The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 466. CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LIVERPOOL, February 13.—Cotton tending down. Middling Uplands 14¼d. Sales 7000 bales.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—In the night session the Senate was engaged on the District Bill and the House Ways and Means Bill regarding the internal revenue.

In the Senate a Bill was introduced authorizing the Postmaster-General to contract for a monthly mail between San Francisco and Honolulu. No bids to be entertained over $100,000.

The League Island question was resumed, and a motion to take up the Louisiana Bill failed by a vote of 17 to 25. The League Island Bill passed by a vote of 29 to 17, and goes to the President for his approval.

A Committee of Conference was appointed on the Tenure of Office Bill.

The Louisiana Bill was read a second time. TRUMBULL spoke of several amendments. WADE said that if amended too favorably they would lose it. He gave warning that he would give the Senate no rest, no matter whose bill came up, until this was passed.

SUMNER was in favor of both Bills, STEVENS' and the Louisiana, but had amendments to offer on abolishing all decrees of the courts since the secession ordinance was passed.

FESSENDEN was in favor of both Bills and BLAINE's amendments, which admits States on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment and impartial suffrage.

WADE finally consented to postpone, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

STEVENS' Bill was taken up, read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill retiring the Compound Interest Notes was passed, and goes to the House.

The House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment of the Tenure of Office Bill including Cabinet Officers, and a Committee of Conference was appointed.

The Bill to pay loyal State war debts provides the issue of 100,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. DELAND said there was not time for such an action, when the credit of the Government was more than that of any State in the Union. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the Revenue Bill.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, February 14.—At a meeting held last night of the Conservative Republicans, friends of the President, prominent Southerners, now in the city and stopping at Willard's, were present. It was merely colloquial, nothing was determined, though a free exchange of opinion seemed to dispel the gloom somewhat. Other meetings will soon follow.

The anxiety regarding the immediate passage by the Senate of either Bill is abating, although the excitement and apprehension is still great.

The President submitted the papers in the controversy between the New York and La Tehuantepec Transit Companies, with the opinions of CALEB CUSHING, REVERDY JOHNSON and others included. The result is not known.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 14.—The announcement of the passage of ELLIOTT's Bill by the House has been calmly received and briefly commented upon.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Mr. BIGELOW and family have arrived in the city on the *City of Baltimore*. The *Bereduiz* had arrived at Bordeaux from New Orleans. The *Thomas Howard, Carl Johanna, Pocohontas, Aberdeen*, and *Wetterhorn*, at Liverpool, from same city. The *National Eagle*, from Mobile, had arrived at Liverpool.

Arrived, the *Saragossa*, from Charleston, and the *Niagara*, from Richmond.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 14.—Flour 10a20c. lower. Wheat 2a3c. lower, and very dull. Corn 2a3c lower; Western Mixed 108½, in store. Oats 1c. lower. Pork dull and heavy; New Mess, $20 62a20 68; Old Mess, $19 62. Lard heavy, barrels, 11a12¼. Beef dull. Cotton quiet, at 33c. for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet. The Stock market excited and depressed; United States Five-twenties of '62, Coupons, 109¼; of 64, 107¾; of '65, 107¾; new issue, 105¼a105½; Ten-forties, Coupons, 101¼; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; second and third; 105½a105¾; Virginia Sixes, 55a57; Missouri Sixes, 93½a93¾. Gold 137¾. Exchange, 60 days, 3¾; Sight 9¼.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton heavy and unchanged. Sales 1300 bales at 33c. Flour dull and 10@15c. lower; Southern dull and declining at $16 00@$16 50. Wheat 2@3c. lower. Corn, mixed Western, $1 00@$1 08. Oats declining 1c. at 67@68c. Mess Pork, $20 62. Lard heavy, 11@11½c. Whiskey steady, in bond, $31. Sugar active; Muscovado, 11c.; Havana 10½c. Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Molasses steady; West India 45c. Naval Stores dull and unchanged. Freights active; sail to Liverpool ⅞@¾; steam ¾.

At the last Board Gold 136¾; 5-20's of '62 Coupons 109¼; of '64 107¼; of '65, new issue, 105¼; 10-40's 101¼; 7-30's, first series, 106; others 105¾; Missouri Sixes 92; Pacific Mail Stock 152½; Atlantic 152½. Money 6 per cent.; Stock Market excited and still lower.

BALTIMORE, February 14.—Cotton active; Middling Uplands, 32½. Coffee firm but inactive, at 12½a12¾, in gold. Flour dull and in favor of buyers. Wheat, Pennsylvania Red, $2 80a2 85; choice Maryland White, $3a3 25. Corn supply improving but declined; White, 98ca$1; Yellow, 95a96. Mess Pork, $21 50. Bulk Shoulders, 9a9½. Whiskey, no sales.

MOBILE, February 14.—Sales of Cotton 600 bales. The market closed easy; Middling Uplands, 30. Receipts, 5000 bales.

CINCINNATI, February 14.—Markets generally dull and without any important change. Flour dull, but not lower. Wheat scarce and in demand; for the winter $2 50; for spring $2 40. Corn and Oats dull, and 1c. lower; in elevator 60c.; in sacks 74c. Whiskey quiet at 26c. Provisions unchanged and quiet.

GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The Knights of the Cue were not more disconrteous that those of old and the PHELAN Billiard Rooms will be made the theatre of their efforts. Mr. EDWARD B. HAMILTON and Mr. J. WALTER MONTGOMERY will play a match game of billiards this evening for $500 per side. All who understand the balls, will of course be there, and the minority had better go and learn, for they will then spend the time profitably, and gain an insight into the mysteries of "Ye gentle game of billiards."

The Next Congress.

The special Washington correspondent of the New York *World* writes:

Speculation is already rife as to the presiding officers of the next Congress, for, as Senator Foster's term of office will expire on the 4th of March, a new President of the Senate will have to be chosen. This latter, however, is a small matter as compared with the Speakership of the House. Speaker Colfax is anxious for re-election, and his prospects are very good. But recently it has been ascertained that there is an undercurrent against him. A number of the leading Radicals are quietly working in opposition to him, fearing lest he may not give them the assistance which they will need to secure the success of all their projects.

Thad. Stevens is understood to favor the selection of a new Speaker, as he feels sorely at being called to order, a few days since, for his remarks about Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, and the call being sustained by Speaker Colfax. He has not named a candidate for the Speakership, but it is believed that he would prefer the election of some bitter Radical, otherwise too mild to offer the slightest opposition to any proposition introduced or endorsed by him. Yet it is not likely that the opposition to the re-election of Colfax will amount to much. The present Speaker is intensely Radical, and has never refrained to express the most extreme views when such expression might prove advantageous to him as a partisan. He will lend all the aid in his power to the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, so soon as he thinks that the majority of his party favor it.

BLOODY AFFRAY AT FREDRICKSBURG, VA.—The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, has the following concerning a bloody affray which occurred at Fredricksburg, on Friday:

On Friday night at a Ball at Goldsby's Hotel, in Fredricksburg, a rencontre took place between a Mr. Marlow, who belongs to the United States Burial Corps, and Sergeant Young, of the Twelfth United States Regulars, in which the latter used a revolver, with which he not only shot his antagonist, but the brothers Mitzell, of the Shakspeare House, of the same town. Marlow was shot in the left breast, and though his wound is severe it is not thought to be dangerous. Adam Mitzell received a wound in the abdomen from which it is feared he will die. His brother Michael is only wounded in the hand.

THE AFRICAN MEETING.

Speeches of Gov. Orr and Gen. Scott.

According to previous announcement, a meeting took place last night at the African Methodist Church, in Calhoun street (Rev. Mr. Cain's). Long before the hour appointed, the house, although large, was crowded with freedmen. Every available inch of space was occupied. Hearing public speakers is still a novelty with our colored citizens, and they accordingly turn out *en masse*, on the least provocation, where there is any chance of a speech, sermon, lecture, address, or harangue of any description.

There were in the front seats, also, a number of white persons, mostly Northerners, who doubtless took this method to testify their respect to the Governor of the State, whose speech, as was understood, was to be the chief feature of the evening.

At a quarter before 8 o'clock Generals ROBERTSON and SCOTT entered the church, and were welcomed with much applause. A few minutes afterward Governor ORR made his appearance, and was similarly cheered.

The meeting was opened with prayer by a colored preacher named Everitt.

Parson FRENCH next explained the object of the meeting, viz.: That the Governor of South Carolina was to address the colored people this evening—that at some time during the evening a collection should be taken up to defray the expenses of the church, etc., etc.

Gov. ORR and Gen. SCOTT then ascended the stage or pulpit, and after being duly introduced by the Chairman, Rev. Charles Smalls, a colored preacher, Gov. ORR said that a year ago, when passing through this city, he was called on by some colored men and asked to address their people. He declined doing so then for reasons he deemed sufficient at that time. But having again been invited to do so, he now availed himself of the opportunity, and did so with a great deal of pleasure. He told them that this was not the first occasion since the great change in the social status of the colored people that he had availed himself of the opportunity of talking to them; on the contrary, he had done so frequently, and, as he believed, such addresses had resulted beneficially both to the white people and the colored. We have, each of us, high and important duties to perform in our several stations, which we should strive to fulfil as men and as Christians. The new relation in which the colored people find themselves by the events of the war, has imposed new obligations upon them. The change in their status has been a most extraordinary one. Two years ago they had no command over the results of their labor; nor, on the other hand, had they any serious wants or cares. Their wants were supplied, for most of them at least, kindly and considerately. Some of them there may have been—such is human nature everywhere—who were not thus kindly cared for. Now, however, he said, they stood in a position where they had to think, to act, to care and contrive for themselves.

Those of them who have enjoyed the advantages of education—who have lived in the city, and have been surrounded by intelligent society—are able, in a measure, to act for themselves, and are now in a less dependent position than the great majority of their race who have not enjoyed such advantages. Where this intelligence does not prevail, we find collisions, suffering, and, not unfrequently, crime. But it is due to the colored people, and due to truth and justice, that we should say that the great bulk of the colored people of South Carolina, since their emancipation, have demeaned themselves with great propriety. Unfortunately the past season has been unfavorable. The husbandman, when the result of the year's labor was gathered, found little in his storehouse, little in his granary, and little under his cotton shed. A great many freedmen hence were thrown out of employment, not from any fault of planter or laborer, but solely from inability on the part of the white man to meet the wants of the latter.

Emigration has been the consequence. A great many freedmen have left the State. The Governor remarked that he saw wagon after wagon leave different parts of the State, embarking for distant homes, and that he saw it with regret and sorrow. He desires that they should remain here. It is to the interest of the people of South Carolina, he said, and it is to your interest, that you should remain here. True, if you can go where your labor will be more remunerative, where you will better your condition, you do well in going; but guard against delusive hopes, and see that you listen not to designing persons, and go on a mere chance.

You are now thrown on your own resources. You have no capital, houses or lands. But there are plenty of white people no better off. But even if you had all these, there is a decree of High Heaven that you should labor, for it is written, By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread. Hence, if you have land, you may labor perhaps more successfully, you may possibly secure the means to enable you to indulge in more luxuries—which is the difference the world over between the man who has capital and the man who has not. A father, by industry, economy, and prudence, may accumulate some substance, and give his children a sufficiency without any personal exertion on their part. But I have often thought it a doubtful kindness to place any one beyond the necessity of self-reliance—above the common lot of labor.

In the main, where contracts were made with the colored people, he believed, and where they had been well treated, there has been but little cause for complaint, and he hoped that this year it will be still better, when both races have the benefit of additional experience. He had no doubt that many of the freedmen desired houses, a little land, and some stock around it. Very well; they needed but thrift and economy, and all these would in time be theirs. Just so certain as they would practice these virtues, these comforts would surround them.

In their new relations to society, he continued, it became their duty, when they saw either a man or woman of color not acting up to the requirements of law, divine or human, to discountenance such conduct, and see that they are punished for their misdoings. If they gave encouragement, countenance, or support to such persons, they would be doubly guilty; for by doing so, they would also set a constant example of evil before their children. Therefore, by all means, let the law be vindicated. It may be harsh; it may be unjust; if so, represent it to your lawgivers, and it will ere long be remedied.

The object of law is for the security of life and the protection of property. These privileges have in a large measure already been accorded to the colored people by the Legislature of South Carolina. Three years ago they were altogether excluded from the Court House; now they may give testimony not only in causes affecting those of their own race or color, but likewise in all others. The Legislature has provided that they shall be protected from violence, either from white persons or colored. In some localities, it is true, the Governor remarked, such violence has sometimes been committed; but as the Chief Executive of the State he was in a position to say that, as a whole, the population of South Carolina, 700,000 people, compared very favorably with any other community of the same extent. In no part of the United States can less crime be shown by a population so large; and although this may not all be true of some localities of the State, he told them that even in all these localities there is a growing disposition among the white men to give to the negro full protection of life, liberty, and of property.

As the Executive of the State, it becomes him to see that no violence, no outrage, no injustice of any kind is perpetrated on the freedman; to prevent unjust conviction and unjust punishment; that he had already had occasion to interpose his official shield, to protect the colored man from the acts of evil-disposed white men.

Their great duty, the Governor continued, was to work, to practice economy, to be respectful, honest and truthful; to do their duty to God, who rules the universe. By doing so they will reach a degree of elevation never yet reached anywhere by their race.

They wanted schools—they wanted education. At the next session of the Legislature, if there should be another session of this body under the present auspices, it was his design to recommend a system of common schools for both races; both should be taxed for this purpose, and whatever of taxation is collected from the black shall be devoted to the purposes of his education, and from the white for his. It is a mistake, he said, to think, as many do, that the intelligent white man is opposed to the education of the negro. It is not so. To many of the freedmen education is no longer available. Their time is occupied in the pursuits of their daily avocation—they have not time for this. Whenever we educate a man, it is generally conceded, we make him better. He said that it is his desire that they shall interest themselves in the education of their children. Let them be taught, so that they may be able to protect themselves against the machinations of evil-disposed persons of both colors.

It may, perhaps, be expected, he continued, that he should say something of the political status and prospects of the negro. This he knew was trenching on dubious ground. There is a project now to be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, which is of great importance to their interests. Representation is desirable, not simply to gratify the ambition of some man who may want to go to Congress, but in order to have our interests fairly and fully represented. He illustrated this by the present iniquitous tax of three cents a pound on cotton, which, although it falls largely on the planter, must of necessity be felt still more by the colored laborer; this tax will be altogether unbearable just so soon as there shall be any considerable reduction in the price of cotton. This tax law would not, could not, have been enacted had the South been represented.

One of the features of this programme is that the Legislature of North Carolina shall call a convention, which shall be voted for by all male citizens, without distinction of color, provided they can read and write, or are possessed of $250 worth of property. This is the proposition up now for consideration. It has received the approval and endorsement of leading men from every Southern State. Gov. Orr stated that it had his own endorsation.

If it will secure peace and quiet, the Governor said, he was prepared to give the privilege to freedmen to go to the ballot-box and vote. Universal suffrage, he said, would be of little service to them in their present condition. Those of them who had had the advantages of education and of the improving influences of city life and society, might, perhaps, not be altogether unsuitable for such a boon, but the average would not be benefitted. He asked them if the more wealthy of their number would be willing to confer the elective franchise upon these seven-tenths of the negro race laboring on the plantations? He asked them if they did not know that the latter were unprepared to exercise this privilege?

The Revolutionary War closed in 1783, and not until 1808 was the Constitution of South Carolina altered so as to allow all white men to vote. Prior to that time none could vote save those who owned a freehold of fifty acres. Why was it that soldiers, who fought through the Revolutionary War, were excluded from this privilege? Because the wise men of those times knew that the education of these men had been neglected during the war, which had lasted eight years, and they thought it best that they should wait until they were properly qualified for the discharge of this high duty.

The Governor said that, in his opinion, those who advised the colored people to a contrary course counselled them to a policy that will not redound to their advantage.

But as regards politics, he thought it was the same with the colored man as with the white man—the more he worked, the closer he attended to his business, and the more he will find it to be to his advantage to keep clear of politics. This was his advice—they could take it or not, as they thought proper. In the remarks he had made this evening he had followed no particular method, but had spoken of such things as time and circumstances suggested. He was much obliged to them for their kind attention, and the favorable manner in which they had received his remarks.

Major-General SCOTT was next introduced, and said that his Excellency the Governor had touched on all the subjects of principal interest. He knew that the Governor had held these views for at least a year, and that its was his (Gen. SCOTT's) conviction that he was the friend of his people—not only of the white people, but of the whole people. He desires that equal protection be extended to all men. The Governor spoke of having interposed his official shield to protect the colored people. Gen. SCOTT said that he had personal knowledge that such had been the case where the law was not fairly or justly administered.

The prejudices and superstitions of the world may be called the poetry of the world, argue against it as much as we may; it is always thus. All classes of society have their prejudices and superstitions; they are even greater here than in other sections of the country. The white man has grown up with the prejudice and superstition in favor of slavery. The colored man has acquiesced in it, if indeed he did not believe in the justice of the institution; but there has been a great revolution within the last two years. Already great changes have taken place. One year ago, no citizen of South Carolina would have dared to express such sentiments, however much he might have felt them. Now see what a change, when the Governor of the State can stand up and make such a declaration! Time alone can effect a thorough change in the sentiments of either the white or the colored people.

They will now find prominent men, continued General Scott, everywhere coming forward for equal rights. They are in favor of giving suffrage to all who can read or write, or possess a certain amount of property. In many States of the North, where they have never had slavery, this same qualifying clause exists. General Scott said that he agreed with the Governor in thinking that this should be enough for the present, at least; but he would not tell them to stop at this. They must educate their children, for only thus could they expect to increase their rights, and enlarge their sphere of influence.

The great question of this country, he then said, is its material interest. It becomes every one, white or black, to develop the resources of the State. In prosperous countries there is no occasion for law. Only in densely populated districts, in the large cities, is there an abundance of crime. In the rural districts you scarcely ever hear of crimes, and the law is all but unknown. In large cities, men live by preying upon the property of their neighbors.

There would now be perfect peace and harmony between the races in this State, he remarked, but for the drought and otherwise unfavorable season. The people of this State last year went to work with a unanimity that could not be expected—was not expected. Most of the men who said that the freedman would not work in his new state, relieved from control, have been compelled to acknowledge that they have been wrong. The freedmen did go to work, and many of them reaped rich rewards for their labor. Others did not. A drought, and an otherwise unfavorable season, hindered. He hoped, however, that there will be more abundant harvests this year.

He next came to speak of the emigration of the freedmen, the restlessness of men, and natural desire to find an El Dorado where they can live in ease and luxury without labor. But their true policy, he believed, was to remain. Would they like land, let them get the money first. Industry, economy, and a desire to accomplish that object here, will be fully equal to it. Let them make every effort to compass this end, and you will see thousands of colored people the owners of land in this State. One race of men cannot prosper without the other, where the two are living together. All must either prosper alike or all must sink and be destroyed together.

Here the General closed his remarks amid the loud cheering of his audience. The bags were handed round, and cries from different parts of the house for Judge EPPING, brought out the United States Marshal of this city, whose address, however, we did not hear, as we left the meeting at the close of Gen. SCOTT's speech.

Our Washington Letter.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS.]

THE LAST DAYS OF THE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—But twenty-one days remain to the Thirty-ninth Congress, and only nineteen of those can be considered working days. No wonder poor old STEVENS is maddened with the non-success of his reconstructive schemes, when it is realized that this whole session is nothing, if not reconstructive. Tariff, tax, and general appropriation bills have all gone by default, to make way for the abortive efforts of the Radicals to agree upon some method of disposing of the South, and now, at this eleventh hour of the council, even their chief has to abandon his crotchets and plead with the rank and file of his party to agree upon something—anything—only that it may be a policy to place before the North as meet fruits of their long and embittered controversy.

There was a rumor last night that a compromise had been effected between STEVENS, BINGHAM and BANKS, whereby they were to support a general consolidation of all their schemes and crotchets, and present the incomprehensible mix to the sense of the House to-day. STEVENS was to lead off with the stronger clauses of his military bill. In this BANKS is to dovetail such sections of his Saturday's bill as referred to sending Commissioners into the South to institute new State governments through the operation of popular conventions, and BINGHAM, acting as general director of this legislative *pot pouri*, is to be allowed to gratify his vanity by wielding the *baton* of his judicial mind, over the whole problem, whenever the galleries are full enough to induce him to make such a display of his histrionic powers. It is not impossible nor improbable that such a compromise has been arranged. That, or any other of the multitudinous propositions offered during the weary and profitless length of this Congress, might have been agreed upon with equal harmony during the early weeks of the session, had the three rival aspirants to the leadership been content to commune together, and waive their individual ambitions. But they did not until this late day—too late, in my judgment, for anything to come of it. Unless the compromise takes form, is passed in each House before the 23d inst., the Radical game must admit a decisive defeat. After the latter date, less than ten days elapsing until the close of the session, the President may, constitutionally, pocket all Bills which he finds no reason to sanction. It is not at all likely, that even should the House succeed in passing the new Bill within the next four or five days, the Senate, not encumbered with the gag of the "previous question," will give it any less than a week's discussion, at the end of which the last day of grace has expired, and "Old THAD.," divested of his robes and panoply of office as the high priest of Restoration and Reconstruction, or whatever else pertains to the Radical creed or ritual, will pass out from under the shadow of the dome, a stricken, disappointed man.

THE JUDICIARY IMPEACHERS DEFEATING THEIR OWN ENDS.

The Judiciary Committee had before them the witnesses, this morning, in the interest of impeachment. Who they are, no one knows save that mysterious committee and its agents, who boast that they can, and do, circle the Continent round in the importation of witnesses and depositions having bearing upon this case and the assassination complicity of JEFFERSON DAVIS. It can be no very satisfactory vaunt in the latter instance, however, as one of their most momentous witnesses, Mr. SANDFORD CANOVER (*alias* half-a-dozen equally respectable cognomens) was this morning handed over to the tender mercies of a jury, with an injunction by the Court that can scarcely result otherwise than his conviction for the subornation of perjury in the very case referred to. By the way, the Judiciary Committee begin to fear that Providence has interposed the wrath and fatality of the elements to despoil them of their best and chiefest evidence in making up the case against Mr. DAVIS. The gunboat *Swatara*, with JOHN SURRATT on board, now some twelve days over due, has not been heard of since she coaled at Lisbon, and the Navy Department, with admirable equanimity, admit that the craft in question was a crazy old tub, whose foundering at sea could result in no very material loss to the maritime strength of the republic. Should such indeed be the case, and the *onus* of taking yet another man's life, as an offering for that unfathomable plot of assassination, be happily taken from us by the All-wise Ruler of the winds and floods, the Radicals, or at least that implacable junto of the Judiciary, will never cease to rail at the vicissitude that has defrauded them of weaving another tissue in the mantle of guilt with which they are prepared to cloak Mr. DAVIS. And until this wanting link in the chain of evidence, upon which it is designed to convict DAVIS of direct connivance in the assassination of LINCOLN is dug up, either by the resurrection of the now apparently lost SURRATT, or through the apprehension of another CONOVER, be sure that the captive at Fortress Monroe will not be allowed beyond the postern which now debars his way to the world and his own.

WASHINGTON A MINIATURE PARIS.

I declare to you, candidly, that something of the Parisian style of doing things, both as regards moral and social effects, is now in vogue in Washington. Fashionable oracles say that there never was such a whirl in the circles of the *beau monde*, as is noticeable now-a-days. All the gaudiness and flash that was the *ton* in Mistress LINCOLN's time, is now supremely eschewed, and quite the contrary prevails. *Magnificence, with an ability to maintain it*, is now the principal disederatum among the leaders of the present gaities, and among all but a very few, the exaction in this regard is not rendered to the investigation of society without a deal of embarrassment, and not unfrequently an utter failure to come up to so rigorous a requirement. But in the main the snobbery of the hour is pretty thoroughly and solidly sustained by the unexceptionably long purses of Senators REVERDY JOHNSON, MORGAN and SPRAGUE, and Congressmen HOOPER and DODGE, besides a host of local people, very well to do in affairs temporal, and ambitious to keep up with the scale of hospitality put forth by the more distinguished personages alluded to. The fame and scandal growing out of all these brilliant flashes of fashion and folly has had the effect of importing a very *fast* crowd of social idlers from New York and adjacent cities,—so that, what with its over extraordinary assumption of the frivolities of the season, Washington is completely metamorphosed, by the introduction of an additional element of dissipation and recklessness. The galleries of Congress are crowded the whole day through with an array of womanhood to the number of a thousand or two, costumed as for a ball, and so charmingly vivacious in action; so flatteringly attended by *distingue* cavaliers, that it is hard to believe that the event of the hour is not the broadest of comedies, and that those grave, sagacious looking men on the stage beneath are not the lay figures of a scene of exaggerated severity, to make way for another with heightened and sparkling effects. In fact, you continually expect the tinkle of the bell, and the grand flourish of trumpets that announce the *ballet*. "*The Black Crook*" would not be inappropriate, and judging by the indecencies which are daily practiced in the House, and which the fair occupants of the galleries gaze upon and hear with undisturbed equanimity, I fancy no protest would be offered to the substitution. VIDEX.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on Wednesday, the 13th December, 1866, CLACIUS, infant son of THOMAS and ISABEL PEACE, (colored.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THREE months after date application will be made for renewal of CERTIFICATES for fourteen Shares of South Carolina Railroad and Bank Stock—also fourteen New Issue—in name of T. E. WANNAMAKER, the original having been lost in Columbia.

ROAD AND BANK.
No. 1397, date Feb. 15, 1855—Shares 1.
No. 1687, date Nov. 1, 1855—Shares 2.
No. 1907, date April 22, 1856—Shares 4.
No. 2307, date Feb. 11, 1857—Shares 1.
No. 2730, date March 23, 1858—Shares 6.
NEW ISSUE.
No. 925, date March 31, 1860.

T. E. WANNAMAKER.
February 15 1amo3mos

A GRAND BILLIARD EXHIBITION BETWEEN EDWARD B. HAMILTON and J. WALTER MONTGOMERY, for $500 aside, will take place *This Evening*, at the PHELAN BILLIARD HALL, No. 129 Meeting street, corner Market. 1 February 15

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLESTON.—The Members (colored) of this Church were regularly dismissed from the three White Baptist Churches of this City, to form a separate Church. They are worshiping for the present at Bonum's Hall, John street, between Meeting and King. They have purchased a lot, and are soliciting contributions to enable them to erect a House of Worship.

They are believed to be pious and worthy persons, and their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to aid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been authorized to make collections: CHARLES SMALLS, THOMAS A. DAVIS, EDWARD HAIG, DANIEL D. MCALPIN, JOHN BEE, and SAMUEL STEWARD.

Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1866.

Rev. LUCIUS CUTHBERT,
Pastor Citadel Square Church.
Rev. E. T. WINKLER,
Pastor United Church.
JAMES TUPPER, WILLIAM S. HENERY, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, } Deacons Citadel Square Church.
January 4 fmw3mos

THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
January 15 3mo

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.
September 10

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, IN CHARLESTON.—Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, amounting to $300,000 (divided into 3000 Shares of $100 each), with privilege of increase to an amount not exceeding $1,000,000, will be opened at the Book Store of Mr. S. G. COURTENAY, No. 9 Broad street, on *Monday*, the 11th instant, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and continue open every day, during the same hours, until Saturday, the 16th inst. inclusive, unless the requisite amount of Stock be sooner subscribed. Five ($5) Dollars per Share will be required at the time of subscription, and the remainder in such instalments as may be called for by the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. HERIOT, P. H. KEGLER, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, M. D STROBEL, } Commissioners.
February 7 9

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, 15th January, 1867.—Pursuant to the order of Chancellor LESESNE, made in the cause of Wittschen *vs.* Cordes, notice is hereby given to the Creditors of HENRY WITTSCHEN, deceased, to come in and prove, before the undersigned, their demands against the Estate of the said Testator on or before the 15th day of March, 1867, or be debarred from any benefit of the decree above made in the case.

JAMES TUPPER,
January 25 f9 Master in Equity.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, 15TH JANUARY, 1867.—Pursuant to the order of Chancellor LESESNE, made in the cause of WITTSCHEN *vs.* CORDES, notice is hereby given to the creditors of HENRY WITTSCHEN, deceased, to come in and prove before the undersigned, their demands against the Estate of the said testator, on or before the 15th day of March, 1867, or be debarred from any benefit of the decree above made in the case.

JAMES TUPPER,
January 18 f8 Master in Equity.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT—IN EQUITY—VENUS BLAKELY AND PHILLIS STAGGERS vs. JOHN J. TISDALE, EXECUTOR, ET AL.—BILL FOR PARTITION AND ACCOUNT.—It appearing to my satisfaction that LAWRENCE H. BELSER and MARY ANASTATIA, his wife, two of the Defendants in the above stated case, are absent from and without the limits of this State, it is, on motion of SAMUEL W. MAURICE, Complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the said absent Defendants do appear, plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill within forty days from the publication hereof, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them.

R. C. LOGAN,
Com. in Equity, Williamsburg District.
January 18 6f

LIGHT! LIGHT!! LIGHT!!!

JUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF THE NON-EXPLOSIVE FLUID; and this being the only genuine article for sale in the city at Wholesale and Retail, an early call is requested by my friends and the public generally.

D. JACOBS,
No. 243 King street,
Successor to G. Davis & Co., Agent for the Liquorine Fluid in the State of South Carolina.
February 15 6

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A Large and carefully selected Stock
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DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
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Fancy Articles,
WHICH IS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
AT REDUCED PRICES.

OUR MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS ARE IMPORTED directly from Manufactories, under the supervision of experienced Chemists, which enables us to recommend them as pure and reliable in strength.

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No. 131 MEETING STREET,
North of Market.
E. H. KELLERS, M. D. ..... H. BAER, M. D.
December 3

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"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
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"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

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BUCKTHORN SALVE,
FOR CUTS, BURNS, BRUISES, WOUNDS, BOILS, CANCERS, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Bleeding, Blind and Painful Piles; Scrofulous, Putrid and Ill-conditioned Sores; Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eruptions, Cutaneous Affections, Ringworm, Itch, Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c.; Chapped Hands, Lips, &c.; Bites of Spiders, Insects, Animals, &c., &c.

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PECTORAL
COUGH REMEDY,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchial Affections, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

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A UNIVERSAL DINNER PILL,
For Nervous and Sick Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Colics, Chills, Fevers, and general derangement of the Digestive Organs.

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BARNES, WARD & CO., New Orleans, La., Wholesale Agents for the Southern States.
December 21 3mos

SHIPPING.

TO SAIL TUESDAY, 19TH INST. FOR NEW YORK—MERCHANT'S LINE.—The favorite Packet Schooner LILLY, B. FRANCIS master, wants 50 to 200 bales Cotton and light freight to fill up, and sail as above.
Apply to WILLIAM ROACH.
February 15 3

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FINE ship ROBT. C. WINTHROP, STUART Master, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will have dispatch for the above port. For Freight engagements, apply to the Captain on board, or to PATTERSON & STOCK,
February 7 Opposite Accommodation Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
CARROL,
HUDGINS commander, will sail from Union Wharves *To-day* at 3 o'clock. Bills Lading should be handed in by 12 o'clock. Cabin passage $20.
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
February 15 1 Agents, Union Wharves.

THE STEAMSHIP
SEA GULL,
DUTTON, COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL FOR BALTIMORE *TO-DAY* AT 2½ o'clock, from Union Wharves. Bills of Lading should be handed in by 12 o'clock, and no freight can be received after that hour. Cabin Passage, $20.
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
February 15 1 Agents, Union Wharves.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

QUAKER CITY,
CAPTAIN W. H. WEST,
WILL LEAVE ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF ON SATURDAY, February 16, at Four o'clock P. M.
Bills of Lading must be handed in before one o'clock on that day. RAVENEL & CO.,
February 14 Agents.

CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN
STEAM PACKET LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY MILLS, AND L