# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 527. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.


## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Our Cable Dispatches.

PRUSSIA'S POSITION.

BERLIN, April 24.—The Berlin Official Press says, editorially, regarding the compromise proposed by the Great Powers, that Prussia did not find it necessary to appeal to them to protect her rights, and that she will not leave Luxemburg.

BERLIN, April 24.—It is reported that the great powers have renewed their appeal to Prussia in hope of averting an imminent war.

PARIS, April 24.—Marshall McMahone, Duke of Magenta, arrived in Paris from Algeria, from whence he has been recalled by the Emperor.

French furloughs have all been ended, and the officers ordered to drill the reserves.

LONDON, April 24—Noon.—Consols 90¾; Bonds, ex-Coupons 68; Illinois 73; Erie 36¼.

LONDON, April 24—Evening.—Consols 90¾; Bonds 67¾.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—Evening.—Sales 8000 bales; closing quotations, Middling Uplands 10⅜; Orleans 11. Manchester advices continue unfavorable.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—Noon.—Cotton tends down; Middling Uplands 10⅛; Orleans 11. Turpentine 36s. 6d. Common Rosin 8s.; fine 14s. Tallow 44s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—2 P. M.—Cotton still declining; Middling Uplands 10¼a10⅜; Orleans 10¾a10⅞.

LIVERPOOL, April 24—Evening.—Cotton weak; Middling Uplands 10¼a10½; Orleans 10¾. Sales 1200 bales.

PARIS, April 24.—The Bourse still heavy; Rentes still declining.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The President has issued an order granting leave of absence to Executive employees who are Odd Fellows, to participate in Odd Fellows celebration on Friday.

Official letters received at the Indian office, describe Gen. Hancock's interview with the Cheyennes as unsatisfactory. The letters express apprehension of a general Indian war.

### Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, April 24.—A correspondence has taken place between Gen. Pope and Gov. Jenkins, of this State. Pope asked Jenkins if he had seen General Orders No. 3, issued April 10, in reference to organizing States under the Military Bill, before the latter issued his address to the people of Georgia advising non-action until the question was decided by the Supreme Court? Gov. Jenkins replied that he had not supposed that he was exercising such freedom in expression of opinion relative to public matters as seems still accorded citizens of the Republic, not imagining that it had been abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office. In future he should do and say what he believed was required by duty and the oath of office. This, he hoped, would not involve either conflict or controversy between them in the execution of their respective trusts, as he thinks it need not. Everything of this character he desires to avoid.

The General says, in reply, that Gov. Jenkins' explanation is satisfactory, so far as the past is concerned, but being sent to execute the laws of Congress, he will carry out the provisions of the Military Bill, which recognizes the existing State governments as merely provisional, and are permitted to continue for the administration of the State laws during the progress of reconstruction. Had Congress contemplated opposition from the civil authorities, it would have legislated the present State governments out of existence. He (General Pope) requires that the civil machinery of the State be not perverted to frustrate the execution of the laws. The civil officers are required not to use their influence to prevent the people from submitting to and carrying out the laws of Congress. After discussing the matter fully, Gen. Pope says that he will be compelled to remove all officers while in office who use their influence to prevent the execution of the laws, but hopes that harmonious relations may continue between the military and civil authorities.

The paragraph 3 in General Orders No. 1, reads as follows: "It is to be clearly understood that civil officers thus retained in office shall confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties, and while holding offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or discourage the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State government, under an act of Congress to provide for a more efficient government of the rebel States, and an act supplementary thereto.

### From Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, April 24.—The Virginia and Tennessee Railroad Directors have been in session yesterday and to-day. It is clearly ascertained that a sufficient number of private stockholders will unite to resist the Consolidation Act as violative of their chartered and vested rights. They are sustained by able counsel.

### Mr. Wilson at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, VA., April 24.—Mr. Wilson addressed a crowded audience in the Bell Church, principally composed of colored persons. He said his Southern tour was not in the interest of any organization. He urged supporting the platform of the Richmond Convention, and had no doubt that Virginia could be carried by a Republican majority.

Governor Pierpoint and several other speakers followed. Great enthusiasm.

### Military Rule in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Chief of Police has been discharged by order of Gen. Sheridan. Reason alleged—discouraging negroes from registering.

### The Mississippi Levees.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—The Levee fund is exhausted, and work will be discontinued, unless planters shall be successful in raising funds from the bankers and capitalists of New Orleans. No abatement of the waters.

### New York Elections.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The N. Y. Tribune estimates the Republican majority in the State at 200,000, and claims a large majority of delegates.

Henry Ward Beecher was defeated in Brooklyn, but one Republican was elected from N. Y. City, scarcely a third of the people voted.

### Southern Relief.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 24.—The crop prospects are very flattering.

The Treasurer of the Southern Relief remitted $1000 in gold on Saturday.

The Washington Southern Famine Relief Commission has received an additional $10,000 in gold from California.

Gen. Sheridan has been authorized to draw for $5000 to relieve the distress from overflow.

### Mexican News.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Private letters, confirmatory of the capture of Puebla, say that the Liberals killed all the officers, from lieutenants up.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Mexican advices say that Vera Cruz is closely invested by the Liberals, several thousand strong, commanded by Mendez and La Vegas. Intercourse between the city and country is cut off, and starvation imminent. The city is being shelled.

### South American News.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Venezuela advices state that the American claims against Venezuela will be amicably settled.

General Blanco, the President of the Senate, announces the annexation of Ecuador to Columbia to be impossible.

Late Hayti advices say that the Revolutionary Committee have decreed perpetual banishment against Geffrard, his family and ministers, and his property has been confiscated. Salnave was elected President, and a declaration of war against St. Domingo seemed probable.

### Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Arrived, the Pierre, from Havre; the Borussia, from Hamburg; the Baltimore, from Liverpool; and the Western Metropolis, from Bremen.

Arrived, the Heckla, from Liverpool, and the Columbia, from Havana.

### Snow in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 24.—Four inches of snow fell last night.

### Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Stocks very strong and improving. '62 Coupons 110a110¼. Exchange Sight 10¼. Gold 38¾. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn 1a1½c better. Pork firmer. Lard quiet. Cotton nominal. Freights quiet.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton dull and declining, unsettled. Sales 125 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn active, Mixed Western $1 35a1 38. Pork dull and lower, Mess $22 70. Lard firm, at 12½a13¾. Sugar in good demand, advanced ¼. Coffee heavy, declined ½c. Other groceries quiet and unchanged. Naval Stores steady. Freights firm. Stocks excited. '62 Coupons 9⅞a10. Money 6. Gold 41¼.

CINCINNATI, April 24.—Flour firmer but not quotably higher, Superfine 11a12¼. Corn active and advanced from 3a5c. in sacks 105. Whiskey 26. Provisions firm and steady.

BALTIMORE, April 24.—Cotton, middling uplands 25. Coffee quiet. Flour quiet; buyers demand concessions. Corn active and higher; White 124a125; Mixed 120; Yellow 125a126. Provisions steady.

AUGUSTA, April 24.—Market flat, declining; sales 64 bales. Receipts 14 bales. Too irregular for quotations.

SAVANNAH, April 24.—Cotton dull, sales 90 bales; Middlings 22½a23c; closed heavy and declining. Receipts 480 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Sales to-day 2950 bales. Market unsettled; Low Middlings 22. Receipts, 200 bales; exports, 7630 bales. Sugar and Molasses—no sales. Flour dull; declined 25c. Corn in request; no stock; advanced 5 cts.; sales Mixed, $1 45, asking $1 50 for White. Oats firm at 80c. Pork firm and unchanged. Lard firm; tierces 13¼. Bacon unchanged. Gold 140½. Sterling 49 and 54; York sight one-half premium.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Austrian Mission is vacant, Mr. Motley having been informed that his resignation was accepted before the passage of the Tenure of Office Act. He was directed to deposit the papers of the Legation at the office of the United States Consulate. A successor to Motley, to whom no one can reasonably object, will soon be appointed.

A delegation has arrived here from Columbia, S. C., to invite the President to visit that city should he go to Raleigh.

Attorney-General Stanberry is preparing instructions for officers commanding military districts on the action of the State Legislatures, the disfranchisement of rebels, and other matters connected with the Military Bill.

## Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, April 22.—On last Saturday night the New York *Herald*, the most successful and best conducted newspaper in the world, changed its base from the old stand at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and was installed in its new quarters, where now, on the site of Barnum's Museum, it hangs out its banner from the most magnificent newspaper establishment on the face of the globe. I am not sufficiently conversant with the science of architecture to furnish your readers with a description of the building, suffice to say that it is one of the handsomest and most substantially built marble edifices in this city of palaces, the style of architecture being, as I am informed, a mixture of the Ionic and ornate Italian, with a mansard roof to cap the climax of its grandeur. The new building is an ornament to the city, and will always be regarded as one of the sights to be seen by strangers who visit this great metropolis. I need not advertise the Herald further, for it takes good care to sound its own trumpet, and can do so with much better effect than I can.

The war-suggesting news received from Europe in the past week, has caused gold to fluctuate considerably, ranging from 134 to 139¾, and there has consequently been a most exciting time in the gold room, where fortunes have been lost and won. The Herald tells us that even in the event of actual war between France and Prussia, there is no reason why gold should go up, we must, therefore, come to the conclusion that the precious metal is exceedingly unreasonable, for it did go up considerably, merely on the strength of the war rumors.

Henry Bergh, the president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, has been so far carried away by his over-zealousness in behalf of his zoonic *proteges*, that he finds himself treading upon very delicate ground, having undertaken to prosecute a Jewish butcher for alleged inhumanity in the killing of his cattle, which it appears are slaughtered in accordance with the laws laid down in Leviticus, by having their throats artistically and religiously cut with a sharp knife, instead of having their brains knocked out in an irreligious and inartistic manner with a dull club. Now, whereas the Jews have always regarded this law with a just pride as a most humane one, Bergh disagrees both with the Jews and with the teachings of the Pentateuch, and favors the clubbing system, wherefore he has ordered the arrest of the butcher and appears as his prosecutor. Could his clients, the dumb beasts, have a say in the matter, I think it probable they would prefer that clubs should not be trumps.

Fifth avenue is fast losing its prestige as an aristocratic locality, and this on the account of the fact that enterprising boarding house keepers have taken it by storm, finding that they can make their business pay there notwitstanding the enormous rents, for all of the fools in the world are not by any means dead, and many of them are here, and being here are willing to be closely shaven, and pecuniarly shorn provided the barber shops are located in Fifth avenue. Park avenue, situated on Murray Hill, and running from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-seventh street, is probably a better home for the *elite* than Fifth avenue, except high up town in the vicinity of the Central Park.

The labor movement is still the excitement of the day. All classes of workmen are joining in the striking demonstrations. The bricklayers are up and in arms, the coach drivers are driving the thing onward, the journeymen bakers are crying out for a rise in wages, the plasterers are determined to screw their courage to the sticking point and hold out to the last. All who eat bread by the sweat of their brows are determined to make enough to eat butter also. The bosses are indignant, and some of them are resolved to fight the battle to the bitter end—and thus stands the war between labor and capital.

A young lady of a romantic turn of mind, who moved in the first circle of society here, moved out of the circle a day or two ago, and out of the City at the same time, having become enamored of a half dozen very large diamonds and one very large mustache and having eloped with the gentleman whom she adored. The gentleman who had represented himself as a foreign count, turns out to be not a count, and of no account at all, and as it has been ascertained that the diamonds had been borrowed from a friend, the ambitious young lady has nought to console her, but the reflection that though all else be false, the mustache is real and *bona fide*.

A negro named Bradley, has applied for admission to the New York bar, but the committee refuses to admit him, on the ground that he was expelled from the Massachusetts bar for malpractice, and that it is hinted besides that he figured conspicuously in a criminal case in Boston in which he was neither judge, juryman, nor counsel. The objection to Bradley is not that he is not smart enough but that he is too smart by more than half.

At a private theatrical entertainment given a few nights ago for the benefit of the Southern Relief Association, by the young lady pupils of one of the most fashionable and aristocratic boarding schools in this city, the audience was held enchanted and spell bound by the exquisite acting of one Miss Brown, a young lady who is a marvel of beauty and, I may almost add, a personification of grace. Her acting was such as would reflect credit on the best professional, and all were anxious to know something more of her antecedents. The something more was found out when it became known that the lady's father is an actor at Wallacks', her mother a first-rate comedian, and that she is also a niece of Mrs. Barney Williams and Mrs W. J. Florence.

The excise law is making the fortunes of the Hoboken lager-beer venders. New York seemed to have emptied itself yesterday into the latter place, at least of thousands of thirsty ones, who went there to empty glasses of lager adown their parched throats. It is an ill wind that blows good to no one, and the excise law is a wind that has wafted a stream of greenbacks into the pockets of the lager-beer dispensing denizens of Hoboken.

Weather fine. Business dull.

MOULTRIE.

### Arrival of the Bremen.

By the arrival of the steamer *Bremen* from Southampton, April 9, we have later details of European news.

THE WAR NEWS

excites increasing interest in England and on the Continent. The Paris correspondent of London *Times*, writes April 8:

I scarcely remember any period since the President's election in 1848, though many important events have occurred since then, when more uneasiness, disquiet, and enervating discouragement prevailed among all classes of society than at this moment, and all this aggravated by the persistent silence of the Government on the questions which agitate the public mind.

There is a sense of disappointment and something more even among those who were accustomed to place unbounded confidence in the ability of their rulers. They see that the whole policy of Prussia is a crushing answer to M. Rouher; that his theory of the three fragments is dissipated by the treaties with the Southern States of Germany; that any secret designs in respect of Belgium are responded to by the marriage of the Count of Flanders with a Princess of Hohenzollern, and that the pretensions to Luxemburg are disposed of by the interpellation of M. Bennigsen, by the intense agitation in Germany and the appeal to the Powers that signed the Treaty of 1839. One of the Paris papers, never favorable to the annexation of that province to France, says:

"The question of Luxemburg is no longer one of aggrandizement, it is one of national dignity and influence. A great country like France is always at liberty not to put forward pretensions, but the day it does put them forward and considers them just, it cannot renounce them at the bidding of any foreign power, especially when that power has no right of its own. The day when it is otherwise, the day when France expresses her wish only to bend before the injunctions of the foreigners, she is no longer a Power even of the third rank, and, to use M. Thiers's expression, she is no more than Belgium. The conclusion to be drawn from the article of the Etendard is, then, either the evacuation of Luxemburg by Prussia, or war, after a brief delay, between Prussia and France."

The apprehensions of the public are moreover increased by the rumor that Marshal McMahon has been telegraphed for; that a note, "couched in energetic terms," relative to Luxemburg, has been addressed by the French government to that of Prussia; and that certain officers of the staff have been sent *en mission* to the Rhine. The truth is, that people believe France to be drifting into war with Prussia. In these circumstances it is not surprising that there should be a general stagnation of business, and that the spirit of commercial and industrial enterprise should be paralyzed. At the Bourse on Saturday, there was not merely a fall in the Rentes, but a panic, which affected all sorts of public securities. On the strength of the dispatches from the Hague it was hoped that it would open with a rise. It was quite the contrary, and on reflection it was seen that those dispatches, instead of showing that the Luxemburg question was abandoned, only meant that it was displaced; that it was no longer at the Hague, but at Berlin; and that the resolution come to by the King of Holland has the effect of placing France face to face with Prussia. In addition to these causes of uneasiness we have the numerous strikes among the various classes of artizans, and the combination existing among them; the discontent occasioned by the unfortunate Army Organization Bill; and the delicate health of the Prince Imperial, which, however, I am assured, has been greatly exaggerated.

Mr. GEORGE MCDONALD, the poet and novelist, is about to publish a volume entitled "Dealing with the Fairies."

Registers are being selected and recommended for appointment in Virginia by boards organized for the purpose by Gen. SCHOFIELD.

The capital employed by the merchants and manufacturers of Richmond assessed with a class tax, is $2,312,375.

Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG is again proposed as a candidate for President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad—for which position he was defeated last year.

At one of the masked balls at Paris, an American lady appeared as an Indian Princess, in a feather dress, with a long feather hanging from the top of her hair, which was arranged in genuine Indian style, and she wore a large ring in her nose.

### GOOD ENGLISH.

Quite a revival has taken place within the last few years in the study of English, "pure and undefiled." Archbishop TRENCH was one of the pioneers in this new mine. His several works on "Words," "Proverbs," etc., mere "studies," contributed largely to attract attention and interest to this vast field, that had for years been allowed to lie fallow. The many learned works on comparative philology, that are annually published in Germany, the labors of MAX MULLER in England in the same direction, the laborious industry with which French and German *savants* ply themselves to perfect the lexicography of their tongues, all these have had a tendency to produce a growing want for wider research of a similar character in England and America. DEAN ALFORD, in his "Queen's English," and Mr. MARSH, in his "Lectures on the English Language," have given a great impetus to the subject, and now we cannot take up a review, magazine, literary journal, or even a country newspaper, without finding an "*excursus*" on some nice point of grammar. Unfortunately, however, it is much easier to write about "Good English" than to write good English, and a very common occurrence now is to dissect the critics. This is a task more easy than either gracious or profitable. VOLTAIRE, it is said, once remarked that he had never seen any one who could write ten lines of French correctly. We presume it is the same in English. There is a difference, however, between mere grammatical accuracy and hypercriticism. Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON MOON's strictures on Dean ALFORD and Mr. MARSH have been mostly mere quibbling and disputes about trifles.

Professor SCHELE DE VERE of the University of Virginia has just published a very interesting volume, much like TRENCH's books, above referred to, "Studies in English, or Glimpses of the Inner Life of our Language." We have not yet seen the book, but find it commended in the highest terms by critics of every complexion. The author is an excellent scholar, possessed perhaps of a more thorough knowledge of foreign languages than any other man in America. Knowing him to be, moreover, a man of large general information, and of excellent judgment, we doubt not his book will be both valuable and interesting.

Another work on a kindred topic has just been issued by W. J. WIDDLETON: "Good English; or Popular Errors in Language, by EDWARD S. GOULD." It is surprising to find upon an examination of this little treatise how many glaring errors even some of our best writers are guilty of in the use of English words. Carelessness and a too ready acceptance of general usage as the standard are the usual causes. Mr. GOULD calls attention for instance to the use of the word *jeopardize* instead of *jeopard*, and says that *hazardize*, *endangerize* and *perilize* would be quite as correct as *jeopardize*. "Leniency" (instead of "lenity") is examined, found without the necessary papers of authentication, and turned out of the dictionary. "Donate" is another that fares no better, but as the use of that word is almost entirely confined to illiterate newspaper reporters and members of Congress, it calls for no further remark.

"Stopping," as "he is *stopping* at the Mills House," is condemned—should be *staying*. "But that" and "but what," are animadverted against, as "I don't know but what I will." "In our midst" is attacked, and called a fugitive contraband from the German.

We are glad Mr. GOULD objects to the restriction of the word "ride," to convevance on horseback. He calls it a miserable affectation of accuracy.

Mr. RICHARD GRANT WHITE has been writing a series of papers on "Words and their Uses," for the *Galaxy*. His last is on British English and American English. The standard in both countries, he says, is the same; yet a nice ear can soon detect the *habitat* of the speaker. The difference is not in pronunciation, but in pitch of voice and of inflection. The pitch of the Englishman's voice is higher and sharper than that of the American, and his inflections more varied than the other's, because they more frequently rise. This paper deals altogether in nice points of difference between the pronunciation of the best educated in England and America, leaving out cockneys who murder their *hages*, and those also who pronounce *g* like *k*, in "nothing," and with SAM WELLER talk of "woal pies."

Somewhat akin to this is an anecdote we have heard the late Hon. WILLIAM C. PRESTON tell. Some forty years ago, or perhaps even earlier in the century, he crossed the Atlantic in the same vessel with the late Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. It was before the days of steam, and the two young gentlemen had abundant opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with each other, and a lifelong friendship dated from that voyage. After they had been out a few days, and a sufficient degree of intimacy had sprung up between them to admit of such a liberty, Mr. EVERETT called the attention of Mr. PRESTON to a provincialism the latter made use of in the course of conversation. Mr. PRESTON, all through life, remarkable for the purity of his English and the delicacy of his taste, no less than for the brilliancy of his public oratory and private conversation, was forced to admit that he had been guilty of a solecism. A general discussion ensued on the subject; each of the two friends, of course, standing up for his own section. Mr. EVERETT contended that the purest English only was spoken by the educated classes of New England. Mr. PRESTON, on the other hand, claimed this pre-eminence for the sons of Virginia. It was not easy to settle the dispute; and it was determined that each of them should quietly note down the lingual peccadillos of the other, as they occurred, and then at the close of the voyage they were to compare notes. They did so, and when in sight of the hills of the mother country, Mr. PRESTON produced a list of 52 provincialisms against Mr. EVERETT, and the latter had 55 against Mr. PRESTON. If two of the best scholars and most elegant speakers the country has known were not free from provincialisms, how can such purity be expected from the rank and file?

### State Items.

MEETING OF THE FREEDMEN.—A meeting was held on Monday night of some of the freedmen of this place, at which a set of resolutions were presented, endorsing the platform of what is called the "Union Republican Party." A colored man by the name of Randolph, from Charleston (last), delivered a speech in favor of their adoption, in which he made a party use of what he called history. His remarks were received with favor, and the resolutions were adopted in somewhat of an informal style, and without much demonstration. Three delegates were appointed to attend the convention of this party to take place next month in Charleston.

The meeting broke up with a good deal of noise, and the quiet inhabitants of the town were much annoyed by the whooping and singing as they passed through the streets after 10 o'clock. We hope this youthful ardor will be repressed hereafter. No one has a right to disturb a whole community with barbarous yells.—*Orangeburg Times.*

A SAD CASE.—On Monday, one Isam Paul came to the village, and applied for relief from one of the Committee whose card appears in our paper. He represented his condition as peculiarly pitiful, and adduced, to substantiate his appeal, his son, who was a palsied cripple. He was informed of the efforts being made by the Committee (of which Rev. I. S. K. Legare is chairman) to obtain succor from the Governor, and his name was registered among the many who filled up the long list of poverty. Later in the day might have been seen an emaciated cripple, whose countenance gave little indication that a solitary gleam of happiness had ever penetrated with light the clouds that shrouded his life. His story was brief, and made the heart sick. His father (Isam Paul) was very poor, had fourteen mouths to feed, and had left the frailest, the most helpless of them all, in the village, to get along as best he could—he was deserted by his father, and was without food or shelter.

May not the pangs of hunger have compelled Isam Paul to cast his helpless child upon the charity of our community? May he not have commended him in prayer to the care of Him who promiseth "to feed?"

The hour is peculiarly sad. Eighty names were reported in a single day to the Relief Committee; forty more are heard from to-day; and all beseech bread. Many a tear of gratitude courses cheeks once radiant with happiness and plenty in response to the noble efforts of the Rev. Mr. Dickson; and we learn a lesson of patience in seeing so much suffering. "Let him that hath a little be content, and him that famisheth bear up till a kind God shall relieve."—*Orangeburg Times.*

A WARNING TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.—We learn from a gentleman in St Matthews Parish, that a fellow, calling himself A. Stanfot, is going through the country collecting money from persons of color, and giving them in return certificates for land, which he says will be taken from the white people in about fifteen days, and delivered to them. He represents himself as an agent for the U. S. Government.

The following is a copy of one of his certificates:

"This —— day of April, 1867, I have paid to the pass of the U. S. the sum of $2, for value received in land. By order P. S. Sheadader—Zebadee Kenly.
To Agent.
A. STANFOOT."

[*Orangeburg Times.*

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

—o—

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 DEETE 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.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

No. 270 KING STREET,

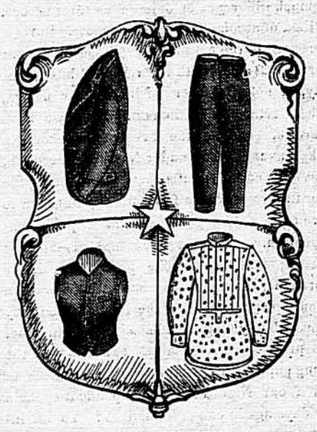
CORNER OF HASEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

April 11 1mo

THE CLOTHING HOUSE OF CHARLESTON!

Established in 1830!



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


## 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 16

☞ 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

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

Stock can be had on application to

January 29 tuth H. G. LOPER, Cashier.

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free, to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,

April 22 3mos* No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

☞ 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 & MOISE,
No. 151 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.

January 1 6mos

☞ 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

☞ 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


### MARRIED,

On Wednesday, April 17th, 1867, by Rev. J. T. WIGHTMAN, Mr. CHARLES C. RANTIN, of this city, to Miss FRANCES SHEPPARD, of Beaufort, S. C.

On the 23d April 1867, by Rev. L. MULLER, N. BISCHOFF to Miss ANNA M. RIECKE, youngest daughter of Mrs. A. M. RIECKE, both of this City.

April 25 1*

☞ The Remains of the late Washington M. ALBERGOTTIE, are expected from Columbia, *This Afternoon*. His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his burial at Trinity Church Grave Yard at 4½ o'clock. 1 April 25

—o—

☞ VIGILANT FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.—You are hereby invited to attend the Funeral Services of your late brother member W. M. ALBERGOTTIE, at Trinity Church, Hasel street, *This Afternoon*, at Five o'clock. Appear in citizen's dress.

JOHN T. HUMPHREYS,
April 25 1 Secretary.

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of Captain WILLIAM H. TAYLOR and Captain W. T. MCNELTY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former *This Afternoon*, at half-past Five o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. W. MCNELTY, No. 11 Rutledge, corner of Wentworth street.

April 25

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


☞ NOTICE.—THE STEAMER PILOT BOY has been temporarily withdrawn from the Georgetown and Savannah routes, for the purpose of being refitted.

The steamer Fannie will for the present take her place in the Savannah route.

April 25 FERGUSON & HOLMES, Agents.

☞ FROM "THE INSURANCE MONITOR," OF NEW YORK.—SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The first semi-annual statement of this Company must prove very encouraging and satisfactory to its patrons and friends. It had on the 1st of December last already issued 327 policies, insuring $1,803,000, and has received for life and accidental premiums and interest $29,574 70, having also in the hands of Agents and in the course of transmission, from the same sources, $36,924 51. Its disbursements, which at starting have necessarily been proportionately heavier than they will be henceforth, amounted to $32,738 09. Of its Capital Stock ($204,500 00) it has $150,000 00 invested in United States 5-20 Bonds, and at the close of the year its net assets amounted to $231,539 01. The growth and prosperity of such an institution as this is the most promising sign in the South, and will contribute more to effect its actual reconstruction and to recal its palmy days of peace and plenty than all the schemes that politicians can devise.

April 25

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—DISTRICT COURT, APRIL 23, 1867.—It is ordered that *Friday* next, the 26th April be appointed SENTENCE DAY; that all persons who have been found guilty at this Term of the Court, and those for whom sealed sentences have been left at the January Term, and those under recognizances who have failed to appear, be brought up on this day; and that Bench Warrants issue against all those parties who have heretofore neglected the summons of the Court to appear.

By order of Judge LOGAN.

JACOB WILLIMAN,
April 24 3 Deputy Clerk.

☞ W. PENN CLARKE, ESQ., OF THE FIRM of CROLEY & CLARKE, Attorneys-at-Law, Washington City, is stopping at the Mills House. This firm represents a number of our citizens whose Cotton and other property was seized at the close of the war by the Government authorities as captured and abandoned property, and have instituted suits in the Court of Claims to recover its value. Mr. CLARKE will be in the city a few days, and will be pleased to see the clients of the firm, at his room, No. 52, Mills House. As this firm is making the collection of this class of claims a specialty, those of our citizens interested might call on Mr. CLARKE with advantage. * April 23

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

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

B. ALLAN WILLIS,
March 21 thé O. C. D.

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other. R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by

DOWIE & MOISE,
SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY,
March 1 thly* Charleston, S. C.


## SHIP