The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV......NO. 512. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

PARIS, April 9.—The Secretary of Foreign Affairs has made a conciliatory speech, which has had the effect of greatly lessening the panic.

LONDON, April 9.—The Liberals split in the House on the Reform Bill, and the Derby Ministry is now regarded as safe.

LONDON, April 9—Noon.—Consols declined ¼ since opening; quoted at 90. Wheat advanced 3d. Corn advanced 6d. Other markets unchanged.

LONDON, April 9.—Consols 90¼. Bonds 74¼.

LONDON, April 9—Evening.—Consols 90¼. Bonds 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, April 9.—Cotton quiet; probable sales 8000; Middling Uplands 12¼d.; Orleans 12½d.; Tallow 44s. 6d. Turpentine 37s. Common Rosin 8s. 6d.; Fine 16s.

LIVERPOOL, April 9—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; no improvement in prices; sales 8000 bales. Manchester news unfavorable. Yarns and goods declining. Breadstuffs active and buoyant. Provisions unchanged.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The Agricultural Commissioner NEWTON, has appointed the Hon. THEO. C. PETERS, of Maryland, and lately President of the New York Agricultural Society, the agent for the distribution of seeds in the South, to perfect Southern Agricultural correspondence, and to cooperate in the reorganization and improvement of Southern Agriculture.

In the Senate a resolution was passed directing the Secretary of war to report the name and rank of the Volunteer Officers now in the service; under what law they were retained, and whether their muster-out would be detrimental to the service.

The new standing rule that resolutions calling on the President or heads of the Departments for information, be referred to the Standing Committees, was introduced.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

JAMES A. BAYARD has been appointed Senator from Delaware, vice RIDDLE, deceased.

The Cabinet session was prolonged to 2 o'clock.

The people of Maryland vote to-morrow *pro* or *con* the Convention, and the citizens of Baltimore vote on the Sunday street cars.

The Democrats and Conservatives carried the Hagerstown municipal elections.

Major CHARLES A. MORGAN commands Fort Delaware.

The vote rejecting General SOL. MEREDITH has been reconsidered. He was confirmed Surveyor-General of Montana.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day are over $700,000.

The Russian Treaty has been favorably reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was briefly discussed and laid over.

The President nominated JOHN P. STOCKTON to the Austrian Ministry, and Col. CAPRON, of Illinois, as Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, CHANDLER, is quite sick.

The Russian treaty was ratified to-day with only two or three dissenting votes.

The President has pardoned Z. B. VANCE, lately Governor of North Carolina, on the recommendation of 12 Senators and 28 Representatives. Among them Governors BRAMLETTE, SHARKEY, PARSONS, Mayor HOFFMAN and HORACE GREELEY.

LOUIS SCHADE, who defended WIRZ, has addressed a letter to the American people alleging WIRZ's innocence.

The sloop *Simonton*, recently sunk in North River, has been raised. A body was found lashed to the mast.

A fire took place at Petrobs, Canada West, on Sunday. Two girls, one eight, and the other twenty-one years of age, perished.

The Austrian Minister on the 5th instant announced to Mr. SEWARD that he was instructed to ask the good offices of the United States Government in securing the safe treatment of MAXIMILIAN and his followers, in case they fell into the hands of the Liberals at Queretaro. On the 6th Mr. SEWARD replied that he had telegraphed Minister CAMPBELL to send a swift messenger to JUAREZ conveying the request that all possible leniency be extended toward the expected prisoners, and also that he had placed a copy of his instructions in the hands of Minister ROMERO, who had promised to inform JUAREZ of the wishes of the United States Government. On the same day Minister CAMPBELL telegraphed that he had sent the messenger as directed.

There were only two votes against the ratification of the Russian treaty.

Aid for the South.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The store ship *Relief* will shortly load with provisions for the sufferers in the South.

AUGUSTE BELMONTE has consented to allow his private gallery of paintings to be thrown open to the public for five days, for the benefit of the Ladies' Southern Relief Association.

This evening Mr. and Mrs. GEO. VANDERHOFF give a volunteer reading at Steinway Hall, in aid of the Southern Relief Commission.

At Dr. GILLETT'S Church, in Washington, a lady's diamond ring, wrapped in a one dollar bill, was found in the Southern Relief basket.

The Russian Treaty in the West.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—The Oregon newspapers are jubilant over the treaty, and the entire California press are favorable. Great satisfaction is expressed.

Alabama News.

The steamboat *Benefit*, with 200 bales of cotton, was burned on the 7th, at SISMORE's wood yard, Alabama River. A train on the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad was thrown from the embankment near Carpenter's Station this morning. The baggage master was killed and three others wounded.

Gov. Jenkins in Washington.

AUGUSTA, April 9.—The following dispatch was received from Gov. JENKINS:

"WASHINGTON, April 9.

To the Chronicle and Sentinel:

I file a Bill in the Supreme Court to-morrow for the relief of Georgia.

[Signed] CHARLES J. JENKINS."

The mass meeting of fredmen, called for to-morrow, is postponed till Saturday. It has been raining all day. Cotton very sick. Sales sixty bales. Strict to good Middling 26c. Offering light. Buyers have withdrawn. Receipts 85 bales.

Fire at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania.

EASTON, April 9.—Market street from the Court House to the bridge, in Wilkesbarre, is burned.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Arrived—the *Great Eastern*, *Brittania*, *Glasgow City*, and *Baltic*. Arrived out—the *Austrian*, *Expounder*, *Arlington*, *Arracos*, and the *Zouave*. The *Rosalie*, from New Orleans, and the *Fanny Forsythe*, from Savannah. It is feared that the steamer *Juno*, from Wilmington, due on the 15th, has been lost.

New York Market.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The stock market is active, but somewhat lower. '62 coupons, 109½a109¾; '64 coupons, 107¾a107⅞; '65 coupons, 108; new issue, 107¼; 10-40's, coupons, 98; 7-30's; first series, 106; others, 105⅞; Virginia 6's, 63a65; Missouri 6's, 95¼; Tennessee 6's, old issue, 85; ex coupons, 63a65; new issue, 62¾a63; money, 7; exchange, 60 days, 8; at sight, 9⅛. Gold, 34⅞.

Flour very firm and quiet. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn 2c. better. Pork firmer; new Mess $23 50. Lard dull, 12a13c. Whiskey quiet. Barley dull. Peas steady. Cotton quiet, at 27½c. for Middling Uplands. Freights dull.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Stocks dull; '62 coupons, 109¼a109¾; '64 coupons, 107¾a107⅞; '65 coupons, 108; new issue, 107¼; Ten-forties, registered, 97⅞a98; coupons 98; Seven-thirties, first series, 106; others 105⅞a105⅞; Missouri Sixes 95¼; Tennessee Sixes, old, 85. Gold 34⅞.

Cotton unchanged; sales 1600 bales, at 27½a28 for Middling Uplands. Flour firm; State $10 15a14 50. Corn advanced 2a3c.; Mixed $1 25½a1 28½. Mess Pork heavy and lower, $23. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 76a78. Rosin $4a8. Freights lower; by steam ¼a5-16.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 9.—Flour firm—holders asking an advance. Trade brands $14a15. Corn in sacks $1, with a good Southern demand. Whiskey unchanged. Provisions dull—prices unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, April 9.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat offering small; Choice $3 60; Red $3 50a3 52. Corn—sales 14,000 bushels; Mixed $1 12a$1 13; Choice $1 14a1 15. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork $24.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, April 9.—Sales 900 bales: market quiet—Middling Uplands 25½. Receipts, 578 bales.

Savannah Market.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day 150 bales—Middling Uplands 26½, closed dull. Receipts, 920 bales.

NEW BOOKS.

SERVICES AND HYMNS, for the Use of the Unitarian Church of Charleston, S. C. Enlarged Edition. Charleston: Printed by Joseph Walker, Agent, corner Meeting and Market streets. 1867.

This book, of over 300 pages, is by far the finest piece of typographical mechanism we have seen issued in this city, and reflects much credit on the gentleman whose imprimatur it bears. The arrangement, selection of types for head lines, etc., is very tasteful; type, ink and paper, all of the best; the binding also a master-piece of its kind.

The book consists of the one formerly used by this congregation, with some additions, taken chiefly from the new collection of Services recently put forth by a number of the leading Unitarian Ministers of England. "The only important alteration," says the Preface, "other than this, is in the directions as to posture during worship. It has been thought advisable to recommend kneeling during prayer, as more devotional than standing; and standing during praise, as more suitable and natural than sitting."

THE CHRISTIAN HYMNAL.—Hymns with Tunes for the Services of the Church, compiled and edited by Rev. Frank Sewall. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867. Charleston; J. M. Greer.

This is a very neat collection of hymns and tunes; which should find a place in every Christian household. The hymns are divided into two parts, the first comprising those on the Incarnation and Redemption, arranged in the order of the Gospel Narrative, or the Christian year; the second containing General and Occasional Hymns, arranged according to their topics.

The materials of this volume, says the editor in the preface, have been collected from the wide range of English, German and Latin sacred poetry and harmony, both old and new. To a number of hymns of genuine excellence, endeared and familiar to us from long usage, and wedded to their quaint but pleasant old melodies, the compiler has added many beautiful modern English hymns and tunes, together with a good number of celebrated German hymns, in most cases translated in their original metres, and set to their proper chorals. Versions of a number of the old Latin Hymns, the favorites of many ages, have also been introduced, and these, with the German translations and chorals, are, it is believed, now for the first time made accessible to singers of sacred music in this country. A number of the translations and hymns are original, and have never before been published.

Among the Latin hymns we regret to miss the *Dies Iræ* and *Stabat Mater*, but are thankful for others of equal excellence, and but little less renown, as THOMAS AQUINAS' *Pange lingua gloriosi*, BERNARD DE CLUNY'S *Salve Caput cruentatum*. This collection is for purposes of devotion only, not for the gratification of the scholar. There is an almost entire absence of historical or explanatory notes of any kind; such as we have in the rich collection of Archbishop TRENCH's Early Latin Hymns, and in many other works on hymnology.

The collection from the best German hymns is well made. Here also we of course miss some we should have been pleased to have had, but Mr. SEWALL has presented us with excellent translations of a number of hymns, approved and widely sung by the entire German Church. Among them LUTHER's "Eine feste Burg ist unser Gott;" PAUL GERHARDT's "Befiehl du deine Wege," translated by JOHN WESLEY; ANGELUS' "Guter Hirto willst du nicht," and GERHARDT's rendering of "Salve caput cruentatum"—"O Haupt voll Blut und Wunden."

This book, as we have already said, is a decided acquisition for every refined and educated Christian family in the land.

PLUTARCH on the Delay of the Deity in Punishing the Wicked. Revised edition, with Notes by Professors H. B. Hacket and W. S. Tyler. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1867; Charleston, John Russell.

This treatise of the old philosopher who was "almost a Christian," (as the learned WYTTENBACH speaks of him,) is expected to be specially useful to theological students, as a means of keeping up their knowledge of the Greek language, and making still further progress in it. This treatise of PLUTARCH has been selected, because it bears on a question that must have been of all the most perplexing to the thoughtful heathen; viz: how the impurity, and not unfrequently the signal prosperity of the wicked, can be reconciled with the doctrine of a just Providence; or, in other words, with the belief of a Deity who observes the right and the wrong of human actions, and governs a world according to the principles of a righteous moral retribution.

The text used is in the main WYTTENBACH'S. An elaborate treatise on the "Structure and Argument of the World," precedes the critical and philological notes; and the question "Had PLUTARCH any knowledge of Christianity?" is answered in the negative in an Appendix.

The typography of the work is excellent, as different as can be, from the mediæval Greek books.

BERLIN AND SANS-SOUCI; OR FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS FRIENDS.—An Historical Romance, by L. Muhlbach. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

This is the sequel to a story by the same authoress published in this country about a year ago, under the name of Frederick and his Court. Of course FREDERICK is still the great central figure, round which the other characters are grouped, as suited the purpose of the authoress,—as they promised to contribute more or less to the dramatic interest of the work.

The chapter relating to VOLTAIRE, and his correspondence and personal intercourse with the King, is perhaps the most interesting part of the volume. Their first meeting is thus sketched by the authoress:

The King awaited Voltaire with impatience, and now he heard the rolling of carriage wheels, then the opening of doors, then the sound of voices. In the first impulse of joy he sprang from his feet and advanced eagerly to meet Voltaire, but reaching the threshold of the door he stood still and considered. "No," said he, "I will not go to meet him—he would mock at me, perhaps boast of it." He turned back to his chair, and took up the book he had been reading. And now some one tapped gently upon the door, a servant appeared and announced "Monsieur Voltaire," and now a figure stood upon the door sill.

This man, with small, contracted chest, with a back bowed down by old age or infirmities; this man, with the wondrous countenance, of which no one could decide if it was the face of a satyr or a demigod; whose eyes flashed with heavenly inspiration at one moment, and in the next glowed with demoniac fire; whose lips were distorted by the most frightful grimaces or relaxed into the most enchanting smiles—this man is Voltaire.

As Frederick's glance met those burning eyes, he forgot all else, his royalty, his dignity, even Voltaire's baseness and vanity; he was to him the spirit of the age, the genius of the world, and he hastened to meet him, opened his arms wide, and pressed him tenderly to his heart. "Welcome, welcome, my lord and master," said the King; "I receive you, as becomes a pupil, in my schoolroom, surrounded by my books, whose mysterious lessons of wisdom, you, my teacher, will make clear."

"On the contrary, sire," said Voltaire, with a soft voice and a most enchanting smile—"on the contrary, you receive me with all the pomp of royalty seated upon a throne, which is not yours by inheritance, but which you have conquered; upon the throne of knowledge and learning, crowned with the laurels which the gods consecrate to heroes and poets. Alas! my eyes are dazzled by the lustre which surrounds me. I bow in humility before this lordly head adorned by two royal crowns and reigning over two mighty kingdoms. Receive me, sire, as an ambassador from the realm of poets, whose crown you wear with so much grace and dignity."

Frederick smiled kindly. "Let me be only a burgher and your comrade-in-arms in the republic of letters," said he. "I hold republics generally as impossibilities, but I believe in a republic of letters, and I have a right republican heart, striving after liberty, equality, and brotherly love. Remember this, friend, and let us forget at Sans-Souci that your comrade is sometimes the first servant of a kingdom. And now, tell me how you have borne the fatigues of the journey, and if you have been received at every station with the marked attention I had commanded."

"Yes, sire, everywhere in Prussia I have felt myself almost oppressed, humbled, by your greatness. How great, how mighty, how powerful, must your majesty be, when I am so distinguished, so honored, simply because I enjoy your favor! This honor and this pleasure alone have given me strength for my journey. My friends in Paris thought it absurd and ridiculous for me, in my miserable condition, to attempt so fatiguing a journey. But, sire, I was not willing to die before I had once more sat at the feet of this great and yet simple man, this exalted yet genial philosopher. I wish to revive and quicken my sick heart at this fountain of wit and wisdom. I come, therefore, not as Voltaire, but as the tragic Scarron of your century, and throughout my whole journey I have called myself the 'Invalid of the King of Prussia.'"

And plenty more in the same strain, each of the two interlocutors doubtless thinking all the while that he was bamboozling the other.

We have in a previous review spoken of the general character of the works of Mrs. CLARA MUNDT. This is of the same interest, pleasing the reader all the more, because he is flattering himself while reading it, that he is engaged in the very laudable pursuit of acquiring historical knowledge. And, inasmuch as these novels treat of a historical period, which would otherwise remain a sealed book to the great majority of American readers, we are perfectly willing to repress any lingering doubts we may have, as to the propriety of this very pleasant, but not otherwise altogether unobjectionable mode of pursuing historical researches.

MOSBY AND HIS MEN; A Record of the Adventures of that renowned Partisan Ranger, John S. Mosby (Colonel C. S. A.), including the exploits of Smith, Chapman, Richards, Montjoy, Turner, Russell, Glasscock, and the men under them. By J. Marshall Crawford, of Company B. New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

This is essentially a Virginia book. The heroes, whose exploits are here celebrated, are nearly all Virginians, and their sphere of action was almost exclusively confined to a few counties on the Southern slope of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia. There are likenesses in the book of all the more distinguished officers and scouts connected with MOSBY's command; but we do not think the work will have much of a circulation beyond the borders of the Old Dominion.

THE SHENANDOAH; OR THE LAST CONFEDERATE CRUISER, by Cornelius E. Hunt, (one of her officers). New York: G. W. Carleton & Co. Charleston: John Russell.

Instead of reading this book, and writing a review, we prefer to copy a notice of it from the last number of the *Round Table*, which we have no reason to consider other than just:

The age is rich in puerile books, and the public has grown very lenient, but this is even below the poorest endurable standard of weakness and folly. A mere transcript of the log of the Shenandoah might have historical value and serve a possible future use; but the "heavy lightness" and "serious vanity" of an attempt like Mr. Hunt's are fit for nothing but the paper makers. There has got to be so preposterous a deluge of sketches and personal "travels," "reminiscences," and the like, and readers have accepted them so tolerantly, that it really seems to be forgotten that, before rushing into print, there is some propriety in learning how to write English. A sailor may be pardoned, perhaps, for not being a literary purist, and we might forgive occasional inelegances if they were redeemed by vigorous style and interesting incident. But the latter essentials are precisely those in which Mr. Hunt's book is conspicuously deficient. The few striking passages which befell the Seaking, *alias* the Shenandoah, the author, with uniform address, contrives to make dull and commonplace in the narration; while the staple of the cruise, devoted as it chiefly was to destroying blubbery, but otherwise inoffensive, old whalers, can only be read with a mixture of *ennui* and indignation which is anything but agreeable. The attacks, too, upon Captain Waddell, whether justified by facts or not, have a sinister look, for we do not like to find a man assailing his superior officer, whatever the cause, when the latter is placed by circumstances in a defenceless position, and the hearing of his case is thus rendered an altogether *ex parte* one. The book is substantially trivial, school-boyish, and, worse than all for this kind of book, surprisingly dull; and the dash of malevolence which, like the sting of Martial's epigrams, winds up the tale, leaves an impression as unfavorable to the author's generosity as the impression previously made is unfavorable to his taste, culture, and literary capacity. Trash of this sort, whether written by Northerners or Southerners, has been dealt with far too lightly, and it is high time a little truth were spoken of it, if only to warn publishers to be chary of the credit of their imprint, and to have some little respect for the patience, as well as the intelligence of their readers.

THE MILITARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

THE MISSISSIPPI PETITION—ARGUMENT IN THE CASE.

The following extracts contain the points made in the argument in support of the petition of the State of Mississippi, enjoining the execution of the Military Reconstruction Bill, which was offered in the Supreme Court of the United States on Friday last. The great length of this argument precludes our publishing it in full. It will be delivered before the Court on Friday next. After stating the terms of the act, the argument says:

The first question is, do the acts of Congress before referred to violate the Federal Constitution? Such was the opinion of the President of the United States, as expressed in his veto messages, and we shall but state the supposed points of conflict without extended argument. The acts in question violate the compact with Georgia of 1802, the ordinance of 1787, made under the compact with Virginia, both of which compacts were extended to Mississippi, and made "unalterable" and "final and conclusive" by Congress and so accepted by the State. These acts annihilate a State; they destroy the State Constitution of Mississippi of 1817, accepted by Congress, as well as the amended State Constitution of 1865, established by the people.

If there was any fatal irregularity in the State constitution of 1865, which is denied, that would not territorialize the State or abolish the State constitution of 1817. These acts deprive the State of that representation in the two Houses of Congress constantly and forever secured by the Constitution. They substitute military rule for that of the civil law; they repeal the right of *habeas corpus* in time of peace; they deprive men of life, liberty and property without due process of law; they subject them to arrest without warrant founded on affidavit; they deprive them of the safeguard of a grand and petit jury. If all this may be rightfully done, then these acts may be constitutional.

Second.—The next question is, are there proper parties to this suit as complainant and defendants? The Constitution declares that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority." And it also declares that "in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." This is a case in equity, as will be shown hereafter. It arises under the Constitution, and a State is party complainant. That a State may sue by original bill in the Supreme Court of the United States has been settled by this Court.

It is important, however, to consider whether the President of the United States can be made a party defendant to this bill, inasmuch as there is no precedent directly to the point. Yet it is believed the question has been virtually settled by very high authority. It is important, in this connection, to mark the distinction between what are called political powers and such as are ministerial. In the exercise of discretionary or political powers courts will not undertake to control the action of officers; but not so with regard to ministerial duties, in the exercise of which no one is above the law, however exalted his position. Fortunately we have neither a King, nor an Emperor, nor a Parliament who are omnipotent or above the Constitution.

Our Constitution declares that "the judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution," &c. And thus the judiciary are made the guardians and protectors of the Constitution.

The President is but the creature of the Constitution—one of the agencies created by it to carry it into practical operation; and it would be strange indeed if he should be permitted to exert his agency in violating that instrument, and then claim exemption from the process of the Court whose duty it is to guard it against abuses, because he is the chief executive officer of the Government, and especially when he is exerting a mere ministerial duty, for that is all he does exert in executing an act of Congress. He has no discretion in the matter.

The Constitution makes no distinction as to parties. The case is the criterion, no matter who is plaintiff or who defendant; and if the President be exempt from the process of the law, he is above the law. On this point it would, perhaps, be sufficient to refer to the very elaborate and able decision of Chief Justice Marshall, delivered on the trial of Aaron Burr. An application was made for a subpœna *duces tecum*, to be directed to the President of the United States, and the application was resisted on the ground that the President was not amenable to the process of the court, and could not be drawn from the discharge of his duties at the seat of Government, and made to attend the court sitting at Richmond. The Chief Justice drew the distinction between the President and the King of England, and held that all officers in this country were subordinate to the law and must obey its mandate, and therefore sustained the application.

The subpœna *duces tecum* was only a command to the President to do a particular thing; the injunction is but a command to him not to do a particular thing under a void authority. The principle is the same in the two cases, as well as the means of coercing obedience, and the reasoning of Chief Justice Marshall completely reaches and settles the question now before this Court. The Constitution provides that all officers may be impeached; but this does not exonerate them from personal liability for acts done under color of office—the President as well as other officers. The whole question lies within a narrow compass. The Constitution is supreme, all officers are subordinate to the supreme law, and consequently subordinate to the command of that department whose duty it is to enforce subordination by declaring the meaning, the extent, and the limitations of the Constitution.

If the President be exempt, why not all his Cabinet officers? They all constitute but parts of the Executive Department of the Government. Yet in the case of Mabry *vs.* Madison, 1 Cranch, it was decided that the acts of the Secretary of State were the acts of the President, and that the Secretary might be subjected to the process of *mandamus*. Why would it not just as well lie against the President. It would be strange, indeed, to hold that the subordinate is liable and may be sued for acts which are the acts of his principal, and yet that the principal is not liable and cannot be subjected to the process of law. Even more recently this Court has decided that officers of the Executive Department are liable to the process of the Court. (See Kendall *vs.* Stockston, 11 Peters, 524; United States *vs.* Guthrie, 17 Howard, 254.) The case of Ellis *vs.* Earl Gray, 6 Simons, 214, is a leading case in England, and has been approved in this Court. In that case it was decided that the Lords of the Treasury, constituting the prominent department of the Executive Government, might be enjoined by the Judicial Department. In that country the King is supposed to be above the law, and it is the fountain of justice, yet his immediate subordinate departments are not above it. In this country the President is not above the law; it is above him, and hence he must be subject to its restraints. * * * * * * *

Third.—Does the bill present a case proper for the interposition of this Court? The Constitution gives to the Federal Judiciary equity jurisdiction, and it is a familiar principle that wherever jurisdiction is given over a particular subject or a particular branch of jurisprudence, it is ample for all purposes connected with the subject or the branch of jurisprudence. Therefore the jurisdiction of this court is ample to take cognizance to the full extent over all subjects of equity jurisdiction. We have then but to present such a case as equity would take cognizance of, and the relief will be granted to the utmost extent of the powers of a court of equity. The great distinction between remedies at law and equity is this: a court of law gives redress or damages for injuries, and a court of equity will prevent their occurrence.

The one can do nothing more than give compensation in damages, while the other will save the party from a resort to the remedy for damages by preventing the mischief. And even if there be a remedy at law which is inadequate, a court of equity will take jurisdiction. But in this case there is no remedy at law. It is a case in which equity alone can give relief. If there be no remedy, then the Federal Constitution is not, as declared, the supreme law of the land, since a mere majority in Congress may exclude States, as it has done in this instance; it may blot out States, and State constitutions, and State governments, or it may assume and exercise the absolute power to govern them. If this may be done in the Southern States, it may just as well be done in other States, and the will of a majority in Congress is the supreme law in all cases whatsoever. The people of the States which framed the Federal Government, surely did not think it possible that they were creating a power that could destroy their existence as States, and yet this has been done with four of the original States that created the Government.

This bill presents several grounds, on either of which a court of equity may rightfully take jurisdiction and give the relief sought. * * *

Fourth—As this legislation must have proceeded on the idea that the Southern States are not members of the Union, let us, in the last place, inquire whether they were in the Union during the rebellion have been in ever since, and are so now. If they have continued to be and are so now, then surely these acts have no constitutional basis.

The union of the States under the Articles of Confederation of 1778, as well as under the Constitution, was a "perpetual Union," and could not be dissolved by act of Congress or the attempted withdrawal of any portion of the people of a State. If Congress cannot dissolve the Union, it cannot exclude any State from the Union, for if it may exclude one State, it may exclude any number of States, and thus accomplish a result forbidden by the Constitution. The secession ordinances, so far as their legal effect was concerned, were mere nullities. These ordinances were nullities when enacted, and they acquired no legal or constitutional force by subsequent events. The assemblage which enacted these ordinances had no more legal or constitutional power than popular meetings. They were not only illegal, but insurrectionary. The State Constitutions, framed under these ordinances, were nullities also, because the Federal Constitution expressly declares, in imperative language, that "this Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The secession ordinances being nullities, the subsequent State constitutions based upon them were nullities, because the constitutions of all the States are required, as we have seen, to be always subordinate to the Federal Constitution. The subsequent so-called Legislatures and Governors, and all other officers, civil and military, acting under these insurrectionary proceedings, whether at Montgomery, Richmond, the State capitals or elsewhere, had no legal or constitutional authority, not only for the above reasons, but also because they were all required first to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. In fact, the whole proceedings, commencing with the secession ordinances, down to the last act of the drama, were part and parcel of a great insurrection, wholly illegal, and totally forbidden by the Constitution. But surely an unsuccessful insurrection in any State, although it might subject the individuals concerned to punishment, could not force any State from the Union, confer any such power on Congress, or effect in any way the Federal relations of the State.

Although Congress can suppress insurrection, whether of a minority or majority of the people in any State, yet it cannot declare war against a State, or treat it as a foreign Power, or coerce or punish a State in its corporate capacity. Such a power, as shown by the Madison Papers, recording the proceedings of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, was then asked from that Convention, and expressly refused. The principal reasons for this refusal were:

First—Because (unlike the Confederation of 1778) the Constitution acted only on individuals, and not upon States.

Second—Because the power to suppress insurrection in any State, and punish the individuals concerned, was sufficient.

And third—The Convention would not grant power to Congress to declare war against a State or punish a State, or inflict any pains, penalties, or forfeitures upon it, because such an authority would carry with it the power to expel a State indefinitely from the Union, or to treat it as a conquered foreign province. The Union of all the States under the Constitution was intended to be indissoluble, either by State or Federal authority. We know that the refusal of the Convention which framed the Constitution to grant to Congress the power to make war upon a State, or to coerce a State in its corporate capacity, has been most erroneously cited as justifying the resistance in the South to the armies of the Union; but those armies, as expressly declared by Congress, did not march to destroy States, but, under the power granted by the Constitution, "to execute the laws of the Union and suppress insurrections," nor could the performance of these duties by the Federal Government be arrested by any State law or ordinance whatsoever.

Indeed, not only did Congress never declare war, but it commenced (before Congress was convened) under the proclamation of President Lincoln, to suppress an insurrection, and was so continued by Congress throughout the conflict. Similar views were set forth by President Jackson, after the secession ordinance of South Carolina, in his great proclamation of 1832, carried out by the force bill of that date, and by the army and navy under the command of Scott and Elliott at Charleston. Such were the views expressed by Daniel Webster in his incomparable speeches of that date; such were the opinions of Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, and all the Union patriots of that date; such was the action of Congress in suppressing the whiskey insurrection of 1798, and the Olmstead revolt of 1807, although sanctioned by the Legislature and Governor of Pennsylvania; such the action of the Government in suppressing the South Carolina secession of 1832; such was the action of Congress and of President Lincoln throughout the recent rebellion, and such has been the uniform opinion of this Court. Congress never did declare war against a State, or attempt to punish a State, or exercise any such power, unless indeed its recent action within the last few weeks may be regarded as the exertion of such a power. If the people, whether few or many, a majority or a minority, by secession or otherwise, attempted by force to destroy the Government or dissolve the Union, it was a case of insurrection, to suppress which, by its whole military power, was the right and duty of the Government. Throughout the rebellion the Constitution remained in full force in the State; so did its then existing State Constitution and State laws framed under and in subordination to the Federal Constitution.

These former State constitutions and State laws remained binding and in full force throughout the rebellion, and they are in force now, except so far as changed since the suppression of the insurrection by the people of the State acting in subordination to the Federal Constitution, or by amendments to it. An unsuccessful rebellion does not withdraw a State from the Union, deprive the State of any of its rights, or repeal the State constitution; nor does it authorize Congress to change that instrument, or to frame, or dictate, in whole or in part, any new constitution. Congress cannot change terms (established by the Federal Constitution) under which a State is entitled to representation in the Senate and House of Representatives; it cannot prescribe any new conditions, much less can it say that, unless a State shall regulate the right of suffrage according to the will of Congress, it shall be forever excluded from the Union. Four of the States over whom this power is attempted to be exercised, are among the States which framed the Constitution. Others of those States were admitted under "unalterable" and "irrevocable" compact, made "binding and conclusive" on this Government, by which they were forever to enjoy, as States, all the rights stipulated by those compacts, and to be admitted as they were into the Union, "on the same footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." Is this true, if Massachusetts and New York may regulate the right of suffrage now and in all time hereafter within their limits at their pleasure, but Virginia and Mississippi cannot do so? Is a State, even if readmitted, in which Congress regulates or dictates the right of suffrage, and exercises other powers, not delegated by the Constitution, in truth a State? or is it not merely a subordinate province, and in fact, and in contemplation of the Constitution, not a State of the Union? Certainly it is not, as required, a State "on the same footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever." If there was anything clearly required by the Constitution it was the uniformity of its operation in all the States. Congress cannot discriminate among States in the exercise of its constitutional powers. It cannot say one State shall regulate within its limits the right of suffrage and not another. It cannot say a certain class shall vote now and forever in one State, but may remain excluded in another.

* * * * * *

The decisions rests not in Congress, for it possesses only "legislative" and not judicial power. Is there then no tribunal for the peaceful settlement of disputed questions of constitutional law? Can there be no uniform operation of the Constitution throughout the Union? Must anarchy govern, or is the sword to be the umpire? The third article of the Constitution, organizing the judicial as a department distinct from and independent of Congress and the President, expressly declares that "the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court," &c.; it "shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States," &c.; "to controversies to which the United States may be a party," &c., and then it declares that "in all cases in which a State shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction." Can any language be more explicit than this? It is comprehensive, "all cases." It is imperative, "shall extend," and such has ever been the settled doctrine of this Court.

But if the judicial department of the Government is to be overthrown and Congress to be inaugurated as the supreme uncontrolled authority, then each State holds all its rights, and every citizen all his rights of life, liberty and property by the feeble tenure of the legislative will. You hold the bonds of the Government, but by the new doctrine Congress may deprive you of them by taxation or otherwise, and there is no appeal or redress. You hold real estate, and deem yourself secure. Vain delusion! Congress, by an omnipotent power, may take it from you. You have the right to vote; Congress may deprive you of it. You are entitled to trial by jury, and your life, liberty and property can be taken from you by due process of law. Are you dreaming? Congress may sweep all these away, and subject you, in time of profound peace, to military rule, and try you for offences unknown to the law. What would property be worth if held by the mere tenure of the legislative will, subject to the biennial decision of the ballot box? The annihilation of the judiciary, the overthrow of the Constitution.

What a catastrophe! Already the Government is rocking on its base, and if it should not be now firmly upheld, as already heretofore, by this Court, we will all soon look upon the broken columns and walk amid the mouldering ruins of the Constitution. The destruction of the Constitution! Why, it is the destruction of the Union and the Government; for it is the Constitution which made and sustains the Government and the Union. May this great tribunal, raised above all transient passions and sectional prejudice, now, as always heretofore, save us from this dread catastrophe. This is emphatically a bill of peace to prevent multiplicity of suits, and settle finally and peacefully controversies that otherwise would be endless and fraught with extreme peril; and this alone, as shown by the preceding authorities, is a sufficient ground for equity jurisdiction.

W. L. SHARKEY,
R. J. WALKER,
Counsel for Complainant.

THE RUMOR OF WAR.

The Paris Bourse has been almost in a state of panic, over the publication of the secret treaties of Prussia with the Southern States of Germany. Bismarck has thrown off the mask. It looks as if he were working to construct an imperial throne for King William, Austria and all Germany to be invited to the Grand Parliament. Just as soon as M. Rouher replied to M. Thiers in the French Chambers, that the Western Powers would readily form an alliance to check the march of Prussia, Bismarck proclaims to France and Europe that Prussia is bound to keep straight forward in her course, let the Western Powers do what they will. It looks as if Napoleon had been a second time overreached by the sagacious but bold statesman of the North; whereas, before he had suffered Napoleon to think himself a mediator between Prussia and Austria, now he tells him openly that he submitted only to begin anew with the first favorable opportunity. The river Maine is not, then, the boundary of North Germany; Prussia, under these treaties with the Southern States, commands their entire military force, threatens France on her eastern boundaries, and defies her to interfere with the gigantic plans that have been mapped out. England can do nothing. Russia cannot but have serious apprehensions about it. Austria may be willing to form an alliance with France to resist the progress of Prussia, although she was last year kicked out of Southern Germany herself, and need not be sensitive to any additional insult now unless she chooses. It has been thought that the great Exhibition would command peace for this year, at any rate; that may be the very reason why Bismarck crowds Napoleon as he does. The latter could hardly attend to an Exhibition of all nations and carry on a war at the same time, and do justice to both, and this the Prussian Minister understands.—*Boston Post.*

SEGAR BOXES.—As many business men are subjecting themselves to a heavy penalty by their ignorant violation of the thirty-second section of the revenue law passed at the close of the Thirth-ninth Congress, it is stated, for all concerned, that the section in question enacts—

"That any person who shall sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any empty segar box or boxes which have been stamped, without first defacing or destroying such stamp, shall, on conviction of either offence, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both, in the discretion of the court, with the costs of the trial; and it shall be lawful for any segar inspector or revenue officer to destroy any empty segar box upon which a cigar stamp shall be found."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—We learn that a freight train coming east on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad ran off the track yesterday some five miles from Riverside. The accident occurred on an embankment, and five or six cars were badly broken or thrown over. The inward bound mail train was delayed a short time, and the passengers brought to town by a portion of the freight train. The road will not be clear until this afternoon, probably, but the regular mail train will go out as usual this morning, transferring passengers, &c., around the wreck to another train.—*Wilmington Dispatch.*

EXECUTION SUSPENDED.—The negro Sheperd alias Henry Cornell, convicted of horse stealing, and sentenced to be executed in Crawford County last Friday, in the absence of Governor Jenkins from the State, has had the sentence suspended by Col. Sibley until the return of that officer from Washington.

OBITUARY.

DIED, in Charleston, S. C., March 21st, 1867, HENRIETTA MARGARET, wife of THOMAS S. THOMSON, M. D. *

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. W. P. RUSSELL, and the Sabbath-school companions of his youngest son, JOHN RANDOLPH RUSSELL, are requested to attend the Funeral Services of the latter at his residence, No. 190 Meeting street, *This Afternoon*, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. April 10

☞ The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J. D. MOORE, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter, at No. 28 Henrietta street, at Three o'clock *To-Day*, without further invitation. 1* April 10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas, at its next session for Charleston District, for a Charter of Incorporation of "THE HOMESTEAD BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION." February 27 w8

☞ 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

☞ 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 Barcley street, New York.

☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.
December 10 1yr

☞ IN EQUITY.—COLLETON DISTRICT.—EXPARTE M. W. KENYON.—PETITION TO PERPETUATE TESTIMONY IN RELATION TO LOST TITLES—to 900 acres of Land situate on St. George's Parish—formerly belonging to ANDREW MEYERS, deceased, and sold to M. W. KENYON, by the Commissioner in Equity for Colleton District, on the first Monday in September, 1859, under proceedings in Equity entitled, "Susannah Myers *vs.* D. L. McAlhaney *et al.*" It is ordered that all persons in any wise interested in the said Lands, be and appear before me at my office in Walterboro' on MONDAY, the 22d day of April next, to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayers of petitioner be not granted.

Commissioner's Office, Walterboro', 11th March, 1867.
March 20 w6 R. STOKES, C. E. C. D.

☞ 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 CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman 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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

☞ NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER date, application will be made for lost Certificate of Stock in the Charleston Dry Dock Company, No. 15, for 48 Shares, issued March 1, 1852, belonging to the estate of J. S. COHEN. F. J. COHEN, Administrator.
April 9 1amo3

☞ NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH bark SEAMAN are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Custom House Stores at their expense and risk.
April 9 3 JNO. FRASER & CO.

☞ 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

☞ 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

SHIPPING.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.—THE A1 Schooner MARY SOMERS, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, desires some light freight. Apply to Captain on board or to
MOSES GOLDSMITH & SON,
April 9 3 Vendue Range.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH bark NORTON, Captain Isaac G. Enslow, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with dispatch. For Freight engagements apply to RAVENEL & CO.
March 28

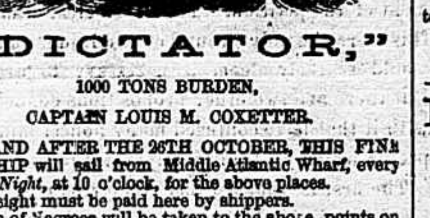
FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FINE Fast Sailing Coppered Packet Ship MARY OGDEN, W. E. Coldrey Master, is now ready to receive cargo.
For freight engagements, apply to
W. B. SMITH & CO.,
March 28 Napier's Range.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE BRITISH ship SEDBERGH has most of her cargo ready. For freight of 200 bales cotton apply to C. T. LOWNDES & CO.,
April 5 No. 10 Broad street.

FOR PALATKA, FLA.,

FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.
VIA
SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMSHIP



"DICTATOR,"

1000 TONS BURDEN,
CAPTAIN LOUIS M. COXETTER.

ON AND AFTER THE 26TH OCTOBER, THIS FINE SHIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Wharf, every *Friday Night*, at 10 o'clock, for the above places.

All freight must be paid here by shippers.

Gangs of Negroes will be taken to the above points on the St. John's River at $5 each. Children under ten years of age free. Horses and Mules at reduced rates,

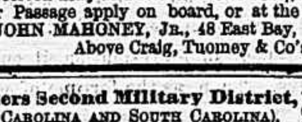
☞ Country papers advertising "the DICTATOR" will please discontinue their notices and send account to the Agents.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to the Agency, South Atlantic Wharf. January 15

FOR FLORIDA,

VIA SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, ST MARY'S, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER AS FAR AS PADATKA.

THE FINE STEAMER



KATE,

CAPTAIN T. J. LOCKWOOD,

WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON every *Wednesday Morning*, at 8 o'clock precisely

☞ Freight received daily and stored free of charge.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or at the office of JOHN MAHONEY, JR., 48 East Bay,
November 13 Above Craig, Tuomey & Co's.

Headquarters Second Military District,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA),
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21st, 1867.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.]

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Military District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 68, 2d March, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

II. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding General to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, excepting only such cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be refered to a Commission or other military tribunal for trial.

III. The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supercede the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants.

IV. Whenever any Civil Officer, Magistrate or Court neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property shall be denied, the case will be reported by the Post Commander to these Headquarters.

V. Post Commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offences when the civil authorities fail to arrest and bring such offenders to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Provost Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Headquarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are founded.

VI. The Commanding General, desiring to preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial cooperation of civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace; and to the end that occasion may seldom arise for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration, the Commanding General respectfully and earnestly commends to the people and authorities of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent, considerate and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their government.

VII. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Major General Commanding:

Capt. J. W. Clous, 38th U. S. Infantry, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Alexander Moore, 38th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Bvt. Maj. J. R. Myrick, 1st Lieut. 3d Art., Aide-de-Camp and Act. Judge Advocate.

Major James P. Roy, 6th U. S. Inft., Act. Asst. Inspect. Gen.

Bvt. Major General . O. Tyler, Deputy Quartermaster Gen. U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

Bvt. Brig. General W. W. Burns, Major and C. S., U. S. A., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Charles Page, Surg. U. S. A., Med. Director.

D. E. SICKLES,
Major General Commanding.

Official: J. W. CLOUS, Aide-de-Camp. March 25

SHIPPING.

THE SUPERIOR IRON SCREW STEAMSHIP

LODONA,

HOVEY, COMMANDER,

WILL SAIL FOR NEW YORK ON THURSDAY, 14th inst., at one (1) o'clock, from Pier No. 1, Union Wharves.

☞ Cotton Freight One Dollar per bale or bag. Cabin Passage, $15; Steerage, $8.

For Freight or Passage, having good Cabin accommodations, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
April 10 1 Union Wharves.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Steamship Company.

SAILING DAYS.......................WEDNESDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIP

MONEKA,

CAPTAIN LEBBY,

WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF *Wednesday*, April 10, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Line composed of Steamers "MONEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

WILLIS & CHISOLM,
April 8 mtuw North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK.

FARE REDUCED—CABIN PASSAGE TEN DOLLARS.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND ELEGANT STEAMSHIPS— QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, GRANADA,

Will leave Adger's South Wharf every *Saturday*.

THE STEAMSHIP

GRANADA,

CAPTAIN CROWELL,

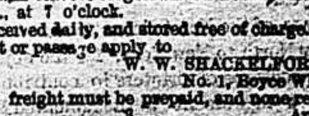
WILL LEAVE ADGER'S WHARF ON SATURDAY, April 13, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Shippers are requested to hand in Bills of Lading by 1 o'clock on that day.
April 8 RAVENEL & CO.

FOR GEORGETOWN,

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WACCAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS.

THE FINE STEAMER



EMILIE,

CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS,

WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOVE, ON *Wednesday Morning*, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock. Returning, will leave Georgetown on *Friday Morning*, the 12th inst., at 7 o'clock.

Freight received daily, and stored free of charge.

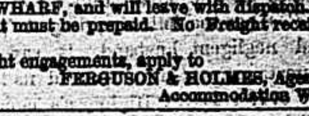
For freight or passage apply to
W. W. SHACKELFORD,
No. 1, Boyce Wharf.

N. B.—All freight must be prepaid, and none received after sunset. 3 April 8

FOR CHERAW,

AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMER



PLANTER,

CAPTAIN JOHN FERGUSON,

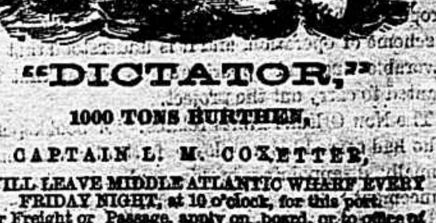
IS NOW RECEIVING FREIGHT AT ACCOMMODATION WHARF, and will leave with dispatch.

All Freight must be prepaid. No Freight received after sunset.

For Freight engagements, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,
April 8 Accommodation Wharf.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE STEAMER



"DICTATOR,"

1000 TONS BURTHEN,

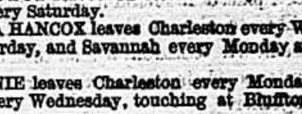
CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER,

WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF EVERY FRIDAY NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, for this port.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
January 15 South Atlantic Wharf.

Charleston and Savannah Steam Packet Line.

VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.



Steamer PILOT BOY..........Captain W. T. MCNELTY.
Steamer ELIZA HANCOX.....Captain J. K. RICHARDSON.
Steamer FANNIE..............Captain D. B. VINCENT.

LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF, CHARLESTON, and Charleston Wharf, Savannah, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock.

The PILOT BOY leaves Charleston every Friday, and Savannah every Saturday.

The ELIZA HANCOX leaves Charleston every Wednesday and Saturday, and Savannah every Monday and Friday.

The FANNIE leaves Charleston every Monday, and Savannah every Wednesday, touching at Bluffton going and returning.

Freight received daily and stored free of charge.

Freight to all points except Savannah must be prepaid.

No Freight received after sunset.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents,
Charleston, S. C.
CLAGHORN & CUNINGHAM, Agents,
Savannah, Ga.

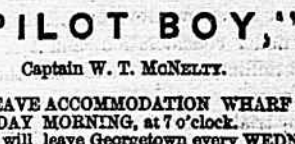
N. B.—The Steamers of this Line connect at Charleston with Northeastern and South Carolina Railroads, and at Savannah with Central and Albany and Gulf Railroads and Florida steamers. March 22

RATES REDUCED.

CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN STEAM PACKET LINE.

"WEEKLY."

TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVERLY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON THE WACCAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS.



THE VERY FAST STEAMER

"PILOT BOY,"

Captain W. T. MCNELTY.

WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARF EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Georgetown every WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock.

Freight received daily, and stored free of charge.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
FERGUSON & HOLMES,
Agents, Charleston,
WALLACE & PORTER,
Agents, Georgetown.

N. B. All Freights must be prepaid. No Freight received after sunset. March 22

NEW YORK AND BREMEN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP

BALTIC,

A. G. JONES, Master,

Will leave Pier No. 46, N. R., on *Saturday*, April 20, at Noon,

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

taking passengers to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin, $110; Second Cabin, $65; Steerage, $35.

From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New York, First Cabin, $110; Second Cabin, $75; Steerage, $43.

EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME—First Cabin, $210; Second Cabin, $130; Steerage, $70.

WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR........May 4
NEW STEAMER...........................May 18

For Freight or Passage apply to
ISAAC TAYLOR, President,
February 27 1y No 40 Broadway, N. Y.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Fine Groceries, Choice Teas, etc., etc.,

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November