The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 471. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 21, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, February 20—Noon.—Dispatches state that the ship *Rutter*, from Calcutta 8th November, for Boston, was abandoned at sea.

Consols 91. 5-20's advancing; opening quotations 7¾. Eries 37¼. Illinois 78.

LIVERPOOL, February 20—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady; estimated sales to-day 8000 bales; Middling Uplands 14d. Lard 50s. 6d.

No late arrests of insurgent Fenians. Nine were convicted at Dublin and heavily sentenced.

BERLIN, February 20.—The election returns are nearly all in. The Saxon members are ante-Prussian. The Government has contracted for several steamers; the American patent is to be used when dispatch is required.

John H. Surratt.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—On the landing of SURRATT the U. S. Marshal said: "Is your name JOHN H. SURRATT?" He replied, "It is, sir!" The Marshal served his warrant, and took possession of the prisoner. SURRATT carried his head erect, with a fearless air, and was handsomely dressed in a grey zouave suit, white leggings, fez cap, light moustache, long goatee, and securely hand-cuffed. He is in the care and custody entirely of the civil authorities.

Ex-Governor THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio, and Colonel SOL. HINCKLE, will defend SURRATT.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—SENATE.—The President's answer to the Senatorial question regarding the violation of the Civil Rights Bill, says that the Secretary of the Navy is aware of none; Secretary of the Interior has received no information of any; the Secretary of State has none; the Postmaster-General has none; the Attorney-General has reported none. The President says that he has the case of WM. FINCHER, of Georgia, under consideration; that it had been referred to the Attorney-General's office by the Secretary of War. The Secretary of War says, if necessary, military orders will be issued to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill, though as yet no neglect or refusal to carry out the same has been reported to the President.

Three cases have been reported to the President: Dr. WATSON, of Virginia; WM. FINCHER, of Ga.; PERKINS, of Texas. None others have come to the knowledge of the War Department or the President.

Senator COWAN made a defence of the President and the South, based upon STANTON'S Report, asking why Senators did not go to the Secretary of War for redress for the alleged outrages, instead of pouring them into the public ear? A decent respect for the country's fair fame should induce them to seek for redress through the willing STANTON, before proclaiming them as means for maligning the President.

SHERMAN, in urging his Bill, said: "We give the negro the ballot, schools, protection and law; but nature will never consent to put white men under his domination." He designated STEVENS' and ELIOT'S plans as horribly defective.

The Senate was engaged in the discussion of the District Bills until the message from the House announcing the passage of SHERMAN'S Bill with the amendments. WILLIAMS moved that the Senate concur. Several Senators regretted the disfranchising clause inserted by the House, but would vote to concur notwithstanding.

JOHNSON said if he had his way he would immediately receive the Southern representatives, but would yield to the majority. He would vote for the Bill because he saw in it a mode of rescuing the country from the perils that now threatened it. The Senate then took a recess.

The Tenure of Office Bill was hurried to the President last night, which prevents a pocket veto.

HOUSE.—In the House, SHERMAN'S Bill came up. WILSON'S amendment was adopted by a vote of 69 to 60; also an amendment that persons excluded from office by the proposed Constitutional Amendment be excluded from voting for members, or being members of, a Convention to form State Constitutions.

SHELLABERGER offered an amendment declaring that, untill the rebellious States were admitted to representation, any civil government shall be decreed provisional, and subject to the authority of the United States, to be abolished, modified or superseded at any time; and elections under civil government to be conducted by persons described in the 5th section, and persons qualified to hold office under Provisional Government are ineligible under the provisions of the 3d section.

The Constitutional Amendment of last session was adopted—yeas 98 nays 70.

A resolution to concur in the amendments then passed by a vote of 125 to 46. HAWKINS of Tennessee and HUBBELL of Ohio, were the only Republicans voting nay.

The Mili Bill was recommitted to the Committee, and the Army Appropriation Bill taken up. This was adopted, including the section in relation to the General of the Army, which contains, in addition to the points telegraphed last night, that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the Army. The House then went into a committee on Internal Revenue laws.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—A delegation of the Boston Board of Trade had an interview with a Mr. MCCULLOCH relative to the depression in commerce, trade and ship building.

It appears from a communication of the President to the Senate that the gross proceeds of cotton seized was twenty-five and a half millions of dollars. The proceeds from the sale of miscellaneous property $1,800,000. The proceeds from the rents of abandoned property nearly $500,000. Other receipts $2,300,000.

It is conceded that the Senate will pass the Reconstruction Bill with the House amendments. The increased stringency developed by WILSON and SHELLABERGER'S amendments is attributed to STEVENS' strategy. It is generally conceded that the President will waive the advantages of time and veto the Bill sufficiently soon for Congress to act.

General News.

NEW YORK, February 20.—A violent northeast snow storm has been raging, and the snow is considerably drifted and travel impeded.

The steamship *Fung Shuey* has arrived from New Orleans; the *Yazoo* from Norfolk, and the *Port au Prince* from Apalachicola.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—MORGAN'S telegrapher, charged with the recent murder, was arrested near Lexington, Ky.

PHILADELPHIA, February 20.—GEORGE ELLERS was shot dead in Court by the father of the girl whom it is alleged ELLERS raped in April last.

LOUISVILLE, February 20.—A private dispatch received at Nashville reports the explosion of the steamer *David White* between Vicksburg and Memphis. It is stated that Captain KELLY and Dr. SHELLPORT are lost.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Gold 36¾. Money 6, and easy. Exchange, 8¾. Sight, 10⅛. 5-20's, '62, 111¼; '64, 108¼; '65, 109. New issue, 106¼. 10-40's, 101¾. 7-30's, 1st series, 106; others 105¾. Stock market strong.

Flour market quite steady. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn dull and declining. Rice dull. Oats dull and heavy. Pork firm—new, $20 75a20 87; old, $19 75. Lard quiet. Whiskey quiet. Ashes quiet. Peas dull. Cotton dull, at 32½a33 for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet.

EVENING DISPATCH.

The weekly cotton statement gives the sales of the week as 16,000 bales. Receipts do. 24,000 bales. Exports 5637 bales. Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared 234,000 bales. Receipts at all the ports since September 1, 1,162,000 bales, against 1,295,000 bales for the same period last year.

Cotton market dull and unchanged. Flour firmer. State $8 60a11 40; Western $8 55a12; Southern without decided change at $10 50a$16. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn declined 1 cent. Oats steady. Provisions steady. Whiskey quiet. Groceries quiet. Naval Stores steady: Rosin 4a9. Turpentine 69a70. Cotton to Liverpool by sail ⅛.

Stock market active. 5-20's of '62 coupons, 111¾; of '64, 8a8½; of '65, 109; new issue, 106¼; 10-40's coupons, 101¾; 7-30's, first series, 106; second and third series, 105¾; Mo. 6's, 92½. Gold, 137¼.

BALTIMORE, February 20.—Flour dull; no sales. Wheat—good Maryland red $3. Corn—receipts fair; mixed white 90c.; prime 93c.; yellow 93a94c. Oats dull at 56c. Clover Seed weaker; jobbing lots 85a89c. Coffee firmer; prime 13¾a13¾c., gold, in bond. Sugar inactive at 10¼a10¾c. for fair to good refining. Whiskey dull and irregular.

CINCINNATI, February 20.—Flour and Grain unchanged, and but little done. Whiskey and Provisions dull and unchanged. Mess Pork $20@25; Bacon quiet at 9¾c. for shoulders and 11@11½c. for sides. Groceries firm.

ANECDOTE ABOUT LOUIS NAPOLEON.

We translate the following story from the *Gazette Universelle;* and although no name is given, it is well understood that the prince in question is none other than the Emperor of the French, LOUIS NAPOLEON.

In one of the finest quarters of London, in King street, not far from Hyde Park and St. James' Square, there lived, in 1847, a gentleman, well known all over England, and although but little known personally in France, had much sympathy there. His highness lived in a fine house, uniting in his *menage* English comfort with French elegance. He saw much company, and enjoyed what is unusual with exiled princes, the society of many of his old friends.

Not far from the establishment of the prince resided a lady of great *esprit*, the daughter of a gentleman who had once played an important part. Her drawing-rooms were the place of rendezvous for all the best French society in London. The prince also was a frequent visitor there. Many persons, now in high official position, have reason to recollect those pleasant reunions, for it was there they had been first presented to the prince.

One day it came to pass that his nation called this prince, and soon afterwards saluted him by a title more august. The prince on leaving England did not forget the house of the amiable lady where he had enjoyed such warm-hearted, as well as elegant hospitality; and at whose board he partook of the last meal, prior to returning from exile to his native country. He was on the point of calling her to his court, when, by a mere accident, he discovered that this charming creature, this brilliant countrywoman, his very dear friend, had been in the pay of the preceding government, receiving a regular stipend, in return for which she daily furnished a minute report of every thing, he (the prince,) did or said, while at her house.

Soon after this piece of base treachery came to his knowledge, he received a letter from the lady, asking his permission to come to Court, when he wrote—"That he should always remember the happy hours he had spent at her house; but that for reasons best known to herself, he could not consent to receive her at Court; but asked her to accept at his hands an income, the same in amount as what she had received from the preceding government; but that he should not require from her any reports or observations, such as she formerly furnished concerning him."

This noble revenge needs no comment. It calls to mind the beautiful reply of LOUIS XII: "The King of France does not revenge the insults given to the Duke of Orleans."

[As a curious observation upon the present style of French writing, we would state here that in the original, the foregoing story is divided off into twenty-one paragraphs.]

Obstructing the Sidewalks.

Messrs. Editors Daily News:

We, like many others doing business on Meeting street, were very politely informed, a few days ago, by Mr. LACOSTE, Street Contractor, that he had orders from the municipal authorities to have the sign-board removed from the front of our doors, assigning no reason for the same, but leaving us to infer *their removal* was based upon the *supposition* that they *obstructed* the *sidewalk*.

Now, we do not wish, Messrs. Editors, to be looked upon as fault-finders, but do think "that it is a bad rule which does not work both ways," as for instance: If the merchants of Meeting and Hayne streets are compelled to submit to verbal orders emanating from the city authorities, and remove their "sign-boards," why not make the same applicable to the merchants along East Bay and elsewhere? As a proof of the injustice to the merchants along Meeting and Hayne streets, we beg to say, that having occasion to go to the Bank and Custom House yesterday, we noticed on our way down East Bay many places in the front of wholsale grocery and commission houses where the entire sidewalk was *blocked* up by *barrels, boxes, bags, &c.*, and in *one particular* instance to such an extent as to render it absolutely necessary to go off the sidewalk in order to pass by. Our business having been finished, we again returned the same way, and found the sidewalk in the same condition. In the face of this information, would it not be as well for the city authorities to extend their orders there, also, and make the rule as binding upon them as well as us; knowing, as we do, that we pay the same taxes to the city as they do, and feel ourselves entitled to the same privileges as accorded to others? TAX PAYERS.

A Sharp Definition.

If anything were needed to illustrate the evil condition of Spain, the recent address issued by the "Revolutionary Junta" of Madrid supples the want. A sharper indictment of royal iniquity than the following passage has rarely been expressed:

"We saw savage courts-martial singling out hundreds of victims for sacrifice; we saw a woman—a lady, forsooth! looking on impassively, perhaps with pleasure, as the victims went a dozen at a time to the scaffold! Then, too, we beheld an abject Cortes bartering away to the party in power all individual security, all civil liberty, all the fortunes of the commonwealth. We beheld the press shamefully gagged—the government thus free to act without check or hindrance. We beheld the country stripped of even its remnant of privileges, the government of the provinces handed over to rapacious mandarins and sanguinary generals; tribunals, for purposes of injustice and legal murder, established everywhere; lists of the proscribed reaching to every class; citizens arrested by thousands; the rich mulcted in extraordinary and forced contributions; the poor sent off to die in Fernando Po or the Philippines, under the pretence of idleness or vagrancy; the illustrious of the State condemned to death; the laws made in solemn Cortes set aside by simple royal decree; the resources of the country wasted in obscure and ruinous loan contracts; the hearth of the citizen violated; in short, there were trodden under foot on all sides and on every occasion, virtue, right and property; our families and our labor; every propriety, every principle, every duty.

Then follows a clause concerning the Queen:

"And, while all this was going on, yonder in Zaranz, and here in Madrid, Queen Isabella did nought but plot factious combinations against Italy, our sister, and European law, our birthright, in the interests of the Court of Rome, the plague spot on our country's history; else was looking on with careless smile as her pachas in Cuba, by their traitorous complicity in the slave trade, their violence and their covetousness, were outraging the moral sense of both old and new world, and drawing upon ourselves the ill will of the great and illustrious republic of the United States. All this we beheld subsequently to the ill-omened day of 22d June last."

The Junta proceeds to put some questions:

"Must we endure such things longer? Are we to deem ourselves completely degraded? Has it to be stated as a fact that we are, alas! unworthy of possessing one single privilege, one shred of freedom? Are we doomed to be forever incapable of taking our turn with the most illustrious nations of the Europe in which we live, in their long exercised right of dismissing and punishing those sovereigns who are found unworthy of exercising the exalted magistry which the people have entrusted to their keeping? Has our country to be eternally stupefied by ignorance, and servility, and starvation? Are these things to endure? The revolutionary Junta of Madrid thinks not."

The Government of Spain has repressed the preliminary outbreaks with a cruel hand; but the spirit of revolution is not yet subdued.

RECONSTRUCTION is not confined to one section, but is progressing bravely in other States. Florida suffered considerably during the war from various raids, and property was damaged to a large extent. The Fernandina and Gulf Railroad was torn up and a large portion of it rendered useless, but the Company are now earnestly endeavoring to repair the injuries, and anticipate to have it in complete running order at an early day. The *Courier says*:

The steamer Dictator brought down on Sunday last some twenty carpenters from New York, who are engaged to work for the Railroad Company, and who are now at work in its service—the Company intending to erect quite a number of buildings at an early day.

The Order of the Lion, of Baden, richly set with diamonds, was recently sent to Count BISMARCK, who returned it with the remark that the stones were false. This led to an investigation which is now going on, from which it appears that this fraud has been carried on for some time, so that a number of decorated individuals have paste instead of diamonds. Two gentlemen who had pawned their Orders have now had them returned to them by the pawnbrokers on account of the imitation stones.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT—RUMORS CONCERNING THE CABINET, &C.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing from Washington Sunday, says:

The city is full of contradictory rumors. It was positively asserted yesterday, by members of Congress, that the President had evinced a willingness to compromise with his enemies. I have been informed, on the other hand, by a member who conversed with him no longer ago than Friday last, that he then unreservedly declared his determination to adhere to the logical consequences of his opinions and policy, as heretofore promulged ann acted upon, under any and all circumstances, and Forney, who doubtless has access to the secrets of the Cabinet, explicitly states in his paper this morning that "at a Cabinet meeting held on Friday the subject of the compromise between the acting President and Congress was brought up and discussed. The acting President utterly repudiated the overtures proposed by the conciliatory members of Congress, and affirmed his determination to stand by his policy as already enunciated, to the last."

Nevertheless there can be no doubt that several members of the cabinet have recently given unmistable evidence of a disposition to conciliate the Radical fanatics. I have it from unndoubted authority that the Secretary of the Treasury has avowed his determination to be governed in his appointments hereafter by the recommendations of members representing the districts in which the applicants are located. He was in vain reminded that such a policy must sacrifice the Conservative friends of the Administration—that the Senate would thus be emboldened to confirm only their own friends.

Such rumors and facts have begotten others. The report is rife that Cabinet changes are imminent—that Welles and Seward are to get tickets of leave—that Adams is to be transferred from London to the State Department—that Randall is to take the place of Welles and Greeley his—and so forth; all of which rumors I give for what they are worth; only remarking that in the present muddle any one has the perfect privilege to be a doubting Thomas on the one hand, or a believing Peter on the other, without in the least having his sagacity rightfully called in question.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes of the SHERMAN Bill:

The talk to-day in all circles has been nothing but this bill, its fate in the House and with the President. Persons high in authority assert that the President will sign it, and others who are probably as well qualified to know, say that he will not. It is asserted that the House will not be content to accept it without tacking on some amendments.

It is now reported that the Louisiana bill will not be acted on in the Senate, as it is considered that the bill passed this morning covers the whole subject.

A UNITED STATES OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE.

On Monday morning the early risers at the Ballard House were shocked at the announcement that a servant had found a man dead in room No. 117. Several of the employees and other inmates of the hotel, on hearing the announcement, repaired immediately to the room, and there upon a bed, sure enough, lay a man dead, whom they discovered from the mark upon his clothes was Lieutenant Arthur H. Newlin, 21st regiment United States infantry.

Various were the conjectures at first as to the cause of his death; but it was not long, however, before nearly every one present came to the conclusion that he had committed suicide while under the influence of liquor by taking poison. That they were right in their conjecture will be seen from the facts elicited from the testimony given before the coroner's jury. His pockets were searched, but no papers of any kind were found upon him; in fact he had nothing except a pocket knife.

He has been on duty with his command for some time past at City Point, but his habits had become so bad that his superior officers found themselves compelled to prefer charges against him. He was accordingly summoned to Richmond, to be tried before a court martial, to convene in this city on the 25th of February, and, in reply to a summons, came to Richmond on Thursday last, taking rooms at the Ballard.

It was noticed by all who saw him on Sunday that he was drinking very hard, and this he continued to do up to the time he retired to his room. Who can imagine a sadder fate than to die such a death, far from home and friends, among strangers? To avoid a trial before a commission of his fellows he has, by own act, transferred his case to a higher tribunal, and may the Judge of all who knows the frailty of men and the uncontrollable power of human appetite, temper his "findings" with mercy.

Lieutenant Newlin was a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his parents now reside, and at the time of his decease was only twenty years of age. He was not a graduate of West Point, but received his appointment from civil life last February. One of his brothers is now United States District Attorney for West Virginia. His remains will be taken to-day to Philadelphia for interment, and will be attended by the usual military escort.—*Richmond Whig, 19th.*

Deo Vindice.

If it is the ordinance of Fate that this great Commonwealth shall be swept away by the accursed flood of madness and malignity that now surges against her, the historian who records her fate will reserve his loftiest flight for the chapter which shall close the eventful story. Not in the annals of that wild adventure, which on the 13th of May, two hundred and sixty years ago, planted within her borders the first English settlement on the continent; not in the long and chequered record of her colonial history; not in her exalted devotion to civil liberty; not in her unequalled contributions to the independence of the colonies; not in her unapproached labors in founding the government; not in her unmatched share in its glorious administration; not in her unselfish heroism on a distant border when peace was first broken; not in her self-sacrificing labors to prevent the disruption of the Union; not in the knightly gallantry with which she bared her breast to receive the shaft launched at her weaker sisters; not in the wreath of honor won on every field in the late war; not in the memory of her matchless heroes dead, and the illustrious but unfortunate living—in none of these pages, rich with the immortal glory of her children, will he find so grand a theme for eulogium, as in the record of the sublime majesty with which to-day she receives the stabs of her assassins—those assassins her children!

For, let us remember that it was through "*the benevolence of Virginia*," as a Kentucky convention affirmed on the 18th of December, 1789, that that great State arose from the insignificance and dependence of a Virginia colony. Let us remember that it was, likewise, through the benevolence—the royal munificence of Virginia—that, eight years before, she made a free gift to the Union of that vast empire now containing eight millions of souls—the Northwestern Territory—reserving to herself no rights or privileges that she did not in terms stipulate should be as freely and fully enjoyed by all; and yet with generous forethought making one condition for posterity (how it reads in these day!):

"Provided that the States so formed (out of the Northwestern Territory) *shall be distinct Republican States*, AND ADMITTED MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL UNION, HAVING THE SAME RIGHTS OF SOVEREIGNTY (!), FREEDOM AND INDEPENDENCE AS THE OTHER STATES."

Thus it was that Virginia guarded the rights of another generation, and secured in the very gray dawn of the Union, equality for the coming people of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and their sister Commonwealths. And yet Kentucky will stand idly by while her benevolent mother is stricken to the earth, and the Wades, and Ashleys, and Wentworths, and Julians, and Colfaxes, and Howards—representatives of that vast domain which Virginia yielded to make the Union great—are running a hellish race of infamy to determine which shall strike the fiercest blow, and wound in the most vital part.

Almost everything that she loves and prizes, whether of person or of right, has been torn from her. Her territory has been parted among her executioners; every sentiment has been shocked, every sensibility wounded, and she, who gave more to the Union, did more for the Union, more advanced the Union, more honored the Union, than any—almost than all—her sisters is delivered for the crime of fighting as her Washington did, for the right which her Henry asserted and her Jefferson recorded of self-government to a rabble mad with blood and rapine, to be outraged and destroyed at their pleasure.

And yet, the world hears no weak repining. Even of her physical suffering, the absolute want of her people, she has so little to say that in dispensing charity, in the distribution of food to the needy, the beneficent hand passes over Virginia, ignorant of necessities which she proudly conceals, to scatter the blessing on sister States, whose needs are no greater than her own.

And if she makes no claims on the world for sympathy, as little does she attempt by servility to propitiate her assassins. Exhausted with blows, trampled under brutal feet, the knife entering her heart, her murderers offer her life and liberty if she will dishonor her children, and her reply is a fonder embrace and a firmer defiance.

Nor does she forget in these, perhaps, her dying hours, the least of her duties. To-day, while her executioners are divided only by disputes as to the speediest and surest method of destroying her, her representatives are bending their energies in this Capital to devise some method, at whatever of endurable cost to her people, by which to discharge her obligations to those who, in the day of her prosperity, placed their means at her disposal. Ground down by taxation, imposed exclusively for the benefit of those who are attempting her destruction, selling her heir-looms to pay the imposts of her oppressors, and standing on the edge of her political grave, she is canvassing every expedient, considering every proposal, and accepting any sacrifice that can be borne, in order that she may leave to history an honorable name—the repute of duty fully discharged. If one generous impulse, or noble sentiment, or exalted emotion pervaded the breast of the Northern people, this spectacle would abash them into at least the affectation of justice, but they are mad—as mad, and with the same madness that inspired the demons who slaughtered, with beastly indignity the lovely Louise de Lamballe, because, as the historian tells us, "she refused to take the oath"—the madness of unbridled passion, of unchecked success. In this, the hour of her most dangerous gloom, her children may borrow some consolation from the future, in contemplating the certain verdict of history, which will record her persecutors as it commemorates those who rioted in the best blood of France—only with amazement and execration; and which will mark her grave with a monument to Constitutional Liberty in America—liberty which was born of her strength and died with her extinction.—*Richmond Examiner.*

WO BE UNTO "REBELS."

Some time ago a few young people in Rome, Ga., got up for their entertainment a series of tableaux, and in one of the scenes—we believe over a burial scene—the Confederate flag was introduced. Several young men connected with the affair were arrested for this act of "disloyalty," and were held in prison until the case was referred to General THOMAS, Commanding the Department at Louisville, Ky. The General, although he is a Virginian, can't help the effect of association, and thus delivers himself, through his adjutant, against the "stuck up" society and disloyalty of the South. We do not suppose that this awful epistle will fill the Southerners with much regret for what they have done and are doing—but they will most likely remember Mr. THOMAS, who some day may be reduced to the level of us poor devils who can't wear shoulder-straps. The letter, as will be seen, is addressed to CHAS. H. SMITH (BILL ARP) and others.

HEAD'QRS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
OFFICE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
LOUISVILLE, KY., February 9, 1867.

Charles H. Smith, Mayor of the City of Rome, Ga., James C. Pemberton, Member of the City Council, Rome, and others.

GENTLEMEN: The Major-General commanding the department directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 25th ult., addressed to Brevet Maj. General Davis Tillson, commanding sub-district of Georgia, giving statement of facts and circumstances which caused the arrest of certain parties of Rome, Georgia, for being concerned in the display of the flag of the late Southern Confederacy in that city, and asking that justice may be done and the prisoners released.

In your letter you state that no disrespect was intended to the United States Government by the exhibition of the Confederate flag, and the "parties who displayed it have accepted in good faith the present status of affairs, and do acknowledge the jurisdiction of the United States Government," etc.

If that is the case, it can only be supposed, presuming that they possess ordinary intelligence, that they misunderstood the present status of affairs which is—that the rebellion has been described to be a huge crime, embodying all the crimes of the decalogue, and that it has been conquered and disarmed, and that its very name and emblems are hateful to the people of the United States, and he must indeed be obtuse who expects, without offence, to parade before the eyes of loyal people that which they execrate, and their abhorrence of which they have expressed in the most emphatic language in which it is possible for a great nation to utter its sentiments.

It is pretended by certain newspapers that, because no order had been issued from these headquarters, that the "flag of the Confederacy" was not to see the light, the citizens were not warned that it would be a treasonable act. This excuse is too puerile to answer, and unworthy of a school boy even. The young men arrested, as well as other citizens of the South, know well enough what is right and what is wrong in such matters, without waiting to be guided by orders specially warning and prohibiting displays honoring treason, and of course condemning loyalty. Were they so stupid as not to possess such innate sense of propriety, the order from these headquarters forbidding a rebel glorification over the remains of the rebel Brigadier-General Hanson should have been a sufficient warning that such performances would not be tolerated.

The sole cause of this and similar offences lies in the fact that certain citizens of Rome, and a portion of the people of the States lately in rebellion, do not, and have not, accepted the situation, and that is that the late civil war was a rebellion, and history will so record it. Those engaged in it are and will be pronounced rebels. Rebellion implies treason, and treason is a crime, and a heinous one, too, and deserving of punishment; and that traitors have not been punished, is owing to the magnanimity of the conquerors. With too many of the people of the South the late civil war is called a revolution. Rebels are called "Confederates" loyalists to the whole country are called "d—d Yankees and traitors," and over the whole great crime, with its accursed record of slaughtered heroes, patriots, murdered because of their true love of country, widowed wives and orphaned children, and prisoners of war slain, and such horrors as find no parallel in the history of the world, you are trying to throw the gloss of respectability, and thrusting with contumely and derision from your society the men and women who would not join hands with you in the work of ruining your country. Everywhere in the States lately in rebellion treason is respectable and loyalty odious. This the people of the United States, who ended the rebellion and saved the country, will not permit, and all attempts to maintain this unnatural order of things will be met with decided disapproval.

As, however, it is pretended by the friends of the citizens arrested that they were so innocent as not to know that it was wrong for paroled and unpunished traitors to glory in their shame, and flaunt the symbol of their crime in the face of the country, they will be released from confinement, with the understanding that no act of treason will be passed unnoticed when detected, and may they, and others who think like them, profit by the lesson they have received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Brevet Major General U. S. A.,
Assistant Adjutant General.

State Items.

THE INDEPENDENT FIRE ENGINE REJUVENATED. This engine, which was so seriously injured during the burning of Columbia, has, through the perseverance of our old friend and life-long fireman, Lewis Levy, Esq., and other members of the company, been thoroughly overhauled, repainted, repaired, and, after a trial, has not "been found wanting." To the skill and workmanship of the following citizens are the community indebted for the renovation of the machine:—Iron and brass-work—Mr. R. Tozer; painting and ornamenting—Mr. James Milne; polishing box, etc.—M. R. Berry, Esq.

This engine was built for the company in 1858, by Messrs. Button & Blake, of Waterford, New York, at a cost of $3,000, which amount was contributed by our citizens.

In April, 1859, the "Independent," accepting an invitation from the "Eagle," visited Charleston, and participated in the Mayor's Parade and trial of engines, and took the premium, contending against fourteen first-class engines, built by various makers. In May, 1860, at the Firemen's Tournament in Columbia, the "Independents" were again successful. On the never-to-be-forgotten 17th of February, 1865, this engine passed through a fiery ordeal—the firemen being compelled to abandon it at the crossing of Washington and Sumter streets, where it was exposed to the terrible heat from the burning of several large wooden buildings, and the next day presented a sad appearance—scorched, blistered and apparently "played out," the extended hose looking like the discarded skin of an immense serpent.

The rejuvenated machine has been temporarily housed in Mr. A. Palmer's new building, on Main street.—*Phœnix.*

THE FIREMEN.—The officers and members of the "Young America" Fire Company have displayed great energy in their organization, and are determined to parade on Thursday afternoon, the 21st inst., in full uniform, when they will show their machine to all its advantages by walking, running and spouting it. After which they will imbibe lager from a barrel presented by Messrs. Briggman & McNamara. Dutch, Irish and Americans are expected to indulge. At night, they expect to smoke a few segars, elect new officers, and

"They won't go home till morning,
When daylight doth appear."

[*Orangeburg Times.*

Georgia Items.

GONE TO HIS HOME.—We are pained to announce the death, in this city, on Sunday last, of Mr. Wm. G. Shackelford, a gentleman well and favorably known to the commercial circles of this and other cities. The deceased was a young gentleman of much promise, and his early demise will be deeply regretted by his large number of friends. For some time previous to his death he was connected with the commission house of Chapman & Rucker, of this city. Peace to his manes.—*Atlanta Intelligencer.*

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. B. N. Williford, sheriff of this county, met with a painful accident some days ago, which resulted in the breaking of one of his legs. It was caused by his horse becoming refractory while entering a gate, and forcing his leg so violently against a post as to produce the above result.—*Ibid.*

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIG T. W. ROWLAND BY FIRE.—The brig T. W. Rowland, Captain Berry, which was cleared by Messrs. E. E. Hertz & Co., with a cargo of lumber, and sailed from this port on the 3d instant for Carthagena, was discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock the same night. Everything that might possibly tend to suppress the flames was done by the crew, who worked unceasingly during the whole night without avail, as the fire had got complete control of the ship, and it was with the greatest difficulty and the narrowest escape with their lives that the Captain and crew managed to gain the small boats, and after remaining in them about three hours, were fortunately fallen in with by the schooner Catharine Heyer, Captain Poland, from this port to New York, who took them on board and safely landed them in New York on Monday, the 11th inst. We glean the above facts from the New York Herald of the 12th inst.

The Rowland had a cargo of pitch pine lumber, belonging to the Spanish Government, which was fully covered by insurance in London.

[*Savannah Republican.*

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—We learn that a misunderstanding occurred between Mr. J. W. Lockwood and Mr. John Solomons, residing in the vicinity of Pike Creek, Barnwell District, South Carolina, in the early part of the week, which unhappily resulted in the death of the former.

Mr. Lockwood was shot in the house of Mr. E. W. Bose by Mr. Solomons, and died from the effects of the wound three days after.

Both gentlemen were of high social position, and the sad event is deeply regretted by the community in which they lived.

Mr. Solomons was arrested and lodged in the jail at Walterboro'.—*Savannah News.*

GEORGIA CITIZEN.—A rumor on the streets (says the Macon Telegraph) that our evening contemporary, the Georgia Citizen, is about to be removed to Americus, is confirmed by the Sumter Republican of yesterday, which congratulates the editor of the former journal on his prospective change of base, and welcomes him to his new theatre of labor. We trust the Doctor will find the change both pleasant and profitable.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's mother, on the 20th ultimo, by Rev. M. H. MEYERS, Mr. SOL. ZEMANSKY and OLVINE HERSCHFELD, all of this city. No cards.

OBITUARY.

THE REMAINS of Mrs. MARIE DOLINE AVEILHE will be interrred at St. Mary's Church, Hasel street, *This Morning*, at half-past Nine (9) o'clock, at which hour a Solemn Requiem of High Mass will be celebrated.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of the family, and those of Mr. and Mrs. M. P. O'CONNOR, are invited to attend. February 21

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 28 BROAD STREET, CHARLESTON, February 20, 1867.—Shippers of Freight over this Road are again respectfully informed that the Depot foot of Mill street is open, and ready to RECEIVE FREIGHT DAILY from 7 o'clock A. M. untill 4 o'clock P. M. After that hour it will not be received. The Freight Agent will enforce this regulation.
JOHN S. RYAN,
February 21 1 General Superintendent.

☞ NOTICE.—NO DEBTS CONTRACTED BY any of the Crew of the Norwegian bark *Deodota* will be paid by Captain or Agent. R. T. WALTER.
February 21 3

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER CARLOTTA, from New York, are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at Brown & Co.'s Wharf. All goods remaining on the Wharf after sunset, uncalled for, will be stored at their risk and expense.
February 21 2 STREET BROTHERS & CO.

☞ NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—JOHN BONUM having executed to me A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT of his property for the benefit of his creditors, the creditors of the said JOHN BONUM are hereby called together to meet on *Monday*, the 25th of February instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of the undersigned, No. 59 St. Philip street, in order to proceed to the appointment of their agent or agents to confer with the Assignee. C. C. BOWEN.
February 19 3*

☞ NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TEACHERS of the Public Schools in the City of Charleston, will be held on *Monday*, the 25th inst.
Applications can be left with the Secretary of the Board, at the Normal School, No. 3 St. Philip street.
By order of the Board.
E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE,
Secretary Commissioners Free Schools.
February 12 tuths6

☞ 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

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON DISTRICT.—BY R. ALLAN WILLIS, ESQ., ORDINARY.—Whereas, B. STOKES, Commissioner in Equity, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the derelict estate and effects of JESSE JONES. These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said JESSE JONES, late of Colleton District, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Walterboro' on the *4th of March next*, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.
Given under my hand this 21st day of January, Anno Domini 1867. R. ALLAN WILLIS, O. C. D.
January 24 th6

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.
It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.
IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.
It will keep the hair from falling out.
It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.
It is a splendid hair dressing.
No person, old or young, should fail to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.
☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other. R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by
DOWIE & MOISE,
SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY,
March 1 thly* Charleston, S. C.

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.
April 14 1yr

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.
DOWIE & MOISE,
No. 151 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
January 4 3mos

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.
☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.
December 10 1yr

☞ AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York.
November 9

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in