

The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II...No. 2113

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Attempt to Destroy the Statement of Gen. Steedman and Fullerton.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—It is stated that a delegation has arrived here from Newbern, N. C., on a mission to break the effort of exposure made by Generals FULLERTON and STEEDMAN as to the management of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in that State. Affidavits reflecting upon the private conduct of one of the President's Commission, while at Newbern, have already been forwarded, and its publication anxiously looked for. It is believed no stop will be left unturned to crush the men who have been instrumental in exposing the nefarious transactions of the Freedmen's Bureau agents.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Constitutional Amendment in the Senate, and the Freedmen's Bureau Bill in the House, was the business under consideration to-day. The speeches, and business otherwise, were unimportant.

Trial of J. E. Davis.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The New York Times says the trial of JEFFERSON DAVIS will commence in Richmond, Va., in two (2) weeks. He is accompanied by O'CONNOR, JAMES T. BRADY, GEORGE SHERMAN, WM. B. READ, of Philadelphia, BROWN, of Baltimore, PUGH, of Ohio.

Mrs. Davis in Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Mrs. JEFFERSON DAVIS is in this city, and is a guest at the Ebbitt House.

The National Banks.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—In default of action by Congress, providing for the prompt redemption of the currency by the National Banks, the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates establishing at the Treasury Department a system of sorting and forwarding to Banks for redemption their National Bank notes.

Senator Wright not Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The death of Senator WRIGHT, of New Jersey, is contradicted.

Captures by Confederate Privateers.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—From a report prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, it appears that the total of vessels captured by Confederate privateers was 283—Their tonnage being 132,307. The estimated value of the vessels and cargoes was \$25,545,000. Some of these were bonded and released, leaving \$20,068,000 as the value of property actually destroyed.

The President and Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Speeches, &c., lately made by the Cabinet, elicited comment. McCULLOUGH, WELLES and DENISON cordially endorse the President. STANTON considered the reconstruction section in the Congressional bill which disqualified Southern men as deplorable, and without justice or wisdom. SEWELL and HARLAN declined to speak, their letters being respectfully discourteous. FOREMAN in the Chronicle denounces McCULLOUGH's speech as brutal, and the endorsement of a tyrant by a supercilious official.

Change in the Department of the South.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—By direction of the President, the departments of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, are discontinued. The Carolinas are to form one department, and Generals SICKLES and WHITFIELD have been relieved. Generals BUGER and T. K. SCOTT to remain in charge of Freedmen's Bureau.

Georgia and Alabama to form another department, commanded by General C. R. Woods.

General TILSON and SWANNE to remain in charge of the bureaus.

Col. JOHN PHILLIPS APPOINTED DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Colonel JOHN PHILLIPS has been confirmed as United States District Attorney for South Carolina.

Meeting of Fenians in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Fifteen thousand Fenians assembled here to express their devotion to the cause of Ireland, and use their influence to allay discontent among the Fenian Brotherhood. Speeches were made by J. W. HANSEN, State Centre, Col. WALKER, Gen. SWENEN, and others. A French Coolie ship had been seized by a number of men who were on board as passengers. When the vessel was taken from them she was found to be covered with blood and dead.

A Coolie fight took place on a vessel in the Macao trade, and one hundred Chinamen were killed.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton active and advancing; Middling 40 to 42c. Gold 38 1/2 to 39 1/2.

WHEAT.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton firm, with sales of 4500 bales to 40 to 42c. Flour 10 to 12c. higher; sales 18,000 barrels; State 7.20 to 8.95; Ohio 9.30 to 11.4; Western 7.20 to 8.50; Southern firmer. Wheat has an advancing tendency, and is from 3 to 5c. higher. Sales of 93,000 bushels of new Milwaukee Club at 2.12 to 2.20; old Milwaukee Club at 1.90 for No. 2; Chicago spring 1.70 to 1.75. Corn has an advancing tendency, and is 2 to 4c. higher; sales 95,000 bushels at 85 to 89c. Beef steady. Pork heavy; mutton 33.25. Lard firm. Whiskey dull. Rice firm. Sugar buoyant. Coffee steady. Naval Stores quiet and firm. Freight dull. Gold 139 1/2.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Flour has advanced 10 to 15c.; Southern 10.70 to 11.75. Wheat 2 to 4c. higher. Mutton 33.37.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, May 24.—Sales to-day fourteen hundred (1400) bales. Middling 35 to 36 cents. An active demand prevails, and factors are very firm at quotations.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Cotton buoyant, with sales of 2300 bales. Middling 39 to 40 cents. Gold 42 1/2. Sterling 55 1/2.

The English financial crisis produces much excitement. Many bills are expected to be returned.

LATE NEWS.

More Floods and Crevasse—Arrival of Gov. Sharkey. NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—All the Red River country is flooded; also Jefferson County, Texas. Crevasse has occurred on the La Fourche. Thomas A. Adams, Chief of Police, was sus-

pected for fifteen days for refusing to arrest peaceable citizens carrying arms during the disorganization of the Police.

Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, has arrived here direct from Washington, and expresses his confidence in the President.

Mining Stocks—Late from Australia.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The bark Yokohama, Capt. Compton, from Batavia, has arrived, bringing 749,500 pounds of sugar and 2446 bags of coffee.

Steph J. Maxwell, second mate of the whale ship Joseph Maxwell, of New Bedford, was drowned at sea April 19.

The steamer Golden City, Capt. Watkins, has sailed for San Francisco, bringing \$1,234,571 in treasure, of which \$949,906 is for New York.

The dry goods market is unsettled. Wheat drooping. Provisions, with the exception of bacon, are dull. The tendency of Mining Stocks is downward.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—Dates from Australia to March 3, say that the wool market is depressed. The ship Sultana has arrived at Hervey's Bay with 588 British Government emigrants. During the voyage 77 deaths occurred, and most of the remaining passengers were lying ill.

Five thousand bushels of wheat were sold at Melbourne for eight shillings per cental.

An extensive gold field had been discovered fifty miles west of Cleveland Bay, Queensland.

Late Markets.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Flour—unimproved. Wheat 6c. higher. Whiskey unchanged. Mess pork dull at \$39.50. Lard dull at 26 1/2c. Gold 139.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Flour active; sales at \$3.75 to \$4.00 for good to choice spring extra. Wheat active at an advance of 4c; sales opening at \$2 to \$1.50, and closing at \$1.30 for No. 1 and at \$1.10 for No. 2, according to location. Corn active and advanced 1 to 1 1/2c; sales at 51 1/2 to 51 3/4 for No. 1 and at 47 1/2 for No. 2. Oats firm at an advance of 2c; sales at \$2.22. Provisions active. Mess pork—sales at \$30. Freight active; corn 10c to Buffalo. Receipts—5000 bushels flour, 35,000 bushels wheat, 24,000 bushels corn, 75,000 bushels oats.

ST. LOUIS, May 21.—Wheat firm; sales at 34c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales Spring extra at \$2.25; Fall extra at \$2.20; double extra at \$2.25; \$1.50. Wheat unsettled and lower; sales at \$1.45 to \$1.75 for Spring; \$1.70 to \$1.82 for extra club; \$2.25 to \$2.40 for fair to good Fall; \$2.50 for prime; \$3.50 to \$4.00 for choice. Pork drooping; sales at \$31. Bacon nominally unchanged. Whiskey quiet at \$2.15.

PORTLAND, May 21.—Petroleum unchanged. Flour dull and declining tendency; sales unimportant. Wheat dull; red \$2.40 to \$2.65. Corn firm; sales 18,000 bushels yellow at 81c, and 25,000 bushels white at 82c. Oats firm at 38 to 39c for middling. Sugar and Coffee unchanged. Flax seed at \$2.25. Whiskey dull; Pennsylvania at \$2.25; Ohio at \$2.27.

PENNSYLVANIA, May 21.—Cotton.—Sales to-day 1800 bales at 24 to 32c. T-day's receipts 844 bales. Low middling 24 to 35c. Sugar—fair to fancy fair 14 to 14 1/2c. Gold 141. Sterling exchange 41. New York eight drafts 40 percent.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Cotton.—Sales to-day 850 bales. Middling 34 Fair demand. Market very firm. Receipts to-day 1687 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS ON THE 21st.

In the Senate, Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to create the grade of General in the army. Mr. Williams offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing for a uniform and effectual mode of election of United States Senators by the Legislatures of the respective States. The resolution was adopted. At the request of Mr. Fessenden, the consideration of the Reconstruction bill was postponed to Wednesday. Mr. Hendricks asked that the Colorado Bill and the President's veto be taken up. The Senate decided to make them the special order for Tuesday next. The Fortification Appropriation Bill was taken up and passed. The bill incorporating the Academy of Music in Washington was passed. In the House, Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, introduced bills to protect the right of action of loyal citizens, to define and punish crimes, and to amend the act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States. Mr. Davis offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of excepting the currency of State banks, outstanding on the 1st of July, from the tax of 10 per cent, now provided by law, until the 1st day of July, 1867, to some day previous thereto. The resolution offered by Mr. McClurg, in February, proposing to levy contributions on the Federal States, to defray the expenses incurred in protecting loyal citizens and maintaining the authority of the Government in those States, was taken up and passed. The House also agreed to the resolutions offered by Mr. Henderson, sustaining the President in executing the laws of the United States, and the resolutions of leading United States Senators, in relation to insurrection, to vindicate the majesty of the law, to sustain the confidence of the loyal people, and to warn the refractory for all time to come. The Tax Bill was then taken up.

PROPERTY CAPTURED DURING THE WAR.

(From the New York Times' Washington correspondence, dated May 21.)

By the acts of July and August, 1861, all property of the citizens of insurrectionary States, found therein, and all vessels belonging to insurgents, were required, when captured, to be forfeited, and the proceeds of sale paid into the Treasury, for the use of the United States. The proceeds of large captures of such property, amounting to several millions of dollars, are claimed by military and naval officers, and they are accordingly taking measures, through the Admiralty Courts, to have the property condemned and adjudged to their own use and that of the Naval Pension Fund. The question is now pending before the Superior Court, whether such property, so captured, should be for the benefit of the United States, or for the benefit of the captors. In view of these facts, the House of Representatives not long ago directed the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold a distribution of proceeds until the judicial question shall be determined, and requested him to take such means, as in his judgment might be proper, to secure, as fully as possible, the rights of the United States, in response, says: "It does not appear by the files of the Treasury Department that the receipts of any such property as described in the House resolution have been claimed by officers of the army, nor does it distinctly appear how much, if any, has been claimed by officers of the navy. Six hundred and eighty-seven prize cases have been decreed, amounting to nearly \$23,000,000, which amount, deducting, say, one-half credited to the Navy Pension Fund, has been paid as follows: Amount paid to officers of the navy, \$4,753,000; and to enlisted men of the navy, \$5,000,000. The files of the Department do not furnish satisfactory means of determining what proportion of these amounts consists of the proceeds of property comprehended in the scope of the acts of July and August, 1861, inasmuch as that fact is not distinctly shown by the certificates of distribution, and can be ascertained only by examination of the records of the several cases on the files of the respective courts. The law of June, 1864, expressly provides that the net amount decreed for distribution to the United States, or to vessels of the navy, shall be ordered by the court to be paid into the Treasury, to be distributed according to the decree of the Court, which the Secretary says in this respect seems to have no discretion to the Department. It further appears that thirty-two cases remain pending in the United States Supreme Court, and two hundred and sixty-eight cases in the Circuit or District Courts—in all three hundred cases—all of which, if not decided, will be cases of revenue forfeiture, under the acts of July and August. The amount in liquidation is equal to \$9,500,000. The Secretary has taken steps to investigate the character of all these cases.

A child died, poisoned, a few days since, in Paris, by the application of tobacco juice, mixed with honey. It should never be forgotten that the essential principle of tobacco is nicotine, one of the most deadly poisons known.

The Confederate Dead.

Mr. Editor: Please allow me space in your valuable journal to make some further suggestions relative to the decorating of the graves and commemorating the names of our once brave but now departed soldiers.

In the first place, I beg to disclaim all idea or intention of saying one word in my former article that would in the least influence the cold shoulder against the patriotic move that the Ladies' Association is now making. No, no! My wish was and is now to show them a "more excellent way" than that contemplated in their resolutions.

I admit that it may be greatly beneficial for us to often visit the receptacles of the dead, and shed the tear of affectionate memory over the hallowed spot, which sometimes acts as a soothing balm to the widowed heart. It is there that we can behold ourselves as mortal beings, and that there, too, is a place appointed for us all. We well know that, by an irrevocable decree of the Great Maker and Disposer of events, these mortal remains, when thus deposited, must return to the dust from whence they come, and cannot return to us on earth again; therefore, they need not our care.

But the living, the destitute widow and orphan, we have with us, and are now in want—hence, if we desire to decorate the graves, and ever remember the dead, let us throw the arm of protection around the distressed widow, which will be ornamenting the grave of her departed sweet with flowers whose fragrance will be more sweet than the Otto de Roses.

Do we desire to perpetuate the names of our once brave and distinguished Johnson—the high-toned and invincible STEVENS—the gallant ELLIOTT, and a host of others, their compatriots in arms, who, as brave and gallant privates in the ranks of our army, went forth to do battle and now lie a patriot's grave? Then let us look up their once loved little ones, now homeless orphans, and so educate and cultivate their minds that in them we can have restored to us those high-toned principles and shining intellects that enlarged the hearts and swelled the bosom of their fathers.

Thus, ladies, you will in the most lasting manner commemorate the deceased graves in the adorned minds of those children, which will be a monument that will reflect with transcendent splendor your benevolent and devoted love for them.

In conclusion, allow me to say that, however insignificant my pen may be, the object is superlatively grand, and I have endeavored to discharge my duty, except to contribute as God in his Providence may enable me to do, towards its consummation. I beg most respectfully to suggest that when the ladies' association meet on the memorable day, and at the sacred spot where they have resolved to meet, and shall have completed the object contemplated in their resolution, that they then and there resolve themselves into an association, and recommend the ladies in the several districts of the State to form similar associations (auxiliary to the Ladies' Association of Charleston, if you please), whose object it shall be to thus care for the before-named widows and orphans, whereby the time shall come when "their children's children shall rise up and call you blessed."

Fear not, the want of money which may be necessary for your success. You have only to put forth your united influence, which will act upon those who have the means like the "rushing of a mighty wind," and so touch their hearts that they will exclaim, Ladies, "what shall we do" to aid you in your noble undertaking? and in the end, a monument will have been completed that will continue to rise higher and higher, and shine both here and in eternity with resplendent grandeur.

PHILO-PREUDON.

Fenianism and Mr Stephens.

Editor Daily News:

Sir—Your short editorial in this morning's issue of your journal on Mr STEPHENS cannot fail, and I am sure will not, to increase the popularity of your journal not only amongst Irishmen, but also among all honorable and impartial men. It is in striking contrast with the writings and sayings of those miserable croakers and bigots who utter the bitterest denunciations against Fenians, because they do not adopt their plan of action. Forsooth, they would not make one believe they were infallible, though they have repeatedly proved themselves as liable to err as other mortals. I take this opportunity of making it known to the numerous readers of your journal, who sympathize with suffering Ireland, that the Charleston Fenians are not at all dependent. We have ample proof that the Irish people were never more disaffected towards the government than at present; the more severe the repressive measures the more this feeling is intensified. Console down to 85; think of that. NAPOLION says he despises the treaty of 1815. Great commercial failures, England must take part likely in the pending continental war, or lose her prestige. The sympathy of all friends of Ireland the world over for Irishmen in their struggle. Though divided unfortunately in this country, we should not be discouraged, for we know both parties mean fight, though they cannot agree as to the time and place to strike the blow; but as soon as active measures on either side of the Atlantic is commenced, we need anticipate no great difficulty, for though a few may and will falter, the hearts of the mighty mass are in the right place, and they will not be deterred in the hour of trial. If you have space to insert this, you will much oblige yours, respectfully, CHARLESTON FENIAN.

CHARLESTON, May 24.

BEAUTIES OF MEXICAN LIFE.

The disorganized social condition in the neighborhood of the Rio Grande is well illustrated by the following conversation in a coffee house, at Brownsville, the other day:

A gay looking Mexican pleasantly addresses a Frenchman, who understood the language, saying, "Excuse me, my friend, but it seems to me we've not met here." "I can't ever remember having met you anywhere," replied the other. "That's strange," said the Mexican. "I was sure I had met you; but now are your right arm that you never met me anywhere?" The Frenchman, taking a good look at him, said, "I am very certain I never met you before in my life." "Well, then, I am mistaken in the man, thank you, and I beg your pardon. Will you take a drink with me, my friend?" The Frenchman accepted, and they drank and separated. The cream of this interview consisted in the fact that the two had met, and that the Frenchman knew the Mexican the moment he saw him. The Mexican was one of a gang of robbers who recently pillaged the steamer Montezuma. The Frenchman was on board at the time, and it was this very robber who had stripped him of his watch and boots, and clothes, stripped his last shirt. The Frenchman declined recognizing him or having him arrested, because if he did so, he felt sure of being spotted and murdered by others of the gang. Sweet state of society, isn't it?

FROM EUROPE.

Particulars Concerning the Financial Panic.

By the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool 12th, we have important news, the general points by which, have been given in our telegrams. The following, however, gives the particulars in reference to the financial panic:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrible Financial Panic.

The financial panic commenced late on Thursday afternoon of the 10th, in the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. The business was conducted in August last into a limited liability company, with a nominal capital of five million sterling, of which a million and a half was paid up. The liabilities are stated at from ten to twelve million pounds sterling. The break-down is attributed to heavy speculative sales of shares which forced them down from ten premium to a discount. Depositors then began to get alarmed, and the drain on the 10th was very severe. Application for assistance was made at the Bank of England, but the governors declined to give any, like the present to assist on establishment unless they were prepared to help other applications as well. It was too late to make a call on the shareholders, or take any other step. The doors of the establishment were consequently closed. The failure does not compromise the Gurney Bank at Norwich.

On the following morning (Friday the 11th) intense excitement prevailed in the financial circles of London, Liverpool, and other centres, and business was almost suspended.

The Times of the 12th, in its city article, says: "The Bank of England yesterday raised the rate of discount from 8 to 9 per cent, and charge for special advances to 10. The pressure even on these terms was enormous; and it was only of unexceptionable bills that an accommodation could be obtained. Meanwhile additional serious disasters were hourly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock, for £800,000 sterling; the same that of Petto & Betts for four millions sterling; and then that of W. Shrimpton, railway contractor, for £200,000; and finally it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association whose paid-up capital is half a million sterling, and the Consolidated Discount Company with paid-up capital of a quarter of a million of sterling, with extremely heavy commitments pass into liquidation. During the day the intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain any step had been taken by leading merchants and bankers to represent to the Government the extent of the crisis, and a false notification in the Stock Exchange to the effect that an extra issue of bank notes to the extent of ten millions had been authorized caused at one time a general panic.

Later in the evening it transpired that the Government had resolved to suspend the Bank Act.

The assets of Petto & Betts, even under the most depressed circumstances, are estimated at £4 millions sterling, and it is confidently assumed that in a short time a proposition for the adjustment of all claims can be submitted.

Every one will hope that this may be the case for Sir Morton Peto and his partner rank prominently among those who have carried the English enterprise to all parts of the globe; they have commanded high personal regard in sections among their countrymen.

It is already known that several failures and disasters have been announced in connection with approaching half-monthly settlements on the Stock Exchange. A large number of country banks were in London to confer with their London agents to provide against all danger from runs. Rumors were circulated in the course of the day of a severe run on the bank of Barn Hoore's, Honbury & Co., but they were not without foundation. There was a run upon other three other banks, and being well met, soon subsided. Both in London and in the country as preparations were very generally made for contingencies.

In the Liverpool cotton market there was a general panic at the commencement on Friday but less uneasiness at the close.

At Manchester there was a complete pause. Glasgow the iron brokers resolved to suspend business till Monday.

In the produce markets at London prices almost wholly nominal. Taking into account depreciation that has simultaneously occurred in English funds, railway and foreign securities, the limitation in the market value of this province the beginning of the year may be considered to reach one hundred and thirty millions sterling to say nothing of the losses on cotton, oil, goods, iron and other articles.

THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The action of the Government was announced in the House of Commons on Friday at midnight by Gladstone, who had been engaged all the day in consultation with bankers and others, represented to him that the panic in the city without parallel in the financial history of the country.

Mr. Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England to the effect that it should find occasion to afford relief to the legitimate commerce, and make such advance as would require the issue of notes beyond amount allowed by the Act, the Government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so, and undertook, in the event of that contingency, to make immediate application to Parliament an act of indemnity.

The Times, in an editorial, says: "If an act can justify the suspension of the Bank Act, the panic which swayed the city to-day on Friday may excuse the step, although it relieved the rein of terror was approached its end, and would have speedily ceased. No infringement of the bank law has been permitted. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Proposals for furnishing Transportation.' D. W. THOMAS, Brevet Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster."

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, Charleston, S. C., May 15, 1866. CALLED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 12 o'clock, M., on Tuesday, the 6th day of June, 1866, at which time they will be opened, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department in this City with OAK AND PINE WOOD, until January 1st, 1867. Deliveries to be made at South Commercial Wharf, such as to be, and in such quantities, as may be required by the Depot Quartermaster. The quantity required monthly will probably be about One Hundred Cord of Oak, and One Hundred and Fifty Cord of Pine. Bidders will state the price per cord of the kind of wood that they propose to furnish. Two good samples in the sum of One Thousand Dollars each, to be named in the bid, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. Bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and marked, 'Proposals for Furnishing Wood.' C. W. THOMAS, Brevet Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

DRS. RAUL & LYNAH

ANNOUNCE TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC that they have established themselves as APOTHECARIES and DRUGGISTS at the NORTHWEST CORNER OF KING AND MARKET STREETS. Their stock has been carefully selected by one of the firm, in person, and obtained chiefly from SCHIEFFLEN & BROS., and Dr. E. R. SQUIBB, Manufacturer of Specialties. They offer a choice variety of PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, and FRENCH PROPRIETARY REMEDIES. Special attention will be paid to the PUTTING UP OF PRESCRIPTIONS; efficient clerks having been secured; and one of the firm will always be in attendance. DRS. RAUL & LYNAH will also attend to their professional duties from this Store. May 4

COTTON SEED.

250 BUSHELS CHOICE FEISS SEED ISLAND COTTON SEED. For sale by A. CHILDS & CO., May 4 No. 103 East Bay-street, Charleston, S. C.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RETURNED TO LEE CITY, will contract for all kinds of HOUSE BUILDING AND REPAIRING. W. H. GROVE, No. 14 West-croft-street, Or on DAYTON & BRADMAN'S, No. 11 Broad-street, September 1

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, May 22d, 1866, at Citadel Square Baptist Church, by Rev. L. OUTHRETT, JOHN H. TOWNSEND, of John's Island, to SAULLIE C., daughter of T. L. BRAWLEY, Sr., of this city.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Spartanburg, S. C., on the 11th of May, 1866, GEORGE H. MOORE, Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department; brother of the late Captain JOHN MOORE, of the same Department, both of S. C. Units.

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND

FOR SALE BY JOHN FRASER & CO. May 25

\$10,000 TO \$12,000.

FOR SALE FOR CASH ONLY, A GOOD PAYING Business in Charleston. Established nine months. Good reason for wishing to sell. For particulars address J. L. E. Lock Box, No. 100, Charleston.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Assets, \$16,000,000 in Gold. \$1,500,000 Invested in this Country. THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO TAKE Risks in the above Company. C. T. LOWMEYER, Agent.

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION

TO THE Edisto and Ashley Canal Company ARE NOW OFF AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. JNO. S. HIGGS & CO., corner Broad and East Bay. SHARES, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, payable in monthly installments of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE. Apply to J. RAVENEL MACBETH, Secretary and Treasurer.

The World's Opinion of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Touching the Bitters this grand fact is clear: Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere. Known in all lands, washed by its ocean train. Health, hope, and vigor follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate of all things good—Imitators exist. Of these beware—discriminate your eyes. From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT. In order to guard against dangerous imitations, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautiful engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their own protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and can not fall to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be Hostetter's Bitters can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impositors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and name of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician. Presents to the attention of Mothers her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of Teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammations, and allaying ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and Relief and Health to Your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over thirty years, and can say in confidence and truth of it what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know of an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after thirty years' experience, and PLEDGE OURSELVES FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Price only 35 Cents per Bottle.