

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our Washington Dispatches.

NOT-OVER THE AMERICAN CHINESE IN THE WHITE HOUSE—MONUMENTOUS USE OF ONE-MAN POWER—THE OMBUDSMAN BILL—THE ALABAMA QUESTION—IMPORTANT DEBATE ON THE WHEAT TAX, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The President received Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese mission this morning.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day. The President has nominated Jno. H. Wilson, U. S. Attorney for Virginia.

Captain Jno. L. Worden, of monitor notoriety, has been confirmed commodore, and Commodore Thos. Turner has been confirmed as rear admiral.

The first section of the Tax bill has been amended so that the commissioner can neither be removed or suspended except by the advice and consent of the Senate.

The salary of the commissioner will be six thousand dollars, and he will have unrestricted control of four thousand one hundred and nine officials, whose salaries aggregate six and a half million dollars, and who handle two million dollars per annum.

Garfield, in moving to strike out the section, denounced the proposition as awfully monstrous.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. IN THE SENATE, the memorial of the California Mechanics' Association, also of three thousand citizens of the North and West, asking for a limitation of labor in the government shops to eight hours, was presented.

Sherman's bill relating to United States notes and gold contracts was passed.

The Omnibus bill came up. Mr. Trumbull explained why the name of Alabama was erased.

Regarding Florida which was added, Trumbull said that General Meade reported the majority for the constitution to be five thousand and fifty. Mr. Wilson then moved to insert the name of Alabama.

Stewart favored the amendment. Morton also favored the early admission of Alabama, but feared that its insertion would jeopardize the whole bill, and he would vote against the amendment.

He would, however, favor a separate bill for the admission of that State. Mr. Wilson denounced the provision under which Alabama voted, in harsh terms, as absurd.

Quite a severe debate occurred among the Republicans who had favored the clause requiring a majority of the registered voters to ratify the constitution.

Without definite action, the Senate went into executive session, and adjourned.

Trumbull, Drake and Williams were appointed a committee of conference on the Arkansas bill.

IN THE HOUSE, after the consideration of unimportant business, the tax bill was resumed.

Mr. Wood moved that the Commissioner shall not appoint revenue officers in any district without consulting its Congressional representation, which was rejected.

Mr. Dawes opposed the bill as being very injudicious and improper at this time. Butler said when he believed that what would benefit his party would not benefit the country, he would leave his party.

At the upper box the regular Democratic nominees received 301 to 364, the independents 37 to 40, and the Radicals 339 to 362.

At the lower box the regular Democratic nominees received 335 to 395 votes, the independent candidates from 12 to 38, and the Radicals 418 to 849.

At the upper box the regular Democratic nominees received 301 to 364, the independents 37 to 40, and the Radicals 339 to 362.

At the lower box the regular Democratic nominees received 335 to 395 votes, the independent candidates from 12 to 38, and the Radicals 418 to 849.

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THE ELECTIONS IN THE STATE.

MARION. The following shows the result of the elections at Marion Courthouse:

For Sheriff—N. B. Goddard (Rep.), 997; R. Collins (Cons.), 1033.

For Clerk—R. C. McIntyre (Rep.), 1035; W. Brady (Cons.), 1080.

For Probate Judge—John Wilcox (Cons.), 2132.

County Commissioners—A. H. Ford, 1440; Wm. Hayne (colored), 1017; J. H. Rodgers, 975; S. J. Betha, 1026.

For School Directors—Rev. J. E. Dunlop, 1204; Bigelow (Rep.), 1007.

Coroner—W. E. Miller (Rep.), 997; Samuel Watson (Cons.), 1224.

So that the Conservative candidates for Sheriff, Clerk of Court, Probate Judge, School Commissioners and Coroner are elected, and two Conservatives were elected as County Commissioners. This is indeed a great victory. Well done, Marion!

On the first day's voting the highest and lowest vote for the Conservative candidates were 242 and 238; for the Radical candidates 210 and 208.

At the time that the Mountaineer went to press it was confidently believed that the Conservative ticket would be elected.

During the first day the election was conducted quietly, and the Banner says that no violence was practiced. About two-thirds of the votes polled at the courthouse were Radical, but at Greenwood, Ninety-six and Chiles' Cross Roads the De.ocrats have nine out of ten of the votes polled.

The full Radical ticket has been elected as follows: Probate Judge, Jeremiah Grant; Clerk, Peter McCall; Sheriff, Joel L. Easterbrook; Coroner, Calvin Stubbs; School Commissioner, H. J. Maxwell; County Commissioners, Arch. H. Sampson, James Jackson, Jacob Allison.

He holds that the general government has no control over the question, and that the power rests in the States, where alone it should reside.

The Chief Justice would remove the political disabilities imposed on the people of the South by the fourteenth amendment. But as those States as now organized will undoubtedly resist it, he proposes a general amnesty, and a pardon, and also an act which would tend towards the reconciliation of the two sections.

Mr. Chase says that the most radical should be excluded from office, both under the government and the States, and this will lead to complications which should be avoided.

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POLITICAL SUMMARY.

Views of Chief Justice Chase—He is with the Democratic Party—His views on negro suffrage, removal of political disabilities, finance and the trial of citizens by military commission he favors general amnesty.

The following is the statement in the New York Herald, to which allusion has already been made in our telegrams:

The Chief Justice declares that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination; he does not seek it and does not want it. He is grateful to his friends and the people for their recent manifestations of respect and confidence in the use of his name for that high office, but his position and inclinations would not admit of his accepting it except the nation was in the utmost peril.

He does not assume such a responsibility at the sacrifice of his honest convictions.

The Chief Justice frankly admits that the Radical party and himself differ widely in their views, and as parties are entered by the people for the Democratic party. He differs from them upon one point—that of universal manhood suffrage. He is agreed with them on all other points, and he is confident he is not mistaken in being elected by that party to the Presidency, while he would certainly carry out their policy faithfully, he would labor to make the party one of respectability and material progress.

In the opinion of the Chief Justice the deplorable condition of the Southern States demands not only a general amnesty and pardon, but also material aid from the general government. The war has been ended for three years and those States should be in the same condition as the rest of the Union. There is a constitutional authority to hold them in subjugation, and there would be alike subjugation and unjust. He favored the enfranchisement of every man, and the removal of the political disabilities of every man in the nation. He thinks freedom and manhood suffrage should be an unquestioned right, but he contemplates a general amnesty and pardon, and the States themselves can confer liberty, and losing sight of him in the cross alley running to Ninth-street, and as he crossed the street he was immediately arrested by the police. When he returned, he found Faulkner at the door of Clark's drug store, laying on the steps, and officers Hill, Lawler and Fox with him. The deceased had been a man of color, and was a colored man, and his track was marked by the blood across the avenue to the mouth of Marble alley, and thence diagonally across the avenue to the corner of Fourth and a half street. The officers started with the wounded man for Dr. Dove's office, a few doors above, in front of which Dr. Dexter met them, and found that he had just died, and as he crossed the street he was immediately arrested by the police. His body was immediately taken to the fourth ward station-house, and word was sent to the father of the deceased.

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Special Notices.

SHERIFFS' OFFICE, CHARLESTON DISTRICT, June 5, 1868.—Having been notified by the Treasurer of South Carolina, on the 18th of March last, that I was amenable to the State in five per cent. per month damages for all tax exactions in my hands after the expiration of six months from date of judgment, I did, in view of the distressed condition of the people, make application to the commanding General for an extension of the term to collect said taxes, which request was granted.

The time limited by the General will expire in a few days, and I give this notice that I may not be compelled to advertise property for sale. It is of importance to delinquents that this matter should receive their immediate attention.

In urgent cases, such as those of impoverished widows and orphans, the Sheriff's fees will be remitted.

WILLIAM S. HASTIE, Sheriff Charleston District.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT—IN THE COMMON PLEAS—ALBERT ELFE vs. GEORGE MANSFIELD—ATTACHMENT.—Whereas, the plaintiff claims that the defendant, who is in default of judgment, and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore Ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the fourth day of April, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and unless he do so, judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P. Clerk's Office, Charleston District, April 3, 1868.

FOR DANDRUFF, ITCHING AND SORE HEADS, Premature Grayness, and all diseases of the Hair, use the PALMETTO HAIR RESTORER, which is recommended and used by the best medical authority. For sale at the Drug Stores. Try it. DOWIE & MOISE, Wholesale Agents, Charleston.

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