The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 485. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

FENIAN MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, March 6.—The Irish Secretary stated in the House of Commons that the Fenian insurrection was from ten to forty thousand strong. The railroad between Dublin and Cork is torn up, but no serious outrages have as yet been committed.

DUBLIN, March 6.—The Fenians attacked Drogheda Barracks and were repulsed; they carried off their killed and wounded.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—The Fenians attacked Castle Martyr, but were repulsed with the loss of one killed, supposed to be an American.

LONDON, March 6.—The 4 o'clock dispatches at headquarters reported all quiet.

LATER.

LONDON, March 7.—Dublin dispatches give the following account of a fight on Tuesday, eight miles south of Dublin, between armed police and Fenians. One Fenian killed, five wounded, and two hundred captured. The Fenians retreated to the hills north of Dublin, and the troops are in pursuit. The police stationed at Killmallock, nineteen miles south of Limerick, Munster County, were attacked by Fenians, who were repulsed; three being killed and fourteen captured. The police barracks in Dromore were burned. The Manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger have been shot in Dromore.

Dublin reports state that the Fenians seem to be well supplied with rations, and have risen suddenly in all parts of the Island, and have attacked the Coast Guard at Killibagh, county Clare; at Carryfort, county Wicklow, and other stations taking to arms. The excitement in Tipperary is intense.

Lord DERBY stated that the road between Dublin and Cork was again complete.

DUBLIN, March 7—Evening.—All quiet here. Reports from Cork, Limerick and Waterford represent no signs of disturbance. Thirteen prisoners were taken at Limerick.

DEATH OF ARTEMUS WARD.

LONDON, March 7.—ARTEMUS WARD died at Southampton yesterday.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Noon.—Cotton opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 13¾d.; Orleans, 13½.

Evening.—Cotton closed with a declining tendency. Middling Uplands, 13¼d. Sales 7000 bales.

LONDON, March 7—Evening.—Consols closed at 90⅞. Bonds 75.

LONDON, March 8—Noon.—Consols 90⅜; Bonds 73½.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—Noon.—Middling Uplands 13¼d.; Orleans 13¾d. Sales 8000 bales.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—In the House, a motion suspending the rules, for the purpose of introducing a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest not over 70,000,000 of the public funds to purchase compound interest notes at par, failed.

The joint resolution appropriating $50,000 for the Paris Exposition was passed.

On motion, members were authorized to draw the stationery allowed for a short session.

The resolution appointing a Commission to hear the claims of Northern creditors against $219,000 seized from the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans, and divide the same rateably, was passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was ordered to furnish information relative to property seized in Louisiana.

The House ordered the Committee on Foreign Relations to take into immediate consideration the Canadian consolidation scheme.

Resolutions expressing sympathy for Ireland were also referred to the same committee.

Mr. STEVENS moved the resuscitation of the Committee on Reconstruction, and asked for a suspension of the rules, but the House refused to suspend by a vote of 86 to 50, not two-thirds.

Pending an attempt to resuscitate the Tariff Bill by a suspension of the rules, a motion to adjourn until Monday prevailed.

In the Senate an unimportant and long discussion took place in reference to presenting a gold medal to Mr. PEABODY and the exclusion of liquor from the committee rooms.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Only honorably discharged Federal soldiers are eligible on the Metropolitan Police.

The Senatorial caucus yesterday opposed the May meeting to consider the impeachment. The caucus favored remaining in session for the necessary business, and then adjourn until November. Impeachment is rather deprecated. CHANDLER is the only one present who announced himself unequivocally in favor of it.

The President is overwhelmed with office-seekers.

Judge J. S. WHITNEY is nominated Attorney for the District of Louisiana.

General HOWARD's official report estimates that 32,000 white and 24,000 colored need food before the next crop, and that it will require over $2,000,000 to feed them.

Large Negro Meeting at Richmond.

RICHMOND, March 8.—Five thousand negroes met last night to ratify SHERMAN's Bill.

The negroes advised a vote against any Constitution of the proposed Convention. HUNNICUTT heads the movement.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks lower after first Board. 5-20's, '62 coupons, 108½; Sterling, 8⅜; sight, 7⅞; Gold 133⅞; Money 7 per cent.

Cotton declining: Middling Uplands, 29½c; sales 1500 bales. Flour firmer; Western, $8 40a12. Wheat dull. Corn advanced 1a2c. Mess Pork $21 75a22. Sugar dull and lower; Muscovado 10⅞. Coffee firm. Naval Stores quiet. Freights unchanged. 5-20's, '62 coupons, 109½. Gold 34.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, March 8.—Coffee firm and unchanged. Sugar firm. Flour steady. White Corn 103. Yellow 97c.a$1. Mess Pork $22. Bulk Shoulders 9 a9½c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 8.—Sales 4400 bales. The market is unsettled and easier; Low Middling 28½c. Receipts of the week 17,312 against 20,576. Exports 22,549. Stock on hand 234,337. Sugar fair, 13½c. Molasses, no sales. Flour cheaper, at $10.75a11.

Gold 33¾. Sterling 44a51½. Sight Exchange on New York ¼a½ premium.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—Flour unchanged. Corn dull. Whiskey steady. Provisions unchanged.

Political Reaction in Prussia.

A Berlin correspondent writes as follows, under date of Feb. 13:—

Just a few hasty lines to announce that Count Bismarck and the five great generals of the war distinguished by a national reward—the Conservative candidates of Berlin—have sustained a signal defeat at the poll. In each of the six metropolitan wards the Liberals gained the day. Count Bismarck was beaten by Herr Waldeck, the well known Democratic member of the Supreme Court of Appeal; Herr von Boon, the Minister of War, by Herr Lasker, an assistant judge, of the Jewish persuation; General von Moltke, by Herr Wiggers, a Mecklenburg lawyer, who spent three years in prison on the charge of having assisted in the flight of Professor Kinkel, together with some other delinquencies of similar nature; and the Generals von Falkenstein, von Herwarth, and von Steinmetz, respectively, by Herren Duncker, the publisher of the Democratic *Voiks Zeitung;* Schulze, the founder of the laboring men's savings banks; and Rimge, a municipal officer of advanced opinions. From a national and patriotic point of view it is to be regretted that the men who led Prussia into a brilliant war, and raised her name among the peoples, should, by the capital of the State they exalted, have been refused a seat in that very Assembly which is to crown and complete the work of conquest. From what has transpired, it appears that none of them got half as many votes as fell to the lot of the Liberal candidates opposed to them. Such is the deplorable result of the domestic policy pursued for the last few months.

In nearly all the cities from which intelligence has reached us, the issue has been the same.

ON 'CHANGE FOR THE CLERGY.—The following advertisement appears in the London *Guardian:*

Manuscript Sermons.—Several thousands on sale. Specimens on receipt of twelve stamps. Good legible manuscripts and lithographs. "A brilliant sermon for Christmas day forwarded on receipt of 3s. 6d. Address, &c. Incumbents supplied weekly." "A clergyman would be glad to supply two or three incumbents with copies of his last year's sermons, one weekly." "Original sermons, solely for clerical use. In clear MS. lithography. Edited by a beneficed clergyman."

Mr. Harry Flash, a poet highly esteemed in the South, says the Round Table, will publish a new volume of poems during the year.

LITERARY.

"PARIS-GUIDE, edited by the principal *Literateurs* and *Savants* of France, and illustrated by the first artists. A large volume with twelve hundred pages of text and over one hundred plates," is to be published this month. This will be the most colossal guide-book ever published, and will, in itself, be no mean contribution to the Paris Exposition. Nearly one hundred and fifty of the most distinguished writers of France are engaged in the production of this work. Nothing is forgotten. It begins with the history of the city, which department is given to LOUIS BLANC, EUGENE PELLETAN, and ED. FOURNIER. Next come Scientific and Literary Institutions, "done" by RENAN, ST. BEUVE, BERTHELOT and LITTRE, each author having a special subject assigned to him; that, of course, which is considered most congenial. The several public schools of Paris have fourteen *savants* appointed to them, MICHELET, "to do" the College of France, and FERDINAND BERTHIER the school for deaf mutes; two writers to describe the public libraries, and M. DESCHANEL to give an account of its learned societies. The museums are in the hands of eight writers; the monuments have three; the palaces seven; the theatres four, among whom the younger DUMAS, etc., etc.

Under the head of "Life in Paris," Madame G. SAND is to contribute a chapter on "*La nature a Paris;*" JULES JANIN, a chapter on booksellers; EMILE DE GIRARDIN, on the newspapers; ED. LABOULAYE, on the political press; BERARDI, on the foreign newspapers of Paris, and FIRMIN DIDOT, on printing in Paris.

The Promenades have eight portrayers, among whom CH. PAUL DE KOCK has *Les Boulevards Populaires*, and TH. DE BANVILLE the *Quartier Latin.*

The next department, however, will, perhaps, be the most readable. Mademoiselle EMMELINE RAYMOND gives the "Paris Fashions;" Madame JULIETTE LAMBER the provincials in Paris; M. BAMBERGER does the Germans, JOHN LEMOINNE the English, ISKANDER the Russians, CHARLES EDMOND the Poles, and others the Italians and Spaniards. The Americans are to sit for their portrait; artist not named. P. BATAILLARD describes the Bohemians of Paris; JOLLIET tells visitors how to live cheaply. ALPHONSE KARR furnishes a paper on the flower market, WALRAS on the popular Banks, FIGUIER describes the water of Paris, SERVIER the gas. NADAR's part is "Paris above ground and below ground;" and TEXIER devotes himself to the perambulating merchants (*Les petites industries*)—and so on all through. JULES FAVRE and BERRYER, two of the first lawyers, tell us about the public tribunals, and NELATON about the Hospitals. The Morgue, the cemeteries, the prisons, the clergy, the environs of the city, nothing is forgotten.

Our readers will agree with us in regarding *Paris-Guide* as the most complete book of its kind ever projected by an enterprising publisher, and calculated to give a thorough insight into the life of the city, even to us at a distance, who are unable to "assist" at the Exposition.

GAYARRE's PHILIP II. has been well received all over the country; which in itself would not be remarkable were it not that M. GAYARRE is a Louisianian. We hope, however, that this is an augury of a greater catholicity of feeling among American *litterateurs.* The *Evening Post* says:

It is a somewhat singular fact that the reign of Philip II. of Spain has been more fully and truthfully illustrated through the labors of American historians than by those of any other country. Mr. Prescott and Mr. Motley have won high honors in this field of historical research, and have undoubtedly established the place of Philip in history. There may be new revelations and corrections of minor errors, but in the main the unlovely features of the most cold-blooded of despots, as delineated by these master hands, will be accepted as a true portrait.

Now comes Mr. Gayarre, to supplement the work left undone by two of our great historians. Himself of Spanish descent, and well known by his faithful history of Louisiana, his book is entitled to a favorable reception, which is also assured by the encomiums of Mr. Bancroft in an introductory letter to the public. The reader will be the further conciliated by the modest pretensions of the author's prefatory note. He presents his work "as an historical essay in its exhibition of results, while it really conveys to the reader the most noticeable facts upon which the various conclusions are established." He thus entirely disarms criticism in the form of comparison with the elaborate histories to which we have alluded.

Mr. GAYARRE has now ready a history of Kentucky, in three volumes.

There is no longer room to hope that The Reader escaped the fate which our London correspondent predicted two or three weeks since; three mails have come without bringing a copy; besides, The London Review gives its obituary, so we have seen the last of one of the kindliest of English critics to American authors. The *faux pas* which seems to have been fatal to The Reader is pretty well known. The last issue contained a savage review of Dr. Johnson's preface to his Dictionary, which it supposed to be by the new editor, Dr. Latham, and concluded its remarks upon it by saying: "We do not wish to kick a man who is down, but we do beg Messrs. Longman to cancel this author's preface, and substitute one for it which will do a little more justice to Johnson's work, and put the present editor's in its proper place, as far as they like below his great predecessor's." No journal, we believe, has noted a coincidence which gives additional zest to the blunder, although an eclectic weekly has, *more suo*, had among its Foreign Notes, as if written for itself, a paragraph from the same number of The Reader, in which that journal regaled itself exceedingly over a hoax perpetrated upon The Pall Mall Gazette, concluding with the remark: "The Pall Mall querulously says, How should we know any better? How, indeed, except that editors are supposed to keep their eyes open!!" It is cruel to laugh at a friend in the hour of his misfortune; but the joke is so rare that its victim may perhaps himself appreciate it already, and cannot fail to do so when the first mortification has been assuaged. Meanwhile, we heartily regret the demise of The Reader.

New or forthcoming English books worthy of mention are: History of Irish Periodical Literature, by R. Madden;—England and Christendom, by Archbishop Manning; The Oxford Reformers of 1498, by Frederick Seebohm; Memoirs of the Life and Reign of King George the Third, by J. Heneage Jesse; Mr. Burton's History of Scotland, Vols. I.-IV., being to the abdication of Queen Mary;—A Month in Russia During the Marriage of the Czarowitch, by Edward Dicey; Mr. Du Chaillu's Journey to Ashango Land; From Waterloo to the Peninsula, by G. A. Sala; Life in a French Chateau, by Hubert E. H. Jerningham;—several volumes of poems by W. C. Bennett; also novels by A. B. Le Geyt, Mrs. Wood (whom Mrs. Henry Wood is impelled to state is not she), Mrs. Devonport, Heraclitus Grey, Mrs E. Lynn Lynton, Percy Fitzgerald, Oswald Boyle, Hesba Stretton (author of The Travelling Postoffice in Mugby Junction), Charles Clarke.

Among the noteworthy articles in the February number of the English magazines are: In Frazer's, The Purpose and the President of the United States, by M. D. Conway, and a posthumous paper by Mr. Buckle on The Reign of Elizabeth; in The Cornhill, the conclusion of Miss Thackeray's (we observe a religious weekly spells her father's name "Thackary") Village on the Cliff, which is already republished in New York; in Colburn's Monthly, Mexican Provinces of the Union; in Bentley's Miscellany, The Shenandoah Valley after the War; in Temple Bar, With Joe Manton in Missouri; in Macmillan's, Alexander Smith; in The Sunday Magazine, two articles, not philological, by Dean Alford; and in The Fortnightly Review, a second article on The Church of England by the Viscount Amberley, whom The Saturday Review apparently annihilated on the appearance of the first.

M. Louis Blanc, in February, 1865, sold to M. Leprince the right of publishing his "*Histoire de la Revolution Francaise,*" with illustrations. The agreement was to last three years, at the end of which time M. Louis Blanc would resume his rights. The price agreed upon was 60,000f., which was guarantied by Count Louis de Cambaceres, formerly deputy for the Aisne. But neither the publisher nor his security having the necessary resources for continuing, the enterprise came to an end after one year, and the Count was soon after assigned a judicial council. M. Louis Blanc commenced an action before the Civil Tribunal of the Seine against M. Leprince and the Count for the price agreed upon, and claimed 100,000f. damages. The court has now given judgment, and condemned the defendants conjointly to pay 40,000f., the sum remaining due for the privilege, and 20,000f. as damages.

The Boston Advertiser of Friday, says: Mr. Jacques Burkhardt, well known the life-long companion of Professor Agassiz, died yesterday from the effects of a malady incurred from exposure during the late Brazilian expedition. Mr. Burkhardt studied at Munich and Rome. He accompanied Agassiz in his celebrated researches on the glacier of the Aar, and has ever since been identified with his studies. As an artist he gave himself chiefly to the illustration of the animal kingdom, and many of the finest plates in the works of Agassiz and of other distinguished naturalists are from his hand, and will remain as fitting memorials of his skill.

Persons curious to understand the art of illumination may find full instructions in two excellent books just published by A. D. F. Randolph, entitled "Practical Hints on the Art of Illumination," by Alice Donlevy, and "Outlines for Illuminating," designed by the same lady. The explanations are clear, the illustrations ample, and a chapter on Monograms interesting to everybody.

Leypoldt & Holt publish a neat edition of "The Journal of Maurice de Guerin," with an introductory essay by Matthew Arnold; and "The Huguenot Galley Slave," translated from the French of Jean Marteilhe.

Dirty Linen.

If Mr. LINCOLN was a saint on earth, and we don't gainsay it, certainly the odor of sanctity did not extend to all his household. From a debate in Congress on Saturday, confined very much to Republicans, it seems somebody did take away ninety full boxes from the White House, and ran up bills without authority of law. Mr. FARNSWORTH, an Illinois member, as in duty bound to an absent and fair constituent, came to the rescue, and made the remarkable statement that "most of the boxes were bouquet boxes sent to officers in the army." But he did not say whether the boxes were full or empty. Then followed the following pleasant colloquy, which illustrated what a set clustered round the "lamented LINCOLN." Let it be remembered these are chiefly Republicans:

Mr. Radford said he had not relied on mere newspaper reports, but on the authority of the steward of the White House, who packed the trunks with the different kinds of goods. He said that more than thirty thousand dollars of the amount appropriated had gone to pay for back indebtedness and for goods that had been carried away in those trunks.

Mr. Farnsworth—Not at all. By no manner of means.

Mr. Radford—I assert it here, and I defy contradiction.

Mr. Farnsworth—Where did you see the testimony of the steward.

Mr. Radford—I had the statement from his own mouth.

Mr. Farnsworth—We had the steward to testify before the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Radford—Yes, and he swore to the fact before the committee.

Mr. Farnsworth—There never was a greater mistake than that. He never swore to anything of the kind.

Mr. Boutwell, in the further course of the discussion, made some emphatic remarks in favor of returning the property that had been ordered without authority, and letting the disgrace fall on those who were responsible for it.

Mr. Kasson, in reply, said that he regretted that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Boutwell) should have revived the scandal of last session on this subject. The sum that had been appropriated had been used in large part to pay prior expenditures. He would not go further into this unfortunate subject, for he did not believe, to use the phrase of a certain newspaper, "in washing the dirty linen of the republic in the eyes of the world."

One other remark was made, and that related to clean linen:

Mr. Niblack, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations, had been deputed by the committee to examine the condition of the White House, and he related how dilapidated and unfurnished it had been found when the present occupants came into possession, they having been forced to go into the city to buy table linen, bed linen, &c.

HOW EDITORS ARE PUNISHED IN SPAIN.—The "Fourth Estate" fares badly in Spain. The following official notice was lately published by the Captain-General of New Castile:

FEBRUARY, 1867.—In consequence of the action brought before the ordinary tribunal against the citizens Thomas Lallego, Manuel Blasquez, Louis Blanc, and Felipe Fernandez, charged with the offence of clandestinely publishing the journals Relampayo, Revolucion and Alerta, these editors have been condemned, the first two to twenty years of the galleys in chains, and, besides, to a fine of four hundred crowns, with suspension from all employment and political rights during the term of their detention; and the two others to sixteen years of the same punishment. The person named Miguel Mochialdea, implicated in the same affair, and accused of having had in his possession concealed arms, has been condemned to three years of the galleys in chains.

JOACHIM DE SOUZA.

Spain, it should be remembered is a *constitutional* monarchy; but criticism has long been unpopular in Spanish castles. We all recollect the fate of the renowned GIL BLAS, when, in obedience to the dictates of his conscience, he ventured to tell the Archbishop of Grenada what he thought of his homilies.

THE DOCTORS AND DOCTRESSES.—Many are the green things sent forth by Spring; not among the least of them are the annual crops of full-blown Doctors, ushered into this American world with every returning March. "Medical Commencements" stare us in the face in every country paper almost that we take up; and the "local intelligence" of the Metropolitan journals bring us whole columns of "graduates."

The Women's Medical College of New York had its fourth commencement on Friday last. Diplomas were bestowed upon nine blushing beauties. A Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M.D., it appears, is the *Dean.* Seven of the graduates have the Mrs. prefixed to their name, and two only have thus far *missed* it.

The New York University Medical College graduated seventy-five doctors last week. Among them we perceive the names of J. CHUMKRAYN, K. YULOZYAN, N. KULINYEAU, and J. WARTABET, all four from Syria. Almost every State in the Union was represented in the catalogue, except South Carolina. We are glad of this evidence of the appreciation in which our own college is held by the medical youth of the State.

J. P. BENJAMIN IN THE ENGLISH COURTS.—The numerous friends of this gentleman will peruse with much satisfaction the following reference to his great success as an advocate in the English courts. We copy from a Liverpool journal:

Very Gratifying.—In a case in the Court of Exchequer last week, the Lord Chief Baron (Kelly) complimented Mr. Benjamin (formerly Secretary of State to the Confederate States, and but lately admitted to the English Bar) on his very able argument, and remarked that it was very satisfactory to the Court to find that the view which they took of the question entirely agreed with the opinion of Mr. Justice Story, who was so well acquainted with the cotton trade of both North and South America. The case was that the defendant had ordered from the plaintiff one hundred bales of cotton. This number was sent, with the intimation, however, that five were not according to order, and that if he objected to these five, they would take them off his hands, and he would have to pay for only 95. The defendant rejected the whole, on the ground that his order had not been complied with; but at the trial the jury found for the plaintiffs, damages 1443l. 3s. 6d. The verdict was subsequently set aside. Mr. Quain, Q. C., and Mr. Benjamin now showed cause against the rule. They contended that there had been a faithful compliance with the order, and Mr. Benjamin referred to a dictum of Mr. Justice Story, in which that eminent authority supposed a case of this sort, and held that the order had been fulfilled, though the exact amount of cotton had not been supplied. The Court unanimously found for the plaintiffs, and the rule was discharged.

A compliment from a Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and especially from one so distinguished as Sir FITZROY KELLY, is a rare and therefore a very high tribute to a lawyer.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.—The *Railroad Journal* has compiled an interesting statement showing the number of miles of railroad finished or in process of construction in the United States.

From this table we learn that the total number of miles of railway built and in process of construction is 51,606.54, of which 36,896.26 are completed. Of the number of miles completed, Pennsylvania has the largest number, 4,037.19; Ohio is second in rank, having 3,402.93 miles; Illinois third, having 3,2 0.05 miles; New York fourth, having 3,025.30 miles; Indiana fifth, having 2,490.47 miles. Oregon ranks lowest in the number of miles of railway completed, having but 19.50 miles. East of the Rocky Mountains, Rhode Island contains the fewest miles of railway, having but 119.24; Delaware has 150.40 miles; Arkansas 191 miles; Kansas 240; Nebraska 275.

The total cost of these internal improvements is put down at $1,502,464,085—a vast sum invested to keep us in motion and move what we produce and consume. It is alone a significant comment upon the development and magnitude of our domestic commerce. The average cost per mile of these railways is $29,330.37. The average cost per mile of the railways of Pennsylvania is $45,186.91; of Illinois, $37,538.13; of Nebraska, $19,334.88; of Missouri, $30,167.03; of Texas, $62,002.15.

A FUNERAL PROCESSION STOPPED BY THE MILITARY.—On Thursday last the Franklin Fire Company of Mobile, Alabama, turned out as an escort to the remains of a former member of the company, William D. Smith, who was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro', and whose remains were being removed to the cemetery of that city. The procession was also accompanied by a band and by a number of friends of the deceased. The street which leads to the cemetery passes also by the camp of the Federal soldiers. On coming opposite to this camp the procession was ordered to halt by an officer, and after learning that the deceased had belonged to the Confederate army, he refused to allow it to pass. The procession was, therefore, forced to turn back, and had to proceed to the cemetery by another route, so as to avoid passing the encampment. The Mobile Tribune says:

"We are at a loss to discover any reasonable ground for this action on the part of the officer, as there was no military display whatever, the procession being composed mostly of firemen—comrades of the deceased."

THE FRENCH ARMY.—La Patrie says that the particulars of the law for the reoganization of the military service in France have been definitely settled in the Council of State. The president of the section on war and marine was charged with the duty of reporting the project to the legislature. The time of active service is fixed at five years, after which the soldier must serve for four years in the national guard (*mobile*). Young men not in the active army will serve four years in the reserve and five years in the guard. In the guard will also be enrolled all young men who have obtained exemption from service under the law of the 26th August, 1855.

Mrs. Jane Austin, of Concord, has completed a novel.

Reconstruction in Alabama.

The Virginia and Georgia papers are filled with discussions on the Military Bill, and with accounts of public meetings held to consider the same. North Carolina also seems to be stirring, and even Alabama is now being heard of. For the information of our readers we copy the following from the Montgomery *Advertiser*:

It will be seen by reference to our dispatches that, notwithstanding the bold and powerful veto message of the President, both houses of Congress have passed the Military Bill by the requisite two-thirds majority for the measure to become a law. This action puts an entirely new face upon affairs, requiring the calmest consideration and wisest action on the part of the Southern people to avert even worse calamities than the passage of this bill would indicate. The responsibility for a measure so fraught with evil to the country does not lie at our doors, and we should be careful that we do all in our power to pluck the flower safety from the nettle danger. There is hope, and barely a hope, that the Supreme Court of the United States may declare the law null and void before its pernicious principles become engrafted upon the body politic—and no means should be left untried to have it so decided—but let us not forget that it is now a law of the land, and that if we expect the protection which the law itself guarantees it is our imperative duty to yield a graceful if not cheerful obedience to its provisions until repealed or set aside by competent legal authority. To submit with the best grace we can to what we cannot help and make the most of circumstances which we cannot avoid, is, it seems to us, the only alternative left us; and, as an initiatory movement in the right direction, we suggest that Governor Patton at once call the Legislature together to take such action as the occasion demands.

Now that the bill is a law, and will, in all human probability, be put into operation with or without our co-operation, it would look like sheer madness for the true people of the State to stand back and let their places be usurped by those unfriendly to them. Prompt action of the regular authorities of the State may prevent much confusion and do great good.

State Items.

THE UNIVERSITY.—The contributing editor of the Yorkville Enquirer learns that Professor Sachtleben (of modern languages) will be able to reach Columbia some time in June. He is now in Europe. As the present University year ends with June, it is to be presumed that his regular labors will not be commenced before the opening of the ensuing term—the first Monday in October.—*Phœnix.*

SALE DAY.—A large number of persons were in attendance on Monday. A few sales were made by the Sheriff. Land sold very low. Several tracts, sold by order of the Ordinary, went off at a mere song. Cotton brought 22 cents per pound.

[*Lancaster Ledger.*

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE.—We are happy to learn that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. J. F. G. Mittag, who has been exerting himself for the relief of the destitute of this district, and who is now at the North operating in their behalf, has awakened a sympathy in that quarter that promises good results. A friend informs us that about two hundred and fifty bushels of corn has arrived at Rock Hill, destined for the poor of this district. We understand that this is a donation made by the citizens of Newbern, N. C. [More upon this point hereafter.] Besides this corn, we also learn that a check for $300 from the citizens of Boston, Mass., has been received by Dr. M.—*Ibid.*

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.—On Monday last, the premiums offered by the proprietor of the Enquirer for the largest lists of subscribers, were awarded to the successful competitors. The total number of subscribers returned in clubs amounted to 576. The first premium, a patent Cotton Planter, was awarded to Captain John F. Workman; the second, a patent Corn Planter, to Major A. A. McKenzie; and the third, a double-acting Corn-sheller, to Captain Samuel G. Brown.—[*Yorkville Enquirer.*

SALES-DAY.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the day on Monday last, a considerable number of persons attended the Sheriff's sales. A few tracts of land were disposed of under the Sheriff's hammer, bringing exceedingly low figures. One tract of about ninety acres brought in the neighborhood of seventy dollars; another of one hundred and eight acres was bid off at one hundred and five dollars, all cash, in specie. These sales were hardly a test of either the marketable value of the property or the state of the money market, as there was no effort made, in either case, to carry the property above the amount of the debt for which it was levied; and it is reasonable to suppose that friends intervened to purchase the property for its former owners.—*Ibid.*

Georgia Items.

IN A HURRY.—The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that about seventy-five negroes, dressed out in their best "bibs and tuckers," attended Gov. Brown's meeting. They applauded everything said about themselves vociferously, but otherwise behaved themselves quite as well as their white brethren.

At the same meeting a motion was made to keep all citizens present from voting who were disfranchised by the military bill.

IMPORTANT.—The Macon Telegraph learns that Governor Jenkins will leave Milledgeville in a day or two and proceed to Washington, with the view of informing himself more fully with reference to his duty in the present condition of public affairs. This is a step in the right direction; and now let the people of Georgia be quiet, and they will hear from him in due season.

The Bainbridge Georgian says that the people of Jackson County, Florida, have raised some money to build a railroad to connect with the Atlantic and Gulf Road at Bainbridge, and the Georgian thinks that it will not be long till the road will be running through to St. Andrew's Bay.

Temperance is reviving in Southwestern Georgia. An association has been formed in Thomasville, has elected officers, and obtained many signatures to the pledge.

The Atlanta New Era says that the workmen have nearly completed the erection of the granite front of the new Masonic Temple. When completed the brethren will have the handsomest building in the city.

The City Council of Rome has appropriated fifty dollars for the purpose of transplanting shade trees in the now desolate cemetery. This example is worthy of being followed in other cities.

WHEAT CROP PROMISING.—The editor of the Athens *Watchman* says that from personal observation, as well as information from reliable sources, he is able to state that the growing wheat crop in that section looks very promising. It is somewhat backward in growth, owing to the coldness of the winter, but the stand is generally good, and it has been growing very rapidly in the past two weeks.

The editor of the Cuthbert Appeal has just returned from an excursion through several counties in Southwestern Georgia, and reports a great want of laboring hands. Planters are putting in large crops of corn and small grain, being determined to raise provisions instead of cotton.

MURDER.—The Southern Georgian, of the 21st (published at Bainbridge), says: "We learn that a man named Sanders was most brutally murdered at the house of Judge Hodges, on Spring Creek, in this county, on Tuesday evening, while sitting at the supper table, by persons on the outside of the house; the contents of two guns, discharged at him through a crack in the log house, passed through his head, causing instant death.

APOTHECARY WOMEN.—Three young women recently passed the preliminary examination in arts at the Society of Apothecaries in London. No alteration in the usual arrangements was made in their behalf, the candidates taking their places in the examination room with some thirty or forty of that sex which has hitherto enjoyed almost exclusively the privilege of becoming apothecaries. The Lancet says: "Two out of the three ladies passed the written so satisfactorily that no further test of proficiency was required. The third, however, was asked to favor the examiners with a *tete-a-tete* on the following day, and the invitation having been courteously accepted, a passage of Virgil was translated, to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. And so the interesting proceedings terminated; and we may look forward, we suppose, to the time when these young ladies will be admitted into the ranks of the medical profession, to take their places by the side of Miss Garrett, at present the only representative of her sex in the 'Medical Directory.' We shall require a new title for these fair votaries of science. They will not be 'physicians' or 'surgeons,' 'Licentiates' is strictly correct, but not pretty. Shall we have to call them 'apothecaresses?'"

OILING THE SEA.—An experienced sea captain writes to the New York Herald that he has been at sea for twenty-eight years, and master of a vessel for the last ten years, and during that time he saved the vessel under his command twice by "oiling the sea." He writes that "when the master of a ship cannot get out of a storm—that is, when a ship is disabled and he has to take the heft of the gale—if he has oil on board start two or three gallons over the side of the ship. This will give the ship smooth water to the windward, and then the oil allowed to run drop by drop is all that is required, for as soon as the sea comes in contact with the oil it breaks, and the ship is in smooth water as long as the oil is allowed to run. In 1864, in the heaviest gale of wind I ever saw, I lost all my sails, then the rudder; and I know the vessel could not have ridden the sea for an hour if I had not had oil on board. Five gallons of oil lasted me fifty-six hours, and this saved the vessel, cargo and lives on board. Let ships of heavy tonnage have two iron tanks of forty gallons each, one on each side, with faucet so arranged that the oil can be started at any time; small vessels ten gallon tanks, and all ship's boats tanks of five gallons each, well filled, so that in case the ship founder or burn, the boats will have oil to smooth the sea in case of a gale. With these tanks of oil on board of ships, and a good man for master—one who knows the laws of storms and handles his ship so as to get it out of the centre of the storm, you will have no more foundering of good ships at sea, the loss of many lives and millions of money."

DELUDED.—About forty thousand Austrian uniforms, captured at Koniggratz, were recently sold at Berlin. They were eagerly bought up by speculators, as it was thought that the Austrian government would pay any price to recover these monuments of its defeat. But unhappily it is a point of Austrian etiquette never to use anything which has been in the hands of an enemy. The speculators are represented as stupefied at their mistake.

LIBERALITY OF A LANDLORD.—At the recent half-yearly rent audit of the Tadcaster, Ulleskelf, and Scoreby estates, in England, belonging to Lord Londesborough, the tenantry who had suffered from the cattle-plague were reimbursed to the extent of one-half of the actual loss sustained.

MARRIED.

On 21st February, 1867, by the Rev. CHARLES CUGHAN, Mr. HENRY BEHRMAM to Mrs. CATHARINE RAHALL, both of Charleston.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—The Rev. J. A. DUNCAN, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., will preach in this Church *To-Morrow Morning* at half-past 10 o'clock. The service announced for the night, instead of the afternoon, will be suspended in consequence of Dr. D.'s preaching at that time before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the Citadel Square Baptist Church. 1 March 9

☞ NOTICE.—A SERMON WILL BE DELIVERED by the Rev. JAMES A. DUNCAN, D. D., of Petersburg, Va., before the Young Men's Christian Association, on *Sunday Night*, at half-past Seven o'clock, in Citadel Square Baptist Church. W. W. PEMBERTON, March 9 1 Secretary.

☞ ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.—THE REV. E. T. WINKLER, D. D., of the Third, First and Wentworth street Baptist Churches, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel *To-morrow Afternoon*, 10th instant, at Four o'clock. 1 March 9

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,—CHARLESTON, 7th March, 1867.—The Interest Coupons of this Company, maturing on 1st March 1867, will be paid on presentation at this office.

The Coupons due prior to that date will be funded in the Company's Certificates of Indebtedness, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

C. WILLIMAN,
March 8 2 Treasurer N. E. R. R. Co.

☞ SPECIAL INTELLIGENCE.—WE PROPOSE to furnish LABORERS of all classes for Farmers, Railroads, Shop, Garden, Store, Hotel or general Housework.

Persons desiring employment will call at No. 5 Cannon near King street; and all orders for Laborers will be promptly met, and satisfactory reference given.

February 23 1mo S. B. HALL & CO.

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—IN EQUITY.—P. B. BACOT AND T. L. BACOT, Administrators, PETER S. BACOT, *vs.* THE HEIRS AND CREDITORS OF PETER S. BACOT.—Upon hearing the pleadings in this case, it is, on motion of W. W. HARLLEE, Complainants' Solicitor, ordered that all and singular the creditors of the late Peter S. Bacot, Complainant's Intestate, be required to file and prove their respective demands and debts in judgments and otherwise against the said Intestate, before the Commissioner of this Court, by or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be debarred from the benefit of any decree to be made therein, and that the Commissioner of this Court do advertise this order once a month in the Darlington *Southerner* and the Charleston *Daily News*, until the said first day of November next.

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 13th of February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
Commissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., February 22, 1867. s36 f1 February 23

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—DARLINGTON DISTRICT—IN EQUITY—HANNAH J. HART, Administratrix, *vs.* ELLEN E. HART, JOHN WITHERSPOON, *et al.*—BILL FOR INJUNCTION, ACCOUNT AND RELIEF.—It is ordered that the creditors of JOHN L. HART be enjoined from proceeding to recover their claims at law against the complainant, and that they do prove and establish their demands against the said John L. Hart, before the Commissioner of this Court, on or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be barred from the benefit of any decree to be made herein.

It is also ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week until the first day of November next in the Darlington *Southerner* and the Charleston *Daily News.*

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 12th February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Darlington C. H., February 22, 1867. s36 f1 February 23

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—IN EQUITY—B. W. EDWARDS, Administrator T. E. HOWLE, *vs.* E. S. HOWLE, JAMES P. WILSON AND OTHERS.—BILL FOR INJUNCTION, ACCOUNT AND RELIEF.—It is ordered that the CREDITORS of THOMAS E. HOWLE, deceased, be enjoined from proceeding to recover their claims at law against the complainant, and that they do prove and establish their demands against the said HOWLE before the Commissoner of this Court, on or before the first day of December next, and in default thereof that they be barred the benefit of any decree to be pronounced herein.

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above stated case, 12th February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
Commissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., Feb. 22, 1867.
February 23 s41

☞ MESSRS