The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 507. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, April 3.—The finances are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 3.—Cotton tending down; sales 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 12⅞d.; Orleans 13⅛d. Common Rosin 8s. 6d.; fine 16s. Turpentine 37s. 3d. Tallow 44s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—2 P.M.—There has been a large sale of California wheat for export to New York.

Cotton dull, and declined ⅛ since noon; Middling Uplands 12⅞.

LONDON, 2 P.M.—Consols have declined ⅛d. since noon; quoted 90⅞.

LONDON, April 3—Evening.—Consols 91. Bonds 73. In Frankfort 78. Paris 84⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 3—Evening.—Cotton closes dull; Middling Uplands 12⅝@12¾d; Orleans 13⅛.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 3.—The *America* has arrived. The ship *New Hampshire*, which recently sailed from Shields for Bombay, was abandoned at sea. Eight of the crew perished.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The Executive session of the Senate is somewhat stormy. The Radical Senators favor rejecting the nominations as fast as they come in until the President yields. The more conservative and home sick favor confirming good men, regardless of politics. No rule of action has been adopted, but each Senator votes as his whim dictates.

The Hon RICHARD C. PARSONS, of Ohio, assumes the duties of Marshall of the United States Court to-morrow.

E. L. BARKER, formerly assistant Professor of Ethics in the Annapolis Naval Academy, has been appointed chief clerk in the Agricultural Bureau. ORANGE JUDD is mentioned prominently for the commissionership of the Agricultural Bureau.

Senator WILSON has gone to Richmond.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were over $1,000,000.

Gen. HOWARD has appointed M. V. WRIGHT Assistant Superintendent of Marriages for the District.

The vote in Michigan was light, and the Republicans were generally successful.

The violations of the whiskey revenue laws are becoming so frequent that the department is compelled to adopt extra measures for its prevention.

The Senate Executive session confirmed CHARLES H. TOWNSEND as postmaster of Holly Springs. SAMUEL G. BODWELL, of Yazoo City, and MILES C. GOODWIN, of Americus, Ga., as supervising inspectors of steamboats in the Third district.

GEO. W. MORRIS, the candidate on the Washington Democratic municipal ticket, has been elected.

St. Pauls, Minnesota, Madison and Milwaukie, Wisconsin, Leavenworth, Kansas, and Cleveland, Ohio, elected a Democratic Mayor, the rest all Radicals. St. Louis elected a Radical Mayor.

The Flood in the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—The Marengo levee, in Concordia Parish, opposite Natchez, has given way. The disaster cannot possibly be repaired. Before the water falls the upper parishes will be inundated. The engineer at the crevasse below Baton Rouge reports that he cannot get men to work, as he has no money to pay them.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, April 3.—News from Camp Verd states that Indian spoliations continue. The rumor of the massacre of twelve families is not substantiated.

Cotton sales yesterday were 1470 bales; Middlings 19½ cents.

The *Wm. Tuber* has sailed for New York.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, April 3.—The steamers *Arago* and *Java* have arrived.

Arrived, the *Chesepeke* from Savannah, and lost part of her deck load.

Arrived, the *Grenada* from Charleston.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 3.—Stocks dull; 5-20's, of '62 coupons, 109⅜; 10-40's 98½; Virginia sixes 61a34; Tennessee sixes, coupons, 64a65. Money 7 per cent. Exchange sight, 9⅞a9⅞. Gold 34⅛a34⅞. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet, with a decided change. Corn quiet and steady. Rye and Oats steady. Pork heavy. New Mess $23.70a $23.71½. Lard heavy—in bbls. 12½a13½c. Whiskey dull. Barley quiet. Cotton dull and declining at 29½ for Middling Uplands. Freights dull.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton dull and heavy and further decline of 29c. Flour dull and unchanged; State $9 10a12 75; Southern dull, Fancy $12 90a17. Wheat steady. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed Western 20a23c. Pork steady. Lard dull at 12½a13½c. Whiskey quiet; State 28c. Groceries quiet and steady. Naval Stores quiet; Turpentine 77½. Wool, sales are 200,000 lbs.; Texas 25a30. Freights firmer. Stocks heavy; 1862 coupons, 109⅜; 7-30's, 1st series, 106; others 105½. Gold 133⅞.

Money active to the close, and quite stringent at 7 per cent on call. Gold closed dull at 33½a33⅞. Governments dull and lower. Stocks depressed, with a sharp decline at the close.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. White Corn $1 11a1 12. Whiskey 30a32. Middling Cotton 29. Provisions unchanged. Bulk Shoulders 9¼. Sugar steady and quiet, 10a10½ for fair to good refined.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—Flour in good demand, trade brands $13 50; fancy $16. Corn active and unchanged. Cotton dull—Middlings 26. Whiskey dull, at 26. Provisions dull—Mess Pork $22 75; Bacon Shoulders 9⅞; Sides 11⅞; Clear Sides 12⅛. Lard unchanged. Sugar firm, at 14.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, April 3.—Sales dull and nominal. Receipts 657.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3.—Sales to-day 2200 bales; the market dull and lower; Low Middlings, 28a28½; receipts 3000, exports 3587. Sugar unchanged. Molasses, 80 for Prime. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn active and advanced 2½a5. Pork quiet and steady; Mess, $24 62½. Lard unchanged. Gold, 34⅞. Sterling, 45c45⅞. New York Sight, ½ prem.

LETTER FROM A FREEDMAN.

CHARLESTON, March 31, 1867.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR:—I am a constant reader of your valuable and well conducted paper. I have carefully read and approve of your articles on "Reconstruction," which is begun in the right time. I believe they will have great weight in enlightening the people—white and black—and arousing them to the importance of united action for the rebuilding of the State. South Carolina is our common mother, and has got a sacred right to the services of her children. Her welfare and prosperity depends, under God, upon our manly and united efforts, and that we will give her, God helping us. Go on gentlemen, let the masses be instructed in their duty to the State; proclaim it—union among Carolinians—upon the mountains and down in the valleys, for "union is strength."

There is one thing which I object to in your paper, and that is your manner of recording the proceedings of the Mayor's Court. You have said that you are our friends, and you can't complain of our friendship—therefore, act friendly. To name the black roughs and not to name the white ones (and there are some precious scamps among them) is unfair, and does not help to make friends. I advise you to do away with everything that looks like prejudice, and let all classes have a fair showing, we will then have no need to fear for the safety of our beloved State.

Very respectfully, FREEDMAN.

Ladies who have had handsome silks cut to suit the short dress fashion, will be sorry to learn that long dresses are coming into style again.

A farmer in Washington county, Pa., was stabbed in twenty-one places by an unknown man.

GEN. SICKLES' ADDRESS

TO THE

CHARLESTON BOARD OF TRADE.

In accordance with our promise yesterday morning, we publish in full, to-day, the address of Gen. D. E. SICKLES at the dinner given by the Charleston Board of Trade on Tuesday evening last. It will be read with interest. General Sickles said:

Mr. President and gentlemen, I thank you for your kind expressions of confidence and commendation. The reputation I bear to the people of the Carolinas, while temporarily charged with the supervision of their government, imparts additional interest and gratification to the honor conferred upon me on the present occasion by so many persons of consideration. I presume some of you may expect from me intimations as to my line of conduct. I shall not, I fear, gratify even a reasonable degree of curiosity on that subject. But at all events I may, without departing from the reserve imposed upon me by my official position, and its responsibilities and duties, tell you what I shall not do.

First, I shall not for a moment think of depriving myself of the able and efficient co-operation of my old friend Governor Orr. (Great cheering.) Nor shall I fail to avail myself of the aid and assistance of any other civil officer in South Carolina, who performs his duty as zealously and faithfully as I know Governor Orr has endeavored to discharge his duty. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, I am sure I can add, not only for myself, but for every officer of the army of the United States, serving under my command, that under no circumstances will we sanction any act of injustice, spoliation or wrong committed upon any citizen of North or South Carolina.

Gentlemen, I will offer to you another assurance; you have my authority for the statement to capitalists, traders, to manufacturers—to all who desire to embark in your agricultural field of labor, and to all who wish to invest moneys in your securities and in your lands, that the military authorities will do nothing tending to impair the value of your possessions, or to increase the risks of those who have heretofore embarked in enterprises on your soil. Whatever we can do to strengthen confidence in your resources, and to promote the material prosperity of the commonwealth shall be done.

I concur heartily in the confident expectations which have been expressed as to your future. I am one of those who believe that there are few things impossible to Americans. I believe that the civil and political misfortunes, the disasters in trade and agriculture, the privations, hopes and discouragements you have suffered, and which would have crushed almost any people who had not extraordinary energies, perseverance and faith in the future, will all be conquered by the elasticity, vigor and fortitude characteristic of the American people. There is nothing in the history of South Carolina that suggests that you are an exception to these traits of our countrymen. It may not be unbecoming in me to say, although you would perhaps refrain from saying so yourselves, that, in the war which has just closed, the people of the South have shown such resources, and the ability to employ them, and such energy, and resolution, and courage, as will, if wisely directed, surmount greater difficulties than any now before them.

I will go further, and venture a suggestion in reference to your line of action. Of course I shall not trespass upon the political arena; for as to that I am as much disqualified as his Excellency the Governor, though not by a constitutional amendment. (Laughter.) I shall abstain, as I am required to do by the duties of my position, from any allusion to the political bearing of any matter which you have to consider. With this reservation, let me say to you, gentlemen, in all candor, that one of the first duties you have to discharge to yourselves and to your fellow-citizens, is to remove all distrust as to your purposes, feelings, and intentions in the future towards the country. This distrust is, in my judgment, the main obstacle to the cordial co-operation and good understanding of the two races. The causes for the existing alienation should, perhaps, be looked for in the early history of your State and her former institutions. But these are considerations of the past. I do not see from my point of view any reason why the undoubted identity of interest that does exist, and must ever exist between the white and colored races in South Carolina, shall not result in their pursuing in common all the ends of society and government as heartily and successfully as if the old relation of master and slave had never existed. (Applause.) One method of reconciliation is so nearly allied with the discharge of my own duties, that I will add to this suggestion an illustration. I think it behooves every white man, and most especially every white man of consideration and influence in South Carolina, to exert that influence, be it little or much, for the fair, honest, and impartial execution of the laws, which secure protection to person, character and property. Whosoever is concerned—be he white or colored—be he rich or poor—you must carry this resolution with you to the jury box, to the ballot-box, upon the seat of justice, in your municipal government, in your halls of legislation, and to your reconstruction convention when it shall meet. Equal justice should be a cardinal maxim in the polity of your State, not only because it is your interest to have a contented, prosperous and happy laboring population, but for higher reasons, because it is just and right. (Cheers.) If the colored people are ignorant and poor and prone to error, the evident lesson must commend itself to the heart and conscience of every good citizen, that the poor and ignorant should enjoy the protection of the rich, intelligent, and influential citizen. It is my belief, that when you have convinced the colored people by your laws and your administration of them, that you mean to do them justice, you will have solved the most difficult problem you have to consider in your affairs. You will, at the same time, obviate nineteen out of twenty of the instances in which the exercise of military authority in your affairs becomes necessary. (Cheers.)

Mr. President and gentlemen, allow me to make a remark for the purpose of disabusing your minds of any erroneous impressions in regard to the sentiments of the people of the North toward the people of the South. I affirm as my real conviction, that the measures of Congress now to be executed here, under my direction, have not been adopted with any purpose of retaliation or hostility, nor to impede or impair the prosperity and welfare of the South. The people of the North do not desire to maintain a Military Government anywhere in this country. They regard that sort of Government as repugnant to our institutions, and deprecate its prolongation anywhere as a misfortune. They do not desire on the other hand that the people, enfranchised by their action, shall be left altogether and wholly subject to the control of those by whom they have been heretofore held in servitude. Nor do they desire that this numerous race, by reason of any oppression or obstacles placed in the way of their well-being here, where they belong, shall be constrained to cut loose from their moorings here and emigrate to other and less congenial parts of the country, where they could find no suitable or adequate demand for their labor. Other similar considerations have contributed their influence to the adoption of the measures now to be executed. It was apparent that the reorganization of the political institutions of the South would most speedily terminate the necessity for military occupation and military control. If the presence of troops was necessary to enforce the rights of the freedmen, the obvious remedy, in a republican form of government, was to give the enfranchised race, by means of the ballot, the power to enforce respect for their privileges as citizens. The advocates of universal suffrage are certainly friendly to the colored people; therefore it is certain they wish no misfortune to the communities in which the colored people must continue, for weal or woe, to dwell. Far from it. On the contrary, they believe that this addition to the representative population of the country, in addition to its military power and its means of production, must result, not only in great and substantial good to the nation at large, but that great and substantial blessings must follow to the people of the South. It is not so much my purpose to convince you that these measures will accomplish the beneficent results contemplated by Congress, as it is to commend them to your judgment and appreciation in their true purpose and object, according to my belief; and also, gentlemen, to assure you that it is in this sense, and with these hopes that, so far as my duties are concerned, these acts of Congress will be executed. That the results to yourselves, to your posterity, and to our common country, may strengthen and endear the ties that must henceforth make our destiny inseparable, is my prayer and will be my earnest endeavor.

Gentlemen, I commend to you the brighter aspect of the future. There has never been an important experiment in public affairs, that has not suggested the gravest doubts and difficulties, and especially is this true in the matter of suffrage. Every large addition to the voting population of a country has excited the alarm of many who fancied themselves among the wisest of their generation. When universal suffrage was granted to the white race, it was predicted that it would involve the downfall of the Republic. The naturalization laws, and the consequent encouragement given to emigration, have brought to our shores millions of Europeans of every race and clime. At the outset it was predicted that this foreign element would revolutionize our institutions and break down our experiment of free government. Great Britain, in 1832, by the Reform Bill, added a very large number to the voting population of that empire. Many British statesmen maintained then, that as a necessary consequence the decline and downfall of England was imminent, if not inevitable. Now we see the leaders of the Tory party originating and advocating a measure of enfranchisement, compared with which the Reform Bill of 1832 was insignificant.

Gentlemen, I commend to you that in choosing your course you should not assume that every possible danger is inevitable. Take the risk. Do all you can to avert unhappy consequences; but cling and cleave to the brighter hope. Let us have faith in our good fortune. Let us believe that the beneficent result is practicable, and if it be true, as many of us have been admonished to believe, by the events so unforeseen and inscrutable of the past few years,—if it be true that in this epoch of war, emancipation and enfranchisement, we are in the hands of a higher Providence, leading us to the fulfilment of a destiny we perhaps but dimly see, let us have faith that that same Providence which has conducted us thus far through many hazards and difficulties of the experiment of Republican freedom, will yet lead us safely through the dangers and difficulties that now seem to lie in our way. Let us have faith that in the future, as in the past, liberty and freemen may vindicate themselves against the sneers and doubts of their enemies.

The history of great commonwealths proves that in proportion to their freedom they gained in prosperity and power, as in culture and military renown. Power thus developed is conservative to nations and to civilization. It may be that for a brief period while the new order of things is in process of adjustment, the productive capacity of the South will be impaired. This cannot last long. The cotton crops raised by free labor last year under greater disadvantages than are likely ever to occur again, sold for as much as the largest crop ever raised in the South. Before many years the most prosperous, opulent and contented agricultural population in the world will cultivate the territory lying between the Potomac and the Rio Grande.

In conclusion, let me borrow an illustration from the most brilliant of modern historians. "Ariosto tells a pretty story of a fairy, who, by some mysterious law of her nature, was condemned to appear at certain seasons in the form of a foul and venomous snake. Those who injured her during the period of her disguise, were forever excluded from participation in the blessings she bestowed. But to those who, in spite of her loathsome aspect, pitied and protected her, she afterwards revealed herself in the beautiful and celestial form which was natural to her, accompanied their steps, granted all their wishes, filled their homes with wealth, made them happy in love and victorious in war. Such a spirit is liberty. At times she takes the form of a hateful reptile. She grovels, she hisses, she stings. But woe to those who in disgust shall venture to crush her! And happy are those, who, having dared to receive her in her degraded, frightful shape, shall, at length, be rewarded by her in the time of her beauty and her glory." (Great cheers.)

[At a late hour in the evening, Gen. SICKLES, in response to the sentiment offered by Col. O. A. ANDREWS, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said:

"I trust that nothing more will be expected of me than to return my sincere thanks for this hearty manifestation of your kind regard and esteem. To do less than that would be to subject myself to the reproach of failing to appreciate a flattering compliment. It is a bad practice in civil and political affairs, to make promises; and as an officer I have none to make, for mine is the plain and simple duty to obey orders. But this much I may venture to say, that I shall endeavor at the close of my labors among you, to deserve an expression of your confidence similar to that with which you cheer me now in the commencement of my task."

The following was the toast offered by Col. ANDREWS:

The Commanding General of the District.—Invested with the most august responsibility on earth, may he so discharge his trust, as to satisfy his friends and disappoint his enemies.]

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHEASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Northeastern Railroad Company was held at the Hall of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank, on Wednesday, 3d April, 1867:

A majority of the stock being represented, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. P. C. GAILLARD to the chair, and appointing C. WILLIMAN Secretary.

The reports of the President and Superintendent were then read; and, on motion made, were accepted as information.

On motion made, it was—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to verify proxies and conduct the election for officers for the ensuing year.

On motion made, it was—

Resolved, That the Reports of the officers be printed and distributed among the Stockholders.

The Committee appointed to verify proxies and manage the election, then reported the following result:

PRESIDENT:
A. F. RAVENEL.

DIRECTORS:

HON. C. MACBETH,	L. D. MOWRY,
DANIEL RAVENEL,	J. R. DUKES,
A. MACFARLAND,	D. B. McLAURIN.

On motion made, it was—

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting be tendered to his Honor the Mayor for the courteous manner in which he has presided over the meeting; also, to the President of the Bank for the use of the Hall on this occasion.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

C. WILLIMAN,
Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Northeastern Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:—The President and Directors respectfully submit the following report of the Company's operations for the fiscal year ending 28th February, 1867:

The gross earnings have been	$317,775.35
The current expenses and interest	261,868.63
Balance	$55,906.72

From the accompanying statements of the Treasurer, it will be seen that there has been expended upon the reconstruction of the Road, during the year 1865-1866 ..... $119,166.12
And during the past year 86,548.64
Towards which there has been received as follows:
From net proceeds of transportation for 1865-1866 ..... $63,989.75
From net proceeds of transportation for 1866-1867 ..... 55,906.72
From sales of iron, material, &c. ... 94,78.58
Balance 3,460.27
$214,175.03—$214,175.03

Which balance will be further diminished by work in progress, and approaching completion at the end of the year. The current expenses, as shown by the statements of the Superintendent, have been swelled by many items which, had it been practicable to have separated them with accuracy, would properly have been chargeable to reconstruction, and also by the unavoidable expense attending the transaction of our business, under circumstances, through much of the year, which were adverse to its economical management. We are confident, however, that they can be materially reduced the coming year.

At your last meeting, you were advised that the Board of Directors were considering some process for settling the interest of the Company then due and unpaid. It was finally determined to issue Certificates of Indebtedness for the same, and also that to accrue, during the year 1866, to an extent not exceeding $250,000, payable on 1st January 1875, bearing 7 per cent. interest payable semi-annually. No other alternative remained to them, and it is, substantially, the same as has been adopted by other Roads, and Corporations, under similar circumstances.

While the strongest monied institutions of the country had been swept away by the war, these had survived, though in a wrecked and crippled condition, and time was absolutely essential to their recuperation from its calamitous results. The equity and necessity of the above mode of settlement or compromise, have been so generally admitted that we trust it will eventually prove sufficient for the purpose in view. The whole amount to be funded was $233,249.50, of which $5,163.27 was retired in settlement of freights, $52,818.50 closed by Certificates of Indebtedness, leaving $175,267.73 still to be funded. In the re-adjustment of the Company's accounts on the 1st June, 1865, in order to show its actual condition, at the close of the war, the details of which were given in our last report, so much of this interest as had then accrued, $125,118.85, was represented as among our liabilities, and therefore, considered as forming a part of the cost of the Road on that date, $1,040 000. That which has since become due, $108,130.65, was charged to the same account, making this cost $2,148,130.65. All interest maturing since 1867, has been paid as applied for.

The indebtedness of the Company is as follows:

1400 First Mortgage Bonds, due September 1, 1839, each $500	$700,000.00
*200 Second Mortgage Bonds, due September 1, 1868, each $500	145,000.00
*3100 Shares Preferred Stock, due May 1, 1873, each $50	155,000.00
Outstanding Interest	175,267.73
Certificates of Indebtedness	52,818.50
Real Estate Bonds	28,000.00
Bills Payable	27,880.79
Open Accounts	16,792.22
Stockholders	898,950
	$2,199,209.24

The resources of the Company to meet this indebtedness are:

The Road at a cost of	$2,148,130.65
And its Assets	51,078.59
	$2,199,209.24

The amount of interest for which the Company will be annually responsible—assuming that which is outstanding to be funded—is $87,500. Now, if the road can be operated for about $175,000, making its total expenditures $262,500, and its receipts can be maintained even at their present level of $317,500, a surplus of $55,000 will appear, which can be appropriated to the extinguishment of the Company's Certificates of Indebtedness, or to such other purpose, as those then in the direction of your affairs shall submit to you. As soon as the circumstances of the Company will permit, some provision should be made for the payment of these certificates at their maturity. In the details of the business of the road the past year, you are referred to the report of the Superintendent. It shows that we have transported 24,589 bales cotton, 22,080 barrels naval stores, and 2,000,000 feet lumber, against 58 401 bales cotton, and 59,150 barrels naval stores in 1859-1860, and 40,281 bales cotton and 59,800 barrels naval stores in 1860-1861.

Having no other resources than the income of the road for the payment of its expenses and interest, matured and maturing, we have adjusted our tariffs more with reference to these than to an accumulation of profits or dividends. In the present prostrate condition of the country, the expectation of these should be deferred; the necessities of our community, and the concessions which are required of us to build up new business, and retain that which we formerly had, cannot be ignored; and hence it would seem reasonable that while the owners of our property are receiving no advantage therefrom, those who are being benefitted by its facilities, should be reconciled to such tariffs as will accomplish the result indicated above.

The road generally, is in excellent condition.

*The amount of Second Mortgage Bonds issued, is $300,000, but as the Preferred Stock, *to the extent of its issue*, was secured by the deposit of a corresponding amount of these Bonds, in the hands of three Trustees, this liability is expressed in the aggregate, in the above items.

During the last year, large amounts of timber and cross-ties have been placed in the track, all defective rails removed—two permanent bridges put up at Black River and Lynch's Creek—and all depots, tanks, &c., thoroughly repaired. Our new freight and passenger depots in the city have been completed, and, jointly with the Wilmington & Manchester road, a commodious passenger shed has been put up at Florence. The machinery of the road consists of 12 locomotives, 8 of which are in good order, 3 undergoing repair, and 1 to be rebuilt. No additions have been made to this stock since the close of the war. By a judicious system of repair, it has fulfilled the demands of the past season, and we believe can be made to answer those of the next. Our rolling stock consists of 64 box and 31 platform cars, 8 passenger cars, 4 second class, 3 baggage and 3 mail express cars. It should be remarked, that the whole of this equipment is on a smaller scale than is desirable, especially as much of it, from its advanced age, is liable to frequent repair, but no additions are proposed, until such are warranted by our actual or prospective necessities.

What we are more directly concerned in, is an amount of unremunerative business, equal to the capacity and condition of the road. That this is involved in the agricultural revival and development of the country must be obvious to you. The products of the soil are our only permanent and reliable sources of income—not simply in their actual transportation, but as they are the basis and vitalizing element of every branch of our operations. How far these are to be affected by the momentous political issues of the day and the uncertainties attaching to the present system of labor remains to be seen; but the future can scarcely be worse than the past, and we are even encouraged to hope, from the increased area of land planted this season, its better condition, and the heavy amounts of guano and other fertilizers now being supplied to it, that much larger returns will be realized. Throughout the country directly bordering on the road the production of Naval Stores is being gradually resumed, several extensive saw mills have been put up, and there are other indications of improvement. During the ensuing Fall two important bridges will be completed, by their respective Companies, across the Pee Dee river, at Cheraw, and Society Hill, which will greatly facilitate the passage to us of the products beyond that river.

We are also encouraged by the prospects of a speedy restoration of the Savannah and Charleston Road. The obstacles to its earlier reconstruction have been removed, and it is now in the hands of parties who will re-establish it with the least possible delay. This will give to the Northward travel of Savannah, the opportunity of passing through our city, and will perfect a direct and continuous route, by rail, between New York and St. Mark's, (Florida.) The project of a steamship line from St. Mark's to Havana, has been suggested, which, if carried out, would unquestionably attract to us a very large proportion of the Cuban travel. The road from Fernandina to Cedar Keys will also soon be in operation, which, in connection with steamers, then to run between Charleston and Fernandina, will connect us with all the principal points in Florida. We are further encouraged by an increasing public interest in the construction of the Cheraw and Coalfields Road, which we trust, under more propitious circumstances, will insure its progress. By the extension of the Wilmington and Rutherfordton Road, the products of certain sections, which have, heretofore, sought this market, are now being diverted from us, and our only hope of retaining, or competing for them, is in the building of the Coalfields Road. A severe struggle is going on in this, and other directions for the trade of our city, and new Roads are being projected, which may ultimately so invest us that its loss will be inevitable, unless timely measures are taken for counteracting such approaches. The same necessity exists for every practicable enlargement of our commercial facilities and advantages. These attract trade, and, continued with an harmonious action in the part of all the interests concerned in its promotion, are our surest means to meet the efforts in adjoining towns to draw it towards Wilmington, Charlotte, Portsmouth, and point northward of us. In closing this Report we beg to convey to you our high appreciation of the services of our superintendent, Mr. S. S. Solomons. We have also to commend the subordinate officers and employees of the Company for an active and faithful discharge of their respective duties during the past year. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. F. RAVENEL,
President.

North Carolina Items.

RAILROAD DETENTION.—We learn that the detention of the mail train on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad yesterday was due to the burning of the track in three places about twelve miles from the city. From three to five hundred cords of wood, belonging to the company, piled along side the road, were ignited during the night, and the fire communicated to the track. It is feared that the work was not the result of accident, but we have not heard of suspicion pointing to any particular individuals. The same night the outward bound train escaped total destruction by one of those remarkable providences, that so often direct the fate of men. An entire rail had been removed from the track just beyond Smith's creek bridge, and the engine and whole train passed over the gap without displacing the wheels of any of the cars. Upon examination the rail was found thrown to one side and all the spikes removed.

These occurrences indicate that there are evil disposed persons along the road who will not stop at anything in venting their spite. It is said the inability of the company to settle claims for wood, &c., promptly has caused considerable ill-feeling, and a desire for revenge. The villains who would thus murder a train full of irresponsible parties to gratify their evil passions against individuals, should remember that such crimes cannot long go unpunished, and that instead of advancing their own ends, they lessen their chances of speedy payments by crippling the finances of their debtors. We have no doubt every effort will be made to discover the perpetrators of these deeds, and bring them to justice.

[*Wilmington Dispatch.*

FIRE PARADE.—The four fire companies of this city were out with their engines yesterday afternoon, on Market street, for their usual monthly practice. Several trials of skill were had between the different companies, and the result told well, not only for the strength and capacity of the engines, and the good manner in which they were handled, but also for the general efficiency of that branch of the Fire Department. These four engines are all under the charge of colored companies, yet their efficiency is truly commendable. The different organizations seem as thorough and complete as we have ever known them to be in the palmiest of the days of yore, and, in case of a visitation from fire, our citizens need be under no apprehension of the want of exertion in that quarter. We regret very much that a shower bath, gratis, from a bursted hose, compelled us to beat a hasty retreat before the final trial of skill between the different companies.

[*Wilmington Journal.*

FIRE AT TIMONSVILLE, S. C.—We learn from the Mail Agent on the Wilmington and Manchester railroad, that a fire occurred at Timonsville, on last Sunday night, which destroyed three storehouses and contents, the property of Messrs. McKethan, Bristow and Coney. The parties had just received into their stores their Spring stocks of goods, all of which were consumed. The loss is quite heavy. We have received no further particulars.—*Ibid.*

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—We learn that on Friday night last, the office of Messrs. Sweet & Dutton, near Foster's wharf, was entered by some person unknown, with the evident intent to pick up anything our friends might have "left lying around loose." Fortunately, however, they were frightened off before they succeeded in making their purpose good. They got in by taking out a large pane of glass, but, as we have said, got only their trouble for their pains.—*Newbern Jour. of Commerce.*

Bishop Atkinson preached in the court house in Washington, on Sunday before last, and confirmed seven persons. He preached to the colored people in the same place on Monday evening last, giving them, says the Index, "much wholesome advice, for which they desire us to extend him their thanks."

The chignon excitement is in decadence. The ladies breathe freer and scratch less.

During the late flood in Memphis most of the ladies wore watered silks.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire was sounded at about half-past 3 o'clock this morning, and upon proceeding to the Ward designated by the alarm bell, it was found to be at HOFFMAN's dry and fancy goods store, in Victoria Range, King street, near Market. Owing to the lateness of the hour we were unable to obtain any particulars, but suppose the stock will be badly damaged by water, if not destroyed by fire.

☞ **The Relatives and Friends of** Major MATTHEW VASSAR BANCROFT, of the 23d Regiment, S. C. V., who was killed before Petersburg, June 22d, 1864, and those of his father and brother, J. BANCROFT, Jr., and families, are invited to attend his funeral services at St. Phillip's Church, *This Afternoon*, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

April 4 2

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances** of Mr. and Mrs. MARTIN MANNING are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at No. 7 John Street, *This Afternoon*, at Two o'clock, without further invitation. * April 4

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—CHARLESTON, S. C., January 28, 1867.—The Board of Directors have determined to increase the Capital of this Bank.

Stock can be had on application to

January 29 tuth H. G. LOPER, Cashier.

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—COLLETON DISTRICT.—By R. ALLAN WILLIS, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas, BENJAMIN STOKES, Commissioner in Equity, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the direct estate and effects of WILLIAM B. MEEKS: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said WILLIAM B. MEEKS, late of Colleton District, deceased, that they be and appear before me in the Court of Ordinary to be held at Walterboro, on 27th April next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand, this 18th day of March, Anno Domini 1867.

R. ALLAN WILLIS,
March 21 th6 O. C. D.

☞ 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.

☞ UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY.—DALY vs. DALY.—The creditors of ROBERT DALY are hereby called upon to prove their claims before the undersigned, at his office in the Court House, on or before the 15th day of April, 1867.

JAMES TUPPER,
March 28 th3m1 Master in Equity.

☞ CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. AND SO. CA.—CHARLESTON, SO. CA., April 3d, 1867.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 16th inst., at which time they will be opened, for transporting within the City limits ALL THE STORES for which the Quartermaster's Department may be required to furnish transportation. The contract to remain in force for six months ensuing May 1st, 1867.

Bidders will state the price per load for which they will furnish transportation. The average daily number of loads hauled in the last month, has been one hundred.

Bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected. Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Transportation."

R. O. TYLER,
Brevt. Maj. Gen'l, Deputy Q'r M'r Gen'l.
Chief Q'r M'r 2d Military Dist.
April 3 12

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS: YOU WILL PLEASE announce WILLIAM M. MOLEN as a candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election, for the National Republican party, and oblige MANY COLORED VOTERS.

April 3 2

☞ 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

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCAS IAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

March 30 1y

☞ 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 1 5mos

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.
Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.
February 7

☞ 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

☞ BEAUFORT, S. C., 28TH MARCH, 1867.—By special invitation, the Rev. JOHN COX, of the Second African Baptist Church, and the Rev. W. J. CAMPBELL, of the First African Baptist Church, both of Savannah, Ga., on the 17th instant visited this place for the purpose of regularly and formally organizing the First African Baptist Church here—for fifteen months past under the pastoral care of the Rev. ARTHUR WADDELL. The services were commenced by the Rev. W. J. CAMPBELL reading the 68th Psalm, and preaching an impressive sermon from St. Mathew's Gospel, 9 chap. 18 verse, after which the church was called to order for business. Rev. W. J. CAMPBELL chosen Moderator. The minutes of previous meetings were read in reference to the calling of the Rev. ARTHUR WADDELL as pastor of the church, and also the covenant, constitution and by-laws of the church were read and unanimously approved. The number of members received by experience and baptized by the present