The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 519. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 16.—The yachts Henrietta, Fleetwing and Vesta are ready for sea.

LONDON, April 16—Noon.—Consols 91. Bonds, ex-dividends, 73.

LONDON, April 16—2 P. M.—Consols 91¼. American Securities firm and without change.

LONDON, April 16—Evening.—Consols 91. U. S. Bonds, ex-dividends, 72.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—Noon.—Cotton opened quiet. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Orleans, 12½d.

LIVERPOOL, April 16—Evening.—The Cotton market closed without improvement in tone or price. The authorized quotations are Uplands 12d; Orleans 12½d. Sales 10,000 bales. Manchester advices unfavorable.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Registration in the 5th Ward commenced yesterday. 458 registered, 247 of whom were colored.

The consideration of the case of General CAPRON, whose name has been before the Senate for Commissioner of Agriculture, has been postponed until December.

It is stated that Raymond has withdrawn his name as a candidate for Minister to Austria, and that Ex-Gov. John A. Andrew will next receive the nomination.

The Senate has agreed to adjourn at 4 P. M. tomorrow, Thursday.

Senator Johnson has prepared a resolution reciting various points in Mexican affairs, and concludes with an expression in the way of an appeal to the Liberal Government and their army for Maximillian, should he fall into their hands.

Senatorial Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate to-day adopted a resolution postponing the adjournment to Thursday afternoon.

During the incidental debate Mr. Chandler charged Mr. Fessenden with having said that the latter would confirm Copperheads and Rebels. Mr. Fessenden repudiated this with all the scorn and contempt that he felt, and advised Mr. Chandler hereafter to stick to the truth. Mr. Chandler reiterated his charge, and Mr. Fessenden again denied it, and appealed to the record in support of his innocence in that respect.

Mr. Chandler said that he could not consult the record, for what Mr. Fessenden said took place in secret session.

Mr. Fessenden made a speech, holding that the Senate was bound to stay here until all the vacancies were filled, and mentioned the fact that, of four to five hundred vacancies, only fifty remained unfilled. This fact showed the contrary to what had been asserted. The President was doing all he could to supply vacancies.

Mr. Davis said that the President was entitled to praise, and insisted that he had the right to fill vacancies with his political friends.

Mr. Yates claimed that, as the Radicals had triumphed in the country, they had a right to all the offices. Subsequently, in executive session, the Senate rejected 12 Presidential nominations, and confirmed only 1.

The State of Georgia in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Subpœna issued by the Supreme Court yesterday, reads thus:

"The State of Georgia, Complainant, vs. Edwin M. Stanton, Ulysses S. Grant and John Pope, Defendants, for certain causes offered before the Supreme Court of the United States, holding jurisdiction in Equity, you are hereby commanded and that, laying all other matters aside, and notwithstanding any excuse, you be and appear before the said Supreme Court, holding jurisdiction in Equity, on the first Monday in December next, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, being the present seat of the National Government of the United States, to answer unto the Bill of Complaint of the State of Georgia, in the said Court, exhibited against you. Hereof you are not to fail at your peril.

Witness the Hon. SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice, etc.

The Southern Press Convention.

ATLANTA, April 16. Delegates to the Press Convention, and persons to attend the same, are gathering here. Erastus Brooks and J. L. Thrasher, of New York City, have arrived. The press have made complete arrangements for the convention. The city authorities have tendered the use of the council chamber, and the National American and Planters Hotels extend the free hospitality of their houses to one delegate from each journal. The mercantile community of Atlanta have provided a complimentary entertainment for the delegates.

Chillian Privateer.

NEW YORK, April 16.—By the arrival of the Raleigh from Havana, it is learned that a rumor prevails that the famous R. R. Cuyler, having become a Chillian privateer, captured the Spanish steamer Montezuma.

Emancipation Day in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The negroes to the number of a thousand celebrated Emancipation Day this afternoon by a procession.

Emancipation Day in Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 16.—The negro societies celebrated Emancipation Day this day. Several white and colored delegates to the State Convention, which meets to-morrow, have arrived.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The Opelousas Railroad is overflowed from the Crevasse at La Fourche and travel is suspended.

The steamship *Hiram* sailed this morning for Brazil with 300 emigrants.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Stock market is excited but stronger after call; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109¼a109¾; '64 do., 108a108½; '65 do., 108¼a108½; new issue, 107¼a107¾; Virginia 6's, 68¼a66; Missouri 6's, 94. Exchange, 60 days, 9; at sight, 9¾. Gold 134¼.

Flour quiet, and without change. Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and steady. Pork heavy; Mess $32 68a32 80. Whiskey nominal. Cotton steady, at 28 for Middling Uplands. Freights quiet.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton quiet. Sales 1,400 bales at 27½a28c. Flour dull and declined 5a10c.; State $10 15a14 70; Southern $12a17 50. Wheat dull and easier. Corn quiet; sales 46,000 bushels of mixed Western at $1 29½a1 30. Southern yellow $1 31. Lard dull at 12a13c. Pork dull and lower. Naval Stores firm. Turpentine 79a80. Rosin $4a9. Freights dull. Stocks active. 5-20's of '62 109¾. New issue 107¼. 7-30's, first series 106; others 105¾. Money 6a7 per cent. Gold 34¼.

AUGUSTA, April 16.—Cotton dull; sales 93 bales. Middlings 25a26c. Receipts 125 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 16.—Sales of cotton to-day 184 bales Middlings at 26c. The market closed dull with but little inquiry. Receipts 750 bales.

MOBILE, April 16.—Sales of Cotton to-day 1000 bales, closing quiet and firm. Middling Uplands 25½c. Receipts 181 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Sales of Cotton 2250 bales, the rates being unchanged but steadier; Low Middlings 26c. Receipts for the three days, 4847, against 6449. Exports 5270. Sugar more active; prime 13c., choice 13½c., white 15½c. Cuba Molasses 55a56c. by cargo. Flour firm and unchanged, at $13 50. Corn dull at $1 27½a1 33. Oats dull and drooping. Bacon dull and unchanged. Pork very dull, nominally $23 50. Gold 94¼. Sterling 44½a47; New York sight Exchange ½ per cent. premium.

Signs of the Times.

The New York Journal of Commerce has the following despairing article with reference to the financial and business future of the country. The day of reckoning for our political sins and follies, under Radical recklessness and misrule, is surely coming:

"The merry laugh which once greeted every allusion to possible trouble is now heard less frequently in the avenues of trade. The financial novices who ridiculed the lessons of experience, and taught that the heavier the national debt the greater blessings, are less glib in their jibes to the veterans of the Exchange, and advocate their crude themes with less assurance than when the inflation was in progress on the other side of the summit.

* * * * *

The manufacturing districts have felt a sudden jar in their machinery, and are surprised that there should be any check to their prosperity, while under the protection of the most favorable legislation. The smaller industries all over the land have already begun to suffer. Enterprise has lost its eagerness, and adventure folds its wings. There is unusual restlessness everywhere. The consumers all over the land buy sparingly, and seem to have but little money. What has become of the enormous receipts which filled everybody's purse who had anything to sell, until the high prices seemed a blessing instead of a curse? Is the money spent or hoarded? It does not circulate as it did, and the rolls of greenbacks are not as numerous or as plentiful as they were a year ago. Has anybody found out that high prices being an offset in great expenses, and that, in spite of high wages, there is less in the working-men's purse than when he seemed to be toiling for a pittance?

What is the impending danger? Simply the reaction after the debauch. When it comes, a reckoning will be the first in order. Those who have betrayed their trust, using funds which were not their own, in the wild chase for sudden wealth, will be caught as in a trap and found wanting. There will be a legion of defaulters. Those who have carried a multitude of schemes in their hands will come to the reckoning with great disadvantage, and will wonder, amid the general shrinkage, what has become of the riches of which they counted. Debts will be tangible, fixed facts; and their uncomfortable array will present a ghastly spectacle against the vanishing assets which will not wipe them out. A day of reckoning and settlement will be a solemn time for all, and the mocking lip will forget to curl when this searching test reveals the ashes of what seemed the ripened fruits of toil and providence.

The adjournment of Congress, and a cessation of angry sectional discussions, may postpone the day of reckoning for a little while; but it must come at last, and the hosts of shams and delusions now so fondly cherished, will shrivel and fade in its revealing light."

Six hundred workmen are employed during the day, and three hundred all night long, in removing the hill between the new Place du Roi de Rome and Passy. This hill is of stone; it is 100 yards wide, 200 yards deep, and 12 yards high. Five hundred powder mines are fired every twenty-four hours to clear it.

"DISCIPLINE."

We have no taste for the horrible, and have therefore generally refused to regale our readers with the many highly wrought and revolting stories we find almost every day in our exchanges about whipping children to death and other kindred atrocities. In the Northern and Northwestern States there appears to be a mania at present, making such occurrences alarmingly frequent. One of the most recent instances of the kind comes from Chicago, chronicling the drowning of one child and an attempt at murdering another by a woman of that city. The motive was the desire to revenge herself upon the parents of the children, because they had refused to recognize her on account of her abandoned practices. The Rev. JOEL LINDSLEY's pious barbarity is still fresh in every one's memory. Killing a little boy four years old, because he would not say his prayers, is an exemplification of Christian stoicism, that was never equalled even by a BRUTUS. So again a case of long-continued systematic cruelty is related as having been practised in Hackensack, upon an orphan girl by her employers; and another in Indiana, where an apprentice boy was tortured by burning, beating, hanging and suffocation, till death brought relief to the miserable creature. We have read also, within the past few months, of several cases of undue "discipline" upon girls in the common schools of Massachusetts—and this not unfrequently by female teachers, who, upon reference of the cases to the Board, were exonerated from all blame. But we delight not in such revolting scenes or incidents, and have generally saved our readers from the painful perusal of such brutalities.

But it may not be unprofitable to inquire into the causes of this fearful epidemic, for it fairly threatens to assume that form. Here we find a most disgraceful plague spot giving the lie to all our boasted civilization; all our vaunted progress in an enlightened Christianity. The native depravity of the human heart of course will be called upon to father the whole enormity. It is such a convenient phrase; as, indeed, is all the catalogue of social and religious cant, hypocritically saying something yet meaning nothing. The stern Puritan tenets carried out to their logical conclusions must certainly be held responsible for very much of this inhumanity. The war and the evil passions engendered by what was euphuistically termed its "vigorous prosecution," familiarized many persons to hear, read, see, and even engage in much which in other days they would have shrunk from in horror. The law of compensation asserts itself here as it has so often done before. ROBESPIERRE, familiarly painted as a bloodthirsty demon—was in the highest degree sentimental; and could shed tears at the imaginary woes of the heroine of a novel. ROUSSEAU, the prince of sentiment, is reported to have been heartless, and even cruel. BERNARDIN DE ST. PIERRE, the author of *Paul and Virginia*, who, like MRS. WITTITERLY, was all soul, is described as being of a character far from loveable. The first NAPOLEON speaks thus of him. There is therefore, nothing new, however incongruous it may seem at first sight, in the circumstance that a man may weep over a poor downtrodden slave, suffering all kinds of imaginary torture two thousand miles away, and yet be deaf to the piteous cries of the starving wretches around him. Thus we see Mr. BERGH, no doubt himself a most excellent gentleman, working night and day to ameliorate the condition of the rabbits Mr. BARNUM throws daily into the cage of his Boa constrictor; while not one hundred and fifty yards from the Museum, Mr. BERGH and all his benevolent coadjutors could find abundance of scope for their most untiring energies, among their own kind. How can they expect to effect a general reform in the treatment of dumb animals, if they do not first ensure justice and equity to man? BURNS' lines are brought to mind: 'Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn."

The cold-blooded statistician, finding these traits part of the average human character, makes his calculations, and coolly tells us in Prussia so and so many die annually of poison, so many are murdered, so many commit suicide, etc., etc., as though it was a law of necessity. We resent such soulless teaching, but upon reflection are compelled to admit its general accuracy. Why it is that one form of crime marks one era, and another the next, and so on, and why they appear to succeed each other in periodical regularity, we are unable to say. Thus we find suicide prevailing at one time, then poisoning, then violent murder, then arson perhaps, and so on. Just now, as we have seen above, child murder seems to be the prevailing form of the disease on this side of the Atlantic.

Why *Harper's Weekly* has not yet embellished its pages with cartoons suggested by these highly suggestive occurrences, is to us inexplicable. Are the victims, perhaps, of the wrong color, leucophobia being one of the concomitant diseases at present prevalent in those hyperborean latitudes? We pause for a reply.

Cotton During the Late War.

The attraction of high prices induced attempts at cotton culture in most quarters of the world that gave the least promise of success. Many of these efforts, backed up as they were by British capital, have led not only to an increased production but to great improvements in the preparation of the staple. These advances in getting up the article for market has raised up a more formidable competition than the South has ever before experienced, and she may expect that the effect of this competition will be to bring down the price of cotton to a low figure, but with the skill, intelligence and superior capacity of the planting population of this section, united to the great advantages bestowed by nature for the growth of this valuable commodity, we have no fear but that ultimately the South will come out triumphant. We give below an extract from an English paper giving some valuable information in reference to the growth of cotton in that part of the world:

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION.

At the usual meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Manchester on Tuesday, 29th March, 1867, a number of reports and papers were presented.

INDIA.

A letter was read from the acting cotton commissioner, Dharwar, reporting that there will be *in Bombay not only a large, but a very superior crop this year*. He states that he has been *nearly all over the cotton districts*, and that the staple is a very great improvement both *in quantity and quality* as compared with *last year's crop*. Now that cotton speculation has decreased, and a steadier business has commenced, is the time to push on improvements in cultivation, as well as to introduce superior varieties. Cotton improvement never received more attention in the Bombay presidency than it is now doing. One notable instance of turning out a comparatively worthless cotton, and introducing a better description on a wholesale scale, has been exhibited in the Khandeish Zilla, and other improvements are very largely but quietly being effected in most other districts. The official report on the Bombay cotton crop will shortly be forwarded. A cattle power, not for horses or ponies, but for slow working bullocks and buffaloes, animals that will not do at the most more than two miles an hour, is much needed. Such a "power," constructed from special representations is now on its way out, and if it succeeds it will prove of great benefit. A letter was received from the honorary agents of the association, Bombay, requesting further supplies of seed, and enclosing reports on the cultivation of Peruvian cotton in India. The experiments *in Dharwar* appear to have been exceedingly satisfactory. This description of cotton has only to be sown *every fourth year*, and the cost of cultivation is consequently much diminished, artificial watering is not necessary, and it succeeds in soil too poor and stony for any other kind, and in which the regular annual crops do not give profitable returns.

The only difficulty apprehended in the introduction of Peruvian cotton over a large area is the change it would necessitate in the method of cultivation which prevails among the ryots, who are accustomed to treat cotton as an annual. Further supplies of Peruvian seed are requested, which, however, it is feared can scarcely reach the up-country districts early enough for the next sowing season. A parcel was received containing various samples of cotton grown from Dharwar New Orleans seed in the Kulladghee Zillah, Bombay Presidency, in the Khargone district of Central India, in the territory of his Highness Maharajah Holkar, and in the Dholpore district of the same territory, together with samples grown from Egyptian seed in the Ahmedabad collectorate. The yield of a beegah of land at Khargone planted with indigenous cotton, was 126 lbs., against 288 lbs. from New Orleans seed, while the profit to the farmer in the former case was only two rupees three annas and ten pies, against fifteen rupees four annas and six pies, the profit from New Orleans seed. The experiment is therefore considered to be highly important. Letters were received from the cotton commissioner, central provinces and the berars, containing returns of the quantity of cotton received at and forwarded from the cotton yards at the stations of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway during the present season. Having but a single line, the cotton, which pours in all at one time, must necessarily get blocked; one means of preventing this and of easing the traffic would be by pressing the cotton; but until European houses become established up-country, there is not much chance of any great quantity of cotton being full pressed in the interior. A beginning has been made, and a great improvement is expected next season. Already four European agents have settled at the principal cotton marts, and are doing a good commission business, and the number will, doubtless, soon be doubled. The opinion is strongly expressed, that, to secure good and cheap cotton at Manchester, it is necessary that merchants should settle up-country near the great markets, and buy and press there. The Jubbulpore exhibition was a success; there was a very good show of cotton, and also of cotton machinery, considering the distances and difficulties of transport.

Letter from Walterboro'.

WALTERBORO', April 13.

EDITOR DAILY NEWS: The Court of Common Pleas for Colleton District, Judge MOSES presiding, closed its regular spring session this afternoon. As a mere "looker-on," I have thought to prepare a plain, succinct account of its proceedings for your columns.

Judge MOSES has fully sustained the expectations of his friends in bringing to his high position that dignity and ability which is the pride of our State judiciary, and that courtesy which the true gentleman never forgets.

His charge, upon the opening of the Court, was sensible and appropriate; and in referring to the condition of the country and the course all sound policy enjoined upon us to pursue, he arose to occasional flights of eloquence which will long be remembered by those who listened to his words. He said there is a total revulsion in our social condition. The patricians of yesterday, we are the plebians of to-day; and the fortunes which our fathers toiled so long to build, demolished by the desolating touch of war, must be remodelled and reconstructed. The powerful auxiliars of the rising generation are no more, and their future depends upon the intrinsic worth of their own heads and their own hearts. In some respects it may be a benefit, for reverses teach humility, and a due sense of human weakness; and if every one is the architect of his own fortune, we may see a race of builders appearing who will be an honor to themselves and their country. To this source he looked with pride to see restored the constitutional hopes of America.

In relation to the freedmen and our obligations to them, his language was lucid and effective. They are ignorant; they know nothing of the immunities and duties of citizenship, and yet, through the machinations of those who understand them least, these rights have been conferred, and these duties enjoined. It is a part of policy to accept in good faith the condition of things. We should not shrink, by supine passivity, the responsibilities of the hour. It is big with the burthen of destiny.

There are those who tell us that whether we act or not, we are drifting to the same inevitable fate; that we have not an alternative, but are drifting, in swift eddies, to the dark and ruthless whirlpool; that, resisted or unresisted, a vindictive fate is hurrying us to Charybdis. From such opinions his Honor dissented. He is not of those who turn pale at the sight of new difficulties, and heartsick upon discovering that the material out of which we must rebuild is unpromising. It is the surest sign of excellence when the immortal pyramids of national fame are erected by a people bereft of power, amid the attacks and opposition of unscrupulous and influential foes—erected, too, of wreck-pieces of a gigantic delusion. We must take a stand and countervail the evil, while we advance the good incident to our Government and our country. What then is our duty? We must control the negro vote. He is incapable to exercise his right of suffrage, and whether all be disfranchised or not, the laws which will result, or be erased from this premature stroke of power, will be for our governance. How vitally important then that we direct the current of events which we are powerless to stem! Already emissaries, alike enemies to the black race and to humanity, are in our midst, moulding to their purposes the opinions and predelictions of the negro. If this state of things is to proceed, there can be but little hope for the country. But in the great hearts of her sons there is hope. We must learn to trust ourselves, to confide in no *quasi* friends, and above all to control the ballot box and guard the agricultural interests of the country.

His Honor, after referring to the industrial status of the country, proceeded to the investigation of the causes upon the criminal docket which was greatly facilitated by the energy, urbanity and decided ability of the Solicitor, Mr. Youmans. It is difficult to determine in which branch of his business he is most efficient, whether in the examination of witnesses or in his pleadings. His reasoning is remarkably sound and clear; he presents truth with irresistible force, and seems to have studied and learned the law as a science.

The number of criminal causes tried at this term will at first strike the mind as being very large, but when we consider the extent of country embraced in this district, the distance from this point and from each other, where these crimes were committed—two of them having originated on the Combahee, one near Rantowle's, one at Ridgeville, one above George's Station, and one near the Barnwell line in this Parish, and one within twenty miles of this place. When we remember that many of these, under the old system, would have been settled between the owners of the negroes and the parties aggrieved, or been tried by a magistrate and freeholders in the neighborhood where the offence was committed, and possibly never heard of except in the immediate vicinity; that some of these crimes take date in the past summer; these, coupled with the new condition of the negroes, may, and I think do, furnish a satisfactory solution of the matter. I do not think it can be truly said that crime is very largely increased in this District.

Among the causes tried was one for murder, one for highway robbery, three for burglary, in two of which were two persons concerned, and one for horse stealing, tried under the act of 1865—all were convicted. Monday Lesesne, charged with murder was defended by Hon. W. F. Colcock and Mr. Wm. Godfrey. The whole trial was conducted with great care; the jury selected from among the most intelligent gentlemen of the pannel, and the testimony, which was principally given by colored persons, was confined to the strictest rules. It is due to the witnesses to say, their testimony was given with so much truthfulness and clearness that it was impossible for the jury to avoid conviction. The defendant himself, under the new law, was put upon the stand and told his own story. The Solicitor, at the suggestion of His Honor the Judge, forbore a cross examination of him. It is needless to say that each and every cause tried was equally well defended, and that the prisoners had the sympathies of the juries and of the spectators. I am informed that in several cases the criminals have been recommended by the jury to executive clemency. Four white persons were convicted of cow-stealing.

Saturday, at 12 o'clock, having been appointed for pronouncing sentences upon the criminals, the Court House was crowded with white and colored persons. I have been present on many such occasions, but never, in my whole life, have I heard so much eloquence embodied in an exhortation to criminals, nor have I ever seen so much feeling exhibited, both by the Judge and the audience, as on that occasion. I remember Mr. Wirts' story of the "Blind Preacher," and I can find nothing else in the storehouse of my memory to which I can compare this most excellent and most appropriate address. I could have wished that every body in this District could have heard it—especially the colored people.

Early in the term the Grand Jury made a presentment upon the condition of the country, in relation to the matters of general indebtedness and general suing, which, I understand, has been ordered to be published in some newspaper.

In the matter of debts, very little was done beyond the Process Docket, which seemed to stick to his Honor almost to the moment of adjournment.

An extra term of the Court has been ordered for trial of cases of Tort only, to be held on the third Monday in May next. It is proper that I should add, in making up this report of the charge of Judge Moses, that what has been written is from memory, and after a lapse of several days. B.

THE LOCAL REPORTER.—At a printers' festival, held not long since in Columbus, Ohio, Mr. W. H. BUSLEY, of the *State Journal*, in responding to the toast of the "Local Reporter," made a very characteristic speech. It is so much to the point that we quote some extracts:

"Some years ago, when it was proposed that I become a local editor, I asked a friend, an old newspaper man, the simple question: What are the duties of a local editor? He answered bluntly, I cannot tell you. A local editor is always badly scattered. He is the bushwhacker of a newspaper establishment. He works on the high-pressure principle, always ready to blow up or to be blowed up, but his position is not definable. He does a little of everything. The question was repeated in earnest, but always came the same answer. I thought the man unkind, and was so unfavorably impressed with the duties of a local editor that I dodged them, and commenced my newspaper career in another department.

"Since that I have been compelled to admit that the man was right. Experience has taught me that the duties of a local reporter are learned and not taught. His department is, in truth, the scurvish line of the establishment. It is his duty to meet face to face with the world about him. His battles are on the guerrilla plan, but must be fought with broken lines, and so skillfully managed as never to bring into action the heavy forces of the reserve. A reporter of local events becomes necessarily a peculiar person. He seems to the world a very mercenary individual. He goes to see a man who has broken his leg, not to sympathize, but to question him. He runs to a fire, not to give assistance, but to get particulars. He wishes no man harm, but when harm befalls, he calls it good luck. He has an item on the brain. It is his business to ask questions, his duty to answer none. A "burglary" with him is simply business, something horrible, a sensation. His receiving capacity is very great. In one hour he will have been in the dark hell to look upon a murder, will have joined the bright circle of a Christian festival, have listened to the eloquent words from a pulpit, have heard the sweetest strains from an opera, have glanced at the best scenes of a drama, have possessed himself of the important news at the capital, and, having greeted and questioned one hundred people, be in his seat telling for the reader a dozen different stories in as many minutes.

"Seriously, the local editor is often misunderstood. He is no less a gentleman than others of mankind. There is as little of the mercenary about him as any other man of business. He cannot have the elaborate politeness of the man of leisure, and hence is often misunderstood. The lady from whom he hurries away, with a half framed apology, to shake hands with a rough looking man, pronounces him a bear. Instinct teaches the local that the rough man has an item, and the lady would excuse his impoliteness did she know that the stirring romance of the next day came from the rough individual who supplanted her in the local's attentions. The aristocrat thinks the local a fool when he turns from him to shake hands with a laborer, the poor man that he is a swell when he meets him arm in arm with the rich man. On every hand he is liable to be misunderstood. His motives are questioned, himself accused. But he has friends that rightly understand him, who know that a local editor is often a man with a warm heart."

ONE PRICE

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OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ready, and comprises a better assortment of

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Adapted to this market, than we have ever offered. We have given particular attention in getting up this Stock to lightness of fabric, strength of material and durability of color. Much the larger portion of our Stock is made in our own workshop, and we warrant it in every respect equal to custom work. We have Goods not of our own manufacture, such as are usually sold ready-made, the difference we shall be glad to show our customers.

In fixing our prices, from which we make no deviation, we have taken into consideration the depressed state of the market, and the universal desire to buy goods cheap.

We give below some of our leading prices:

CHECK CASSIMERE SUITS	$8 00
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	11 00
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	13 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS, our own make	17 00
THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSIMERE SUITS, DARK, MEDIUM, AND LIGHT MIXTURES	18 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS	22 00
SILK MIX TRICOT, DIFFERENT MIXTURES	24 00
FINE BLACK GERMAN TRICOT SUITS	27 00
DARK BROWN GRAIN DE POUDER SUITS	29 00
BLACK DRESS SUITS, ranging in price from	$19 to 62 00
LINEN SUITS, from	$5 to 20 00

In addition to the above, we have many good Styles of LIGHT AND DARK FANCY

CASSIMERES,

IN FULL SUITS

And in Pants and Vests.

ALSO,

ALPACA SACKS
DRAP DETE SUITS
MARSEILLES VESTS, White and Fancy
BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, of very fine quality
HEAVY WHITE DUCK SUITS, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our usual assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we wish to call particular attention to our

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

We have made arrangements to have our SHIRTS made by our own Pattern, and we think they will compare favorably in style and fit with any Shirt on the market.

THEY COMPRISE FOUR QUALITIES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, and $4 00.

We invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS TO OUR STOCK, which we are selling in quantities at very low prices.

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CORNER OF HASEL,

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April 11 1mo

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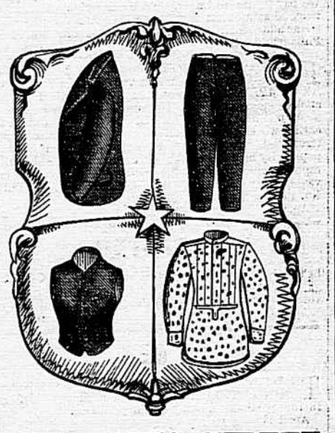

No. 219 KING STREET,

One door south of Market-st.,

HAVE OPENED A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

FINE, MEDIUM & LOW PRICED SPRING CLOTHING,

Manufactured expressly for this Market, TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS invited. The style, workmanship and fit of the Garments are second to none in the city.

A large supply of

English Melton Cloth!

OF DIRECT IMPORTATION, AND MADE UP IN THIS CITY, price $20 per suit.

The best supply of

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING

TO BE FOUND. A FULL ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

WELL SUPPLIED WITH AN ELEGANT LOT OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

AND

COATINGS,

WHICH WILL BE MADE UP IN THE BEST MANNER, under the care of a first-class French Cutter, who can please the most fastidious.

FURNISHING GOODS.

COTTON AND MERINO GAUSE UNDERSHIRTS
JEAN DRAWERS
The noted STAR BRAND LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS
COLLARS, of all styles
SCARFS, NECKTIES
FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c., of the newest patterns.

All that is asked is an inspection of the Stock, which will be shown with pleasure.

Prices fixed and marked on each article.

WM. MATTHIESSEN,
Agent.

B. W. McTureous, Sup't.

March 30 1mo

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN PATTERSON are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the latter *This Afternoon*, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 556 King street, opposite the Upper Guard House, without further invitation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRATERNAL LODGE, NO. 1064, GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.—You are hereby summoned to attend the Funeral of Brother RICHARD ONSPAR, from his late residence, No. 53 Coming street, *This Afternoon*, at 8 o'clock.

By order of the N. G. PAUL POINSETTE, Secretary.

April 17 1*

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

September 10

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

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 w3

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

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

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 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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, APRIL 15th, 1867.—WILLIAM HUMMEL, Esq., of Williston, is hereby announced as Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the 10th Division of this Collection District, comprising the entire District of Barnwell.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER,
April 17 thstu3 Collector 2d District So. Ca.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER AMERICAN SHIP "MISSOURI," 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.

JOHN FRASER & CO.
April 16 3

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

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 & MOINE,
No. 151 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.
January 1 6mos

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 et. 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.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE FINE fast sailing coppered ship MARY OGDEN, W. E. Coldrey, master, is now loading. For freight engagements apply to

W. B. SMITH & CO.,
April 12 Naylor's Range.

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 on

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
January 15 South Atlantic Wharf.

OFFICIAL.

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