.

The district is to be thoroughly canvassed. and appointments have been made so that every section may be addressed. Among the speakers are Baylis E. Elkins, Squire Hall, James H. Rion, J. B. McCants, Major T. W. Woodward, George N. Reynolds, Willis Goode, Abner Turnipseed, B. B. Cook, Dr. J. W. Glenn, Col. Province, W. J. Alston, Rev. James Boyce and A. K. Durham.

REGISTRATION. The last registration in Walhalla gave a total of sixty-eight whites and twelve blacks.

The Impeachment Trial.

PROBABLE DUBATION OF THE TRIAL—THE SPEECE-ES-OUTSIDE PRESSURE FROM THE RADICAL SPECULATORS AS TO THE RESULT.

It is said that the President's counsel are of the opinion that the impeachment trial will be ended by Saturday, the 18th instant. An effort will be made to have the Senate rule relating to the subject of speeches in the court of impeachment altered so as to permit three speeches on each side. Thaddeus Stevens and Gen. Logan both desire to make speeches in the impeachment trial, but as Messrs. Boutwell and Bingham are already designated by the managers to argue the case, and as the rule of the Senate does not permit more than two speeches on each side, Messrs. Stevens and Logan cannot deliver their proposed speeches without a change of the rules of the Senate. Mr. Stevens has, it is reported, prepared a written argument, but his feeble health admonishes him not to attempt its delivery, and he cannot have it read by the clerk. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing on Monday last, says :

Judge Curtis, one of the counsel for the President, will occupy all day Thursday in the opening speech for the defence. He may be apt to occupy a portion of Friday also, as his argument will be very elaborate and exhaustive. When he concludes, the testimony for the defence will be part forward (general Thomas efence will be put forward, General Thomas leading off as principal witness. Mr. Stanton will not be summoned as a witness, though it has been generally stated that he will.

show that certain expressions were made use of by the latter on his own responsibility, for which the President should be held accountable; and this was gravely admitted by the court as matter worthy of consideration and as upholding the case of the prosecution. Two high judicial authorities did not hesitate to say last evening that the Chief Justice was entirely wrong in admitting the evidence which was put on the record in the first purt of last week. It would be just as reasonable to hold the President responsible for the threats any of the thousand and one postmasters appointed by him might have made use of against those they were directed to supersede, and thus prove conspiracy on the part of the Executive, and make use of their unconsidered language as evidence against him. The documentary testimony will be met by other documentary testimony, which the defence feel confident will pull to pieces the fabric of the prosecution. testimony, which the defence feel confident will pull to pieces the fabric of the prosecution.

So far there is no case against the President, and a great many senators feel that such is the fact; but the pressure on the entire Republican element of the Senate will become intense as the trial draws to a close, and, regardless of oath or evidence, it is feared the great disgrace will be perpetrated of removing the head of the nation to accomplish a party purpose. This week and the week after letters will pour in mon those senators who are considered disin upon those senators who are considered dis-posed to waver, and men will come to Wash-ington from all parts of the country to urge their senators to vote for conviction. Coaxing their senators to vote for conviction. Coaxing and bullying will be tried by turns, and no stone left unturned to try and insure a verdict of guilty. It is needless to say there are certain Republicans in the Senate to-day whom it will require extraordinary efforts to overcome and induce to vote against their convictions, and should such men yield, a day of reflection will come and a feeling of remorse follow that will embitter their lives to the last moment they exist. moment they exist.

The United States Supreme Court.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS-THE ACTION IN THE M'CARDLE CASE-ADJOURNMENT OF THE COURT.

The United States Supreme Court adjourned on Monday last until December next. A number of opinions were announced in important

The case, which has long been pending, of Mrs. General Games against the City of New Orleans and many citizens thereof, for certain property in that city left to her by her father, decided by the Supreme Court to-day in

her favor.
The celebrated cotton case, involving the right to 935 bales of cotton libelled as prize of war and brought before the Supreme Court on appeal, was decided. The case is that of Withembery & Doyle, G. A. Le More and Greif and Zunts vs. the United States. The Supreme Court dismissed all claims, upon the ground that they interfered with the non-intercourse set of July 13 1863.

Court dismissed all claims, upon the ground that they interfered with the non-intercourse act of July 13, 1863.

Towards the conclusion of the proceedings General W. G. M. Davis read a petition from Hamilton Martin and Wm. E. Gill, stating that they are held in prison in the State of Florida, confined in damp and unhealthy quarters, and that thereby their health has been implired. They pray that their condition may be palliated by this court; that there may be a revision of the proceedings of the court below; that for want of pecuniary means they have not until now been able to procure counsel in their case, etc.; that in view of these and other facts, they pray a writ of habeas corpus and certiforar may be granted, and that the court will direct the competent jurisdiction to bring the present term, before the court, in order that the cause of their imprisonment may be shown. General Davis said he was under some embarrassment, having been informed that this court had announced its determination to adjourn to-day until the next term. That would be a long time to wait for a decision.

The court said it could not do otherwise, the business of the present term having been transacted and the time of adjournment fixed.

business of the present term having been transacted and the time of adjournment fixed. General Davis replied that he had not found corpus had been granted that there was a waiting of five or six months from the time the writ was granted for its return.

writs returnable the first day of the next term,

The petitioners in this case were indicted in a federal court for the murder of a freedman, and they hold that the State court alone can

take jurisdiction of the subject. THE M'CARDLE CASE. The following explanation of the action of the United States Supreme Court in the McCardle case is given: The case was argued on the day originally fixed for it. The conference day is Saturday in each week. The other working days have been fully occupied in hearthe docket. On the lift conference day after the argument the case was not reached, al-though the conference occupied all day. The next conference day Congress had already passed the act to repeal the jurisdiction in such cases, and the act was before the President. Gentlemen, practitioners at the bar, without re-spect to politics, say the court could not have anticipated the legislation, and if it had, could not properly have run a race with Congress; that it would have been ridiculous affectation not to take notice of it, and would hardly have been consistent with the dignity of the court and the respect due to the other branches of the government to proceed with the metter until the President had either approved or vetoed the bill. On the reception of his veto it was passed by the required majority in both houses. When Mr. Black, for McCardle, moved to be heard upon the question of the effect of the law, the court, although it had several weeks before fixed Tuesday, the Sist of March, for the closing of the docket, agreed to hear argument in the case on Wednesday, the 1st of April. Of that, however, the counsel did not take notice, not having appeared in court until and the respect due to the other branches of take notice, not having appeared in court until after the subject had been postponed.

IMPRESSIONS OF CHARLESTON MAGNOLIA CEMETERY.-The editor of the Baltimore Gazette, writing to his paper from Charleston under date of April 4, says :

under date of April 4, says:

Persons living only in the hotels here know little or nothing of the real condition of things. Sojourners in such inxurions caravansaries have for the time being more or less money, and they take matters very comfortably, troubling themselves little about the necessities or sorrows of those dwelling round about them. They see that the public tables are bountifully spread and the public conveyances are all that can be desired, and they straightway conclude that prosperity is the rule and privation the exception in the community. Those who care to know the truth know how widespread is the destitution throughout this city, and how desperate is the struggle which hundreds who were born to affluence are hundreds who were born to affluence are making with adverse fortune. Historical jus-tice will one day be done a people who have made sacrifices so heroic and who bear suffering so nobly, but reparation or relief compara-tively few of them are ever destined to receive. In the environs of Charleston the same dilapidation exists as in the city itself. The plank roads, the fences and the houses all show signs of the disastrors elect of the war.

One of the main roads running from the city, and which is in about the same wretched conand which is in about the same wetched condition as the rest, leads to Magnolia Cemetery. The visitor to that city of the dead will find, however, when he enters its gates, that he has left behind him the painful evidences of decayed prosperity, of which meation has been made. There the monuments of the olden time stand, weather beaten and staired, but as firm as when criminally greated, and close headle them. when originally erected, and close beside them the fresh white marble shows that in that sadbe seen there too which suggests thoughts not less melancholy than those excited by the spectacle of "a people in its woe," Turning down one of the avenues the stranger will has been generally stated that he will. No regular arrangement of the witnesses has been decided upon. Those who are at hand, as General Sherman and Louis D. Campbell, will very likely be examined on Friday. The rest of the witnesses, to the number of about a dozen, will be disposed of by Wednesday week,

unless the prosecution protract the time by frequent objection and lengthy cross-examination. One of the managers will then sum up in the first instance, to be followed by Messrs. Evarts and Stanbery, and the final closing argument will be delivered by another of the managers possibly on Monday week.

It is very generally conceded that the evidence in the impeachment trial is too weak to hold water. First we have a mass of testimony endeavoring to prove a conspiricy between the President and General Thomas—testimony to show that certain expressions were made use of by the latter on his own responsibility, for which the President should be held accountable; and this was gravely admitted by the court as matter worthy of consideration and as upholding the case of the prosecution. Two high judicial authorities did not hesitate to say last evening that the Cbief Justice was entirely federate cause. A small but neat slab at the head of each man's grave tells us his name and his regiment. No more; only this brief record. It is enough. What matters it where or how his regiment. No more; only this briefrecord. It is enough. What matters it where or how they died? What matter is it that they lie in that cheerless ground, while the noble soldier who fought to gain the civil freedom which they battled to preserve, reposes beneath the sculptured marble, while the cypress and the myrtle enwreath his tomb? The world does justice to their heroism—time will avouch the righteousness of their cause—and the generation which is to come will hold their memories in love and honor.

Special Motices.

AT NOTICE .- THE STEAMER CITY POINT will touch at St. Augustine, leaving Charleston on her regular time, 9 o'clock This Eve J. D. AIKEN & CO.,

MESSRS. EDITORS-PLEASE AN-OUNCE JOHN T. MILLIGAN, Esq., as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election, and oblige mwf3 April 6 CITY RESIDENTS CAN PAY TAXES

THIS DAY, 9th inst, and 10th and 11th instant, on property in St. John's Berkeley Parish, by calling during business hours at COURTHOUSE, lower A. C. RICHMOND, floor. Tax Coll ctor St. John's Berkeley Parish.

NOTICE.-THE BUSINESS OF THE ate SAMUEL G. COURTENAY will be continued for the present at No. 9 Broad-street, where person indebted to his Estate will make payment, and

where claims, properly attested, may be presented GEORGIANNA A. COURTENAY, Qualifield Executiv.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS .- THE REGULAR quarterly Examination of Candidates for the office of Teachers in the Public Schools will be held at the Normal School, on Saturday, 11th instant, commenc-

Persons who desire to submit themselves for examination, are requested to be present punctually at the hour above named. By order of the Board.

E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE, Secretary C. F. S. NOTICE .- AS THE MILLS HOUSE has been closed until further notice, reports are in circulation that the Charleston Hotel has increased

its prices of Board. This is to notify the public that

such is not the case. The rates remain as hereto-Per Diem Board \$4 per day. Regular Board......As per contract. Respectfully,
J. P. HORBACH, Proprietor.

AF OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, APRIL, 7, 1868.—The Board of Directors having declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after Monday, 13th inst. Books for transfer are closed

from this date until the 13th inst. W. J. HERIOT, Secretary and Treasurer. NOTICE.—ON A FINAL ADJUSTMENT of the affairs of the late co-partnership of CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO., it was agreed that all the outstand-

ing debts due the Concern should be paid to the subscriber, who is alone authorized to receipt for the All persons indebted to said Concern, by note or

otherwise, will make payment to JOHN TUOMEY, 36 East Bay.

Corner Adger's South Wharf. AFREMOVAL NOTICE .- MW. MAT-THIESSEN has removed his Clothing House from No. 219 King-street to No. 291, at the Corner of Wentworth street, where he is opening an elegant supply of Spring Clothing and Furnishing Goods for

12 Men and Boys, OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR, CITY HALL, APRIL 2, 1868 .- This Office will continue open for the receipt of returns for CAPITA-TION TAXES, until Wednesday, the 15th of April inclusive, from 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.

By order of the Mayor. W. N. HUGHES, April 2

FYARMOUTH BLOATERS, SCALED HERRING, CODFISH, SWEET CIDER, (on draught); Davis' Diamond and Clark's HAMS, Prime GOSHEN BUTTLE, Allsops, Muir & Sons, Jeffrey's Bass PALE ALE, London PORTER. Exton's BUTTER CRACK-ERS, GINGER SNAPS, MILK and CREAM BIS-CUITS. A fresh supply of above received this week, WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street. FF TEAS, TEAS, COFFEES, COFFEES .-At WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, will be found a full supply of TEAS and COFFEES that are good and pure. We parch and grind JAVA COFFEE and warrant it pure and unadulterated. A trial or our TEAS and COFFEES will convince the consume that our goods are as represented. WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street. LADIES BEING CONFINED SHOULD never be without COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD. It prevents constipation, gives strength and great nourishment to both mother and child, being digest ed and assimilated with the least possible labor o the stomach, and is a substitute for healthy breastmilk if needed for the child. Physicians give very little or no medicine where this food is used. Ask your physician about it.

GEORGE WELLS COMSTOCK,
No. 57 Cortlandt-street, New York.
For sale by
April 8 wfm12 Agents, Charleson, S. C.

AT THE WIFE OF A CELEBRATED SOULHERN GENERAL writes as follows: "I have used the preparation for the hair called PALMETTO HAIR KENEWER for the past year, and consider it all that is claimed for it, and even more, for it has given me a luxurious growth of hair, and has changed my hair (which was very gray) to the color and beauty of youth. I would recommend all my friends to try it. For sale by DOWIE & MOISE, Wholesale Agents,

April 8 wfm12 FF THE GREAT PRESERVER OF

HEALTH. - TARRANI'S EFFERVESCENT SELT-ZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint. Billiousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal discreters of to-day may become an obstinate incura ble disease to-morrow. Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TAR-

wich and No. 160 Warren streets New York.

Sold by all Druggists.

Shipping.

LEIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK

THE YACHT ELEANOR.

IS NOW PREPARED TO CONVEY PAS-SENGERS to all points of interest around the harbor. To leave Government Dock at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M., visiting Fort Arrangements. Arrangements for passage, or charter, made at the establishment, MEETING-STREET, one door south of Mills House.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. EMPIRE STEAMSHIP LINE. JAMES R. KELLY Master, will sail as above, from Central Wharf, on Schurday next, the 11th instant.

For engagements apply to H. F. BAKER & CO.,
H. F. BAKER & CO., THE STEAMSHIP ALLIANCE

April 7 NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK. THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL
STEAMSHIP C HAR LESTON,
BERRY, Commander, will leave
Adger's South Whart on Saturday, the 11th instant, at — o'clock,
Through Bills of Lading given to Boston, Phila

Through Bills 0: Leading ac-delphis and Providence. For Freight or Passage, apply to JAMES ADGER & CO., (Up Stairs), Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Captain John Valeer, will leave
Brown's Wharf on Friday, April 10,
at 9 o'clock A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents,
April 7
North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK

REGULAR LINE STEAMERS.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain M. B. CROWELL, will leave
Vanderhorst's Wharf, on Saturday,
April 11, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
March 30

RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE-DUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 11th 12 o'clock noon, o' the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following steamers:

CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BOSTON,
Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Monday,
at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 46 North River, New York.

RATIS OF PASSAGE,

ny fife MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.

Ist Cabin to London. 106

Ist Cabin to Faris. 115

Steerage to London. 350

Ist Cabin to Faris. 115

Steerage to London. 350

Yassage by the Monday ste mera—First Cabin 390,

gold; Steerage 320; payable in U.S. currency.

Rates of passage from New York to Halifax; Cabin.

320, Steerage, 310; payable in U.S. currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,

Bremen, &c., stmoderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,

340 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

No. 15 Broadway, New York.

February 20

EXCURSION TO FORT SUMTER, MOR-

RIS ISLAND AND BATTERY WAGNER. THE STEAMER "AGNES" WILL leave Southern Wharf at 2.30 P. M., precisely, giving parties ample opportunity of wit nessing all points of interest in the harbor. Fare, \$2.30.

Apply on board.

T. J. TUOMEY. Apply on board.

FOR WRIGHT'S ELUFF. BUCKINGHAM'S POINT, AND ALL INTERMEDI ATE LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER
"MARION" is now receiving Freight
for the above points, and will leave with dispatch.
All Freight to be prepaid on the wharf.
No Freight received after sunset.
For Freight engagements, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
Accommodation Wharf.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAMPACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON
HEAD AND BLUFFTON.

THE STEAMER "PILOT BOY,"
Captain W. T. McNellt, will leave
Charleston every Monday Nigkt, at 1 o'clock, and
Savannah every Thuriday Morning, at 1 o'clock.
All Way Freight, also Blufton Wharfage, must be

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

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND
every Tuesday and Friday Evenings, at 9 o'clock,
for above | laces, and Savannah every Wednesday and
Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, salls
Tuesday Evening.

er CITY FOINT, Capt. S. Adeins, sails Fraday Evening, the DICTATOR will leave Savannah
Returning, the DICTATOR will leave Savannah every Saturday Morning, at 7 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or at office
of J. D. AIREN & CO., Agents,
January 3 South Atlantic Wharf.

TOWAGE. STEAMER "EMILIE," CAPTAIN
ISAAC DAVIS, can be engaged to TOW
ESSELS to and from sea on Tuesdays, Wednesdays. and Thursdays.

For engagements apply to Captai 1 DAVIB, on board, at Commercial Wharf, or to SHACKELFORD & KELLY.

February 29 stuth Boyce's Wharf.

WTUNRIVALLED .- NOTHING THAT HAS ever been known or heard of as a tonic adds so much to the resistant power of the human system inder circumstances unfavorable to health, as BOR. TETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. If you would escape the intermittent fevers, fits of indigestion, bilous attacks and bowel complaints, of which cold and damp are the frequent causes, use the BITTERS. course; but, if already an invalid, try the preparation as a RESTORATIVE. In either case full re-

hance may be placed upon its efficacy. There is no mystery about the causes of its suc ess. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild. pure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the nest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutie. aperient and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medic

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world. It does not excite the pulse, though it infuses a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthens and sustains the whole physical organization.

California and Australia have emphatically endors ed it as the MINERS'S MEDICINE par excellence and in Spanish Au erica and all the tropical climates it is considered the only reliable antidote to epider The already immense and still incre

sumption of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. backed by many of the most influential physicians RANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Green throughout the country, should convince the most skeptical that it is worthy the confidence and approbation of all.