# The Daily News.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 57⅞.

Cotton was quoted at 27c. for Middling Uplands.

Cotton closed in Liverpool at 11½d.a11¾d.

A company of capitalists are said to be negotiating for the purchase of the Mammoth Cave.

The Dutch heaven is in Rochester, N. Y., where we learn a field of tulips containing 20,000 specimens of 800 different varieties is now in bloom.

Lord MONCK, the present Governor-General of Canada, has been appointed first Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada.

Among the contributions to the Paris Exposition is a photograph taken on a block of Vermont marble.

Of the 260 ministers who have completed their course of study at Oberlin College, Ohio, 250 have been Congregationalists.

The New Jersey Railroad Company on Tuesday commenced running an extra freight train, composed of ten or a dozen cars, for the sole purpose of bringing strawberries from Delaware.

Many families are emigrating overland from Texas to California. The Belton *Journal* describes a caravan of twelve families which passed through that town in one day.

It is stated that the paper money now in use in Italy was made in the United States. This country has certainly acquired a wide-spread reputation as a successful manufacturer of paper currency.

It is stated as a remarkable fact that, whereas, not a single lineal and legitimate descendant of CHARLES I, of England is now in existence, the descendants of the Protector are to be found in every rank of life short of royalty.

The reported silver mines in Jackson county, West Virginia, are still attracting attention. The Point Pleasant *Register* says that the mines are no humbug. Capitalists are busy in endeavoring to buy lands where there are indications of the precious metal.

At the last meeting of the Philological Society, Prof. GOLDSTUCKER mentioned a curious fact with regard to the word *laya*, a poem to be sung—that in old Sanscrit musical manuscripts the same word occurs, namaly, *laya*, with the same meaning as in French and English. The word *laya* has not yet found its way into any Sanscrit Glossary.

The London papers by the late steamer notice the continued withdrawal from the bank of England of American gold eagles, not for immediate transmission to the United States, but for Germany, for the use of emigrants proceeding to this country. This is an important and suggestive fact.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON preached to a large congregation in the New England Congregational Church, Williamsburgh, New York, on Sunday evening, his subject being "the duty of the Constitutional Convention in reference to the crime of adultery." The discourse was listened to with marked attention to the end.

When a deputation waited upon the English Premier in reference to the endowment of Scotch Universities, a remark was made by Lord DERBY which is worthy of the record. "The University of Edinburg," said his lordship, "is making a great mistake in attempting to reconcile two things which cannot be reconciled—namely, high education and cheap education."

The Poles act honorably and wisely in repudiating the attack made by a fanatic madman upon the Emperor of Russia. They have undoubtedly been wronged by Russia, and their cause looks anything but hopeful; but any countenance given to a scheme of murder would have utterly ruined it forever, and deprived them of the sympathy of the civilized world.

The Italian convention relative to church property, was concluded at Turin on the 26th May, with Champion D'Escorts of Paris, and Messrs. MEILI, Lombardini and Falconnet. These capitalists will issue bonds redeemable in twenty-five years, and payable by the proceeds of the extraordinary tax upon the church property, for 480,000,000 francs, which they will advance to the government of King VICTOR EMANUEL.

Hon. BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, appointed by Gen. SHERIDAN Governor of Louisiana in place of Mr. DURANT, is a native of Bristol, N. H., and graduated at Dartmouth College in 1842. He studied law and settled in New Orleans, where he taught school and subsequently became editor of the *Tropic* newspaper, served as a member of the city government, was superintendent of a public school and a railroad company, and in 1862, under the new order of things, he was elected a Representative from Louisiana to the Thirty-seventh Congress.

At the last session of the Academy of Sciences, says the *Courrier du Havre* of May 21, M. DELAUNAY read a paper, by M. FLAMMARION, on the subject of a recent change in the moon's surface. A crater well defined and perfectly well known to astronomers has disappeared within a year, and its place is now marked by a large white spot in the middle of a plain. It is the first time that any change in the moon's surface has been noticed. M. CHACORNAC made a like observation, which confirms that of M. FLAMMARION.

A lazaretto has been opened in Norfolk under the auspices of the Washington and Lee Association, which is destined to exceed, in a pecuniary point of view, anything of the kind ever held in that city. The whole affair is in the charge of many of the most prominent ladies, and considerable expense has been incurred in making it attractive to the people. It has been crowded with visitors and purchasers, and the success which has attended it continues unabated. The proceeds will be devoted to the relief of the indigent families of deceased Confederate soldiers.

The Marion (Ohio) *Independent* says that thirteen human skeletons, of an extinct race, were found in an excavation for a cellar in that place lately, and expresses the opinion that the hill upon which the excavation was made is full of similar remains. A singular thing about the skeletons found was that the arms had all been broken between the elbow and the shoulder, and the thigh bones had also been broken. Two of the skeletons were of females, the rest of males. The females when living must have been taller than the average of men of the present day. The males must have been seven or eight feet high.

Father SECCHI, the celebrated Roman astronomer and inventor, is now in Paris. He passes most of his time at the Exposition, where a curious clock of his invention is to be seen, which automatically marks down, on a long strip of paper, that is unrolled at one end and rolled up at the other, the hour, the direction and intensity of the wind, the quantity of rain that has fallen within a given time, the height of the barometer, and the hygrometric state of the atmosphere. All this work is effected by half a dozen pencils constantly in motion, and which perform their task with unerring fidelity.

Dr. S. G. HOWE writes from Athens to the Secretary of the Cretan Relief Committee in Boston, under date of May 16: "I have been here and at work a week. The number and the sufferings of the refugees have not been exaggerated. The funds, however, from Russia and England were not quite exhausted, and I am, therefore, in time, as far as the application of our funds is concerned. They will be of unspeakable use. Assure our contributors, men and women, that their gift will do great good, and bring down thanks and prayers. The defeat, for such it is, of OMAR PASHA'S grand expedition settles the Cretan campaign, if not the ultimate fate of the island."

The master of the raft *Nonpareil* is reported to have said that he should cross the Atlantic in fifteen days. At the end of four days he has got as far as Quarantine. He has still eleven days to make good his promise. Probably he expects to make very fast time when he gets outside. A cowardly sailor, who thought the trip not likely to be a pleasant or safe one, has retired from the companionship of his shipmates—in a word, has deserted. The *Nonpareil* is understood to be waiting to fill her complement of men. The proposed rafting of the ocean at first looked like a foolish venture. It now looks like a knavish imposition.

The San Antonio *Express* says: "On the 11th ult., as Mr. GOOCH and a number of his neighbors were driving about one thousand head of cattle in the head waters of the Concho to deliver them to contractor ADAMS, of New Mexico, to supply the Indian reservation of Fort Sumner, they were attacked by a party of eighty Southern Comanchese or Kickapoos, all the cattle captured and one man killed. The body of the latter was afterwards found, skinned down to the waist, and the head completely severed; the supposition being that he was skinned before death, as these fiendish deeds are only inflicted for torture. Another herd of the same size was taken the same day, twelve miles west of the head waters of the Concho, and a third lot taken near Horse Head Crossing, on the Pecos, about sixteen miles from Fort Stockton. Troops have been sent in pursuit from Camp Verde; no result yet known. General EDWARD HATCH starts from here immediately with four companies of the 9th cavalry, to be stationed in the vicinity of Fort Stockton. A permanent camp, consisting of troops of the 4th cavalry, is ordered to the headwaters of the main Concho. This is deemed sufficient to guard against such wholesale depredations in the future."

## CURRENT TOPICS.

THE *Courant* gives the following statistics of the graduating class of Yale College: "The class of 1867 entered with 138 members, received 29 more during its course, has lost 66, and graduates 101, of whom 81 were original members. The class has lost by death five members, one from a fever contracted while in the army. Twenty-three States and the West Indies are, or have been, represented in the class. Connecticut had 35, New York 27, Massachusetts 14, Pennsylvania 12, and the Southern States 13. The aggregate age is 2,246 years, 11 months, 4 days; average at Presentation Day, 22 years, 2 months, 28.6 days. The youngest is 19 years, 22 days; the oldest is 29 years, 8 months and 1 day. The average of '66 was 22 years, 3 months; that of '65 was 22 years, 8 months. Eleven of the class have been soldiers in the Union army, and one in the rebel army. The average height is 5 feet, 7.64 inches; the tallest men are four, who each measure 6 feet 1 inch, by actual measurement. The average of '66 was 5 feet, 8.5 inches; that of '65, 5 feet, 7.2 inches; average weight, 143.4 pounds; heaviest man, 187 pounds; the lightest, 115 pounds. The average of '66 was 147.8 pounds; that of '65 was 138.7 pounds. The intended pursuits of the class are: Law, 42; medicine, 8; divinity, 13; engineering, 6; editing, 3; mercantile business, 14; teaching, 6; geology, 1; undecided, 18. The Yale Law School will graduate twelve members this year, of whom six are from Connecticut. In the class are two Radical Republicans, three Conservatives, six Democrats and one rebel, who was in the Southern army and fraternizes with the Democrats. The average age of this class is 24 years, and the average weight 137½ pounds."

BENNETT clearly aspires to the position of old WARWICK, the King-maker. He is determined to work the nomination of GRANT, *coute que coute*. The Washington correspondent of the *Herald*, writing June 9, says: The nomination to be made for the next Presidency is beginning to create a little interest in this city. In both political and private circles this important question forms one of the current topics of conversation. On all hands may be heard the merits and chances of the men who are most prominently before the country, and whose nomination for the office is within the range of probability, being discussed. Quite a number of political managers and schemers have been here, and some of them are here yet, operating with all the influence they represent in favor of propositions looking to the coming nomination. Some of these gentlemen are here now, it is said, to induce General GRANT to accept the nomination; but report says that nothing satisfactory in reference to it can be elicited from the General. It is known that many of these political councils are held at the country residence of the elder BLAIR, on which occasions General GRANT and Senator CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, are nearly always present. General GRANT, it has been stated by those who are acquainted with his views on the subject, although he does not desire to become a candidate himself, is anxious to have Lieutenant-General SHERMAN receive the nomination, and would be deeply gratified if he should succeed in reaching the Presidential chair. SCHUYLER COLFAX and Senator WILSON are also mentioned in connection with the nomination.

REV. DR. CURRY, editor of the *Methodist Christian Advocate*, says the *Atlanta Monthly*, is the organ of the free-thinkers; the New York *Tribune* has always been anti-Christian; the *Nation* is edited by polite infidels; the *Times* is reckless of truth, propriety and decency, and the *Evening Post* has Unitarian proclivities;—a wholesale and unceremonious reading out of the church. How is it that the *Round Table* was spared? In this connection we may state that the New York *Herald*, in its Sunday issue, stated that one of its cotemporaries recently alleged that the *Herald* had taken the place of the religious journals. The *Herald* pleads guilty to the soft impeachment, and explains how it is that it has reached this proud eminence, this moral power and religious censorship, by the universal consent of society. Cool, this! The *Times* says: Our neighbor, the *Herald*, feels called upon to explain how it has come, according to the testimony of the editor of the leading Methodist organ, to "exhibit more quiet piety and unassuming grace and sanctity than any other New York paper." It seems that Satan has been "swapping." The editor of the *Independent* "has lately gone over openly to Satan," and of course somebody was needed to take its place and "readjust the balance of morality and religion in these eventful and critical times." So the *Herald* stepped in. We suspect this is not the whole story: the *Herald* has lately taken to discharging its old servants for new ones; possibly Satan has followed suit and our neighbor finds himself "hoist by his own petard."

DE QUINCY, who, in many respects, resembled EDGAR ALLAN POE, once wrote an essay, entitled: "Murder considered as one of the Fine Arts." New York, we think, can fairly claim a high position in this, as in other departments of the Fine Arts. The New York *Sun* sounds an alarm over the introduction of the noiseless air gun, which, in a murderer's hand, is capable of doing its work, in the dark, without detection—as witness the recent murder by that means in Brooklyn. The editor says: "In this city and Brooklyn there is an average of nearly one murder every day, and this while all but certain that swift justice will overtake the murderer. It seems providential that all the ingenuity which has been expended in attempts to produce weapons for that purpose, have failed to discover a safe instrument of murder. Weapons have been made which approach this object, but none have been successful. The air gun, although not invented for the use of the assassin, is also a fearful weapon, as the recent murder in Brooklyn, by such agency, clearly proves. If this invention was brought to perfection, so as to discharge a bullet without any report, the consequences would be alarming.

"THE LEAGUE" is the name of an elegant eight page imperial quarto sheet, published by the American Free Trade League, of which the first number has reached us. It is printed at the expense of the League, and makes a very handsome appearance. We of the South, before the war, were nearly all free traders in principle; and because of our opposition to the protective tariff incurred the accumulating wrath of the North, that finally burst over us in the late war, and the results we at present experience. We may be excused, therefore, for now standing aloof from the quarrel. True, we should prefer an equitable system of direct taxation to a protective tariff that puts millions into the pockets of THAD. STEVENS and the other iron mongers and wool spinners of Pennsylvania and New England; to say nothing of the righteousness of our cotton tax. But we know that nothing we could say would make the slightest difference, and we therefore keep a discreet silence on this and all kindred topics. The New York *Evening Post*, the *Nation*, and the *World*, are the leading free trade papers in the country.

THE FACT THAT JOHN STUART MILL got seventy-three votes in the House of Commons in favor of giving the suffrage to women is cited as proof of the progress which that cause is making in England. But we doubt whether all who voted for it would have done so had they supposed there was any prospect of its succeeding. It was regarded as a matter of no practical importance, and votes were therefore given for it rather from good nature than conviction. It is noted, moreover, as a curious fact, that the great mass of the Liberal party in England, the working people themselves, regard it with disfavor, and will oppose it actively whenever it becomes a practical question. The same thing is observable here. The negroes, who are the latest recipients of the suffrage, are among the first to protest against giving the ballot to women. We shall probably never find the negro vote in favor of any further extension of the suffrage, now that they have been admitted to its benefits. They will certainly never vote for giving it to foreigners, and thus far they are opposed to giving it to women.

GOOD NEWS from a far country is the following: "The subscribers to the English Cotton Famine Fund desire to appropriate their surplus funds to the relief of the Southern States of the American Union. Their surplus funds now amount to about $600,000 in gold, and as but a small proportion of this would ever be reclaimed by the subscribers under any circumstances, it is not likely that there will be any difficulty in the way of its suggested application. "There may be," says the Liverpool *American*, "some legal obstacles to its immediate use for this purpose, but as the character of the suffering will admit of no delay, it has been proposed to send forward a portion now, and retain a part until such time as might be fixed for its withdrawal. At present no demand is more urgent, no people more necessitous than the sufferers from old wrongs, civil war and recent fire and flood, in the Southern States of America."

A MIRAGE appeared over Lake Ontario, at Oswego, last Thursday. Vessels otherwise invisible were seen apparently suspended in midheaven, some in proper position and others upside down.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—*The* DAILY NEWS *publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, agreeably to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:*

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Postoffice in any city, town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being published weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within range of delivery of the said office.

☞ *All communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily News.*

*We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.*

*Advertisements outside of the city must be accompanied with the cash.*

## CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 14, 1867.

JOB WORK.—We have now completed our office so as to execute, in the shortest possible time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we most respectfully ask the patronage of our friends.

### PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

When the Reconstruction Act was passed by Congress, some of the leading men of the South wrote to Senator SHERMAN, and others, who were among the prominent sponsors of the bill, to know whether it might be deemed a finality; and the reply in every instance was an assurance, that if the Southern people accepted the terms offered by Congress in the SHERMAN Military Reconstruction Act, passed March 2, 1867, they might feel assured that Congress and the Northern people would faithfully execute their part of the compact, and receive them back into the Union, without any further imposition of financial burdens, civil or political disabilities, or any other species of pains and penalties. True, it may be said, no one Senator or member of Congress was authorized to speak for the body; and no such pledge is binding. But it must be considered that these assurances came from those who carried the measure by a large majority; they were, moreover, the leaders of this majority, and were therefore in a position to understand the temper both of Congress and of the Northern people. And by way of further proof that Congress was in earnest, and meant to make this Act a finality, they passed, a few weeks afterward, in the Extra Session, a Supplemental Bill, defining, and in some instances limiting the first Act. It is fair to presume that all these precautions would not have been taken, if Congress had not designed in good faith to abide by its enactments.

The South accordingly, with few notable exceptions, throughout the length and breadth of its territory, accepted this Act, not with pleasure or alacrity; for only hypocrites could have been capable of such a manifestation. The terms of the Act were harsh, and many of its provisions, in our opinion, unwise, and fraught with ultimate trouble, if not danger. Still, under the circumstances, they were accepted with quiet and manly resignation. If we did not kiss the rod, we took it. The Radicals were disappointed. STEVENS, BUTLER, KELLEY, and men of that ilk, were not content with the burdens imposed by the Act, did not vote for it, and have ever since done their utmost to defeat peaceful organization under its terms. They feel that they cannot trust the Southern whites to vote the Radical ticket. They no longer hesitate or disguise their intention. Radical agitators everywhere, both North and South, put this alternative (a beautiful exemplification of the blessings of free government), "either vote the Unconditional National Union ticket, or else the Reconstruction Act is a nullity." Thus the telegraph yesterday brought the report of a speech delivered in Richmond on Wednesday night, by one GEO. F. NOYES, of New York, who said that if the rights of the colored people were secured, all would go well, if not, he was in favor of confiscation and war to the knife. What private interpretation he may have for his phrase—"rights of the colored people"—it is impossible to say.

Two classes of difficulties have arisen in the course of the execution of the Reconstruction Acts, one to define the powers of the District Commanders, and the other to determine accurately the classes disfranchised by the act. The latter difficulty was apparent, immediately upon the passage of the act; and the Executive was applied to for definite instructions in regard to its interpretation. After considerable delay, Attorney-General STANSBERRY gave an opinion which was approved by the President and Cabinet, and published; but has hitherto not been declared binding upon the District Commanders. In its main features, the Attorney-General's opinion was accepted everywhere as a fair exposition of the Congressional Act; and in the only District order, issued since, that by General SCHOFIELD, these views have been adopted, with perhaps one or two trifling exceptions. We are therefore surprised at an editorial we find in the New Orleans *Republican* for June 6, headed: "Congress appealed to to avert a great danger." The *Republican* is the only Radical paper in the South that can lay any pretense to editorial ability, or that appears to have money in its purse; and while we do not think its utterances come with any authority (even of General SHERIDAN—with whom it is not on the best terms), it will nevertheless serve as an indication of Radical opinion.

The *Republican* is furious with STANSBERRY for reasserting in the very words of the Reconstruction Act, that by the act no one is disfranchised for participation in rebellion. Now the act, we have always thought, is perfectly clear on this head, and owes nothing whatever to the Attorney-General's interpretation. The *Republican* says:

"We are not aware that any paper in the country has thus far called attention to the fearful extent to which this "opinion" of Mr. Stansberry, if carried into operation, will subvert the war and open the flood gates for disloyalty. But this is no time to hesitate or to tell half the truth. Let the people fully understand what will be the consequences if the military government bill is henceforth to be administered according to the Stansberry interpretation. In a very few plain words let us point out just what this interpretation is when stripped of its legal phraseology and described in every-day language.

"The military bill itself excepts from the class of voters "such as may be disfranchised for participation in the rebellion."—The words "may be" do not mean "have been"—they allude to the future, not to the past. But had the law used the other words they would have been equally useless. Mr. Stansberry says that no one has been disfranchised by any law for participation in the rebellion. His words are very strong: "The mere facts," says he, "do not operate the disfranchisement. It must be ascertained by the judgment of a court *or by a legislative act*." There is no such judgment and no such act; but Congress, if it meets in July, can easily give us one. "I am not awere," he continues, "of any law that works disfranchisement as to the right of suffrage by force of the act itself; nor does such a consequence follow from the conviction for treason, or conspiracy to commit treason, or for any other act of participation in rebellion." So that, as far as the military bill is concerned, no one is disfranchised. It is a perfect nullity, a dead letter in that respect, if Mr. Stansberry is correct."

It next proceeds to say that STANSBERRY'S opinion invites every ex-rebel to perjure himself, etc., etc., and again appeals to the July Congress, that is to be, to put a stop to it. Now, no one but a stone-blind Radical, without a grain of sense, or a grain of honesty, could have made any such deduction from the Reconstruction Act.

The other difficulty that has arisen in the course of the execution of the Act, is as to the extent of the powers of the District Commanders. Many hold that their province is simply to maintain order, not to give, alter, or amend laws, nor to interfere with civil government in the States, unless necessary for the conservation of the public peace. Some of the Commanders, however, have enacted extensive codes of law—others have displaced civil officers, from the county constable to the Governor of a State. Protests have been entered against this action, and we are informed that the Executive disapproves of it. Application has been made for the removal of several of these Commanders, but, if we may credit a telegram published yesterday morning, the President will not supersede the District Commanders, thinking that "desired restraints can be better obtained by enforcing discipline which involves respect for law, and obedience from subordinate military officers." We may naturally, therefore, soon look for a further opinion from the Attorney-General, and corresponding orders from the War Department.

The Radicals, however, may succeed next month, notwithstanding a wholesome dread of fever and ague, to convene a sufficient number of their party to assemble in Washington, and have an extra session of Congress; in which case, it is impossible to say what they may see fit to do. Such renewed agitation would be one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country in the present crisis.


## WANTS.

WANTED — EITHER A WHITE OR Colored Woman to COOK for a small family. Apply at No. 205, corner King and Princess streets.
June 14 1

WANTED TO RENT, IN A RESPECTABLE locality, a suit of rROOMS, say three, with kitchen accommodations. A small house at moderate rates would answer. Address BOX No. 312 Charleston Post Office. 1* June 14

WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER (white or colored), without children, for a family of five persons. Enquire east side RUTLEDGE AVENUE, six doors above Spring street.
June 14 2

WANTED.—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF undulating upland, within six miles of a Railroad Station, 500 or 600 acres being cleared and fenced. A never failing stream of water must command a high part of the track, and the soil must be a good productive sandy loam. A limestone or marl subsoil will be preferred. A moderate water power is desirable. Apply promptly to Mr. BRINSDEN, Mansion House, Charleston, S. C.
☞ Edgefield Advertiser please copy and send account to this office. 6* June 13

WANTED, A COMPETENT CHILD'S NURSE; also, a CHAMBERMAID. None need apply without recommendations. Apply No. 124 MEETING STREET. June 13

## TO RENT.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 11 KING STREET, with all the necessary outbuildings, cistern, &c. Inquire at No. 9, SOUTH SIDE OF THE ABOVE. wfm June 4

TO RENT, PART OF THE HOUSE No. 46 Wentworth street. To a desirable tenant the terms will be accommodating. June 13

TO RENT, THREE VERY NICE ROOMS. Will rent at low rates to respectable persons. Also, a nice Kitchen with two rooms; can be used with a stove. Apply at No. 51 NASSAU STREET, a few doors from Line. May 30

TO RENT—RESIDENCE NO. 3 CHALMERS STREET. May 31

## FOR SALE.

LUMBER AT PRIVATE SALE.—PRIME YELLOW PINE LUMBER, of various descriptions. Joists, Planks and Boards in lots of 1 to 7000 feet at a bargain. Apply to SMITH & McGILLIVRAY,
June 14 1 No. 27 Broad street.

FINE CARVED OAK CHAMBER SET, MARBLE TOP, at private sale, by
June 14 1 SMITH & McGILLIVRAY.

FOR SALE, THE SLOOP RIGGED FISHING SMACK EMMA. For particulars, apply to McBRIDE & CAMPBELL, foot of Market street.
June 13 3*

FOR SALE, A SPLENDID LOT OF OLD BRICKS, that have not been burnt. Apply to T. D. DOTTERER, Columbus street. 3 June 12

FOR SALE, A CARRYALL, WITH TWO Seats, pole and shaft. Also, a set of double and single HARNESS, all in good order. Can be seen and bargained for cash or a time note at thirty days, at No. 21 Lynch street. May 17

## LOST.

LOST, A LIGHT BROWN HALF BULL DOG, with cut ears, a white ring around the neck, and white in the breast; also has an extra claw on one hind foot, and answers to the name of "JACK." Five dollars reward will be paid if left at the corner of ASHLEY AND BEE STREETS. 3* June 14

LOST, LAST EVENING, IN ONE OF THE Rutledge street cars, a handsome worked Lady's HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office. 1 June 14

LOST, A COMPOSITE RUBBER PENCIL CASE AND PEN, bound with gold. As it is highly prized by the owner, a liberal reward will be paid for its recovery if left at THIS OFFICE. 3 June 12

LOST, ON THE EVENING OF THE 29TH inst., a valuable filagree gold BROOCH, inlaid with pearls. Should the same be offered for sale, it is requested that it may be stopped. A reward will be paid for its recovery. Apply at THIS OFFICE. June 1

## BOARDING.

EXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW rates, in the most central business part of the city, without lodging, in a private house, can now be had. For particulars address "X. L," Postoffice. May 15

BOARDING.—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS with good BOARD can be had on immediate application to No No. 59 CHURCH STREET, west side, near Tradd street. Terms reasonable. June 12

## FINANCIAL.

CITY BILLS! CITY BILLS!

CITY OF CHARLESTON BILLS
State of South Carolina Bonds
Bonds, Coupons, Stocks, of all kinds
Bought at highest prices by
ANDREW M. MORELAND,
June 14 3 Broker, No. 8 Broad street.

BONDS, STOCK, &c.

BONDS, STOCK AND SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS. ALSO, BANK BILLS bought at highest price, by
ANDREW M. MORELAND, Broker,
April 17 wfm2mo No. 8 Broad street.

CITY BILLS.

BOUGHT BY Z. B. OAKES,
June 13 No. 4 Broad street. 2

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!

CHASTELLAR'S

HAIR EXTERMINATOR,

For Removing Superfluous Hair.

TO THE LADIES ESPECIALLY, THIS INVALUABLE depilatory recommends itself as being an almost indispensible article to female beauty, is easily applied, does not burn or injure the skin, but acts directly on the roots. It is warranted to remove superfluous hair from low foreheads, or from any part of the body, completely, totally and radically extirpating the same, leaving the skin soft, smooth and natural. This is the only article used by the French, and is the only real effectual depilatory in existence. Price 75 cents per package, postpaid to any address, on receipt of an order, by
BERGER, SHUTTS & CO., Chemists,
March 30 1yr No. 285 River st., Troy, N. Y.

S. A. LAMBERT,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN ORDERS FILLED ON COMMISSION.

Office of John P. Newkirk,

*No 127 READE-STREET, CORNER HUDSON,*

NEW YORK.

☞ Agency for EXTON'S PREMIUM TRENTON CRACKERS. All orders sent will be promptly attended to. 6mos December 18


FIRE LOAN.

MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
CITY HALL, November 9, 1866.

ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF REBUILDING IN THE Burnt Districts and Waste Places of the City, under "An Act of the General Assembly, giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building up the City anew," are hereby notified that the form of application for loans can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of Council, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

All applications must be filed in the above mentioned office, as the Committee will meet every *Monday* to consider the same.

By order of the Mayor,
W. H. SMITH,
November 10 Clerk of Council.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL.—THE FOLLOWING clause of Section 1 of an "Ordinance to Raise Supplies for the year 1867," is published for the information of persons selling Goods by sample or otherwise, who are not residents of this city. All such persons are hereby notified to report at this office.

"Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all goods sold in this city by persons not residents, by sample or otherwise." W. H. SMITH,
March 8 Clerk of Council


M. M. QUINN,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers

IN

BOOKS, PERIODICALS,

NEWSPAPERS, STATIONERY, ETC.

No. 537 KING STREET

(Opposite Ann street),

Charleston, C. S.

The LATEST ISSUES of the Press always on hand. Subscriptions received and Goods delivered or forwarded by Mail or Express.

All CASH ORDERS will be promptly attended to.
February 26 1y


NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE,
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 4, 1867.

THE REGULAR INSPECTION OF THE LOTS AND inclosures, vaults, &c., will commence on *Monday next*, 6t inst. Owners and occupants are hereby required to see that their premises are in good condition and that all filth and garbage is removed as required by Ordinance. Other inspections will follow.

By order of Mayor GAILLARD.

C. B. SIGWALD.
Chief of Police.


## MEETINGS.

LaCANDEUR LODGE, NO. 36, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF THIS LODGE will meet *This Evening*, at Masonic Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

All persons entitled to Degrees are requested to attend.

By order of the W. M.
JOSEPH SAMSON,
June 14 1 Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING OF YOUR COMPANY will be held *This Evening*, at the Market Hall at half-past 8 o'clock. By order,
JOHN McLEISH,
June 14 1 Secretary.

CHARLESTON ALMS HOUSE.

AN ELECTION TO FILL THE PLACE OF CLERK and DOORKEEPER of this institution will take place on *Wednesday*, the 19th inst. Candidates will hand in their letters to the Master, at the Alms House, on or before that day. He will also supply all necessary information of salary, duties, &c.

H. W. DESAUSSURE,
Secretary Board Commissioners of Poor.
June 13 5

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

AS THERE WAS A DISAGREEMENT IN THE NOTICES given in the papers relative to the last meeting, for the purpose of encouraging Foreign Immigration, notice is given that there will be another meeting, at Florence, S. C., June 22d, and that the citizens of Darlington and adjoining Districts are invited to attend.
June 10 JOHN J. JAMES, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

HIBERNIAN HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 15, 1867.

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

THE HARMONIANS RESPECTFULLY BEG LEAVE to announce to the citizens of Charleston, that they will give another of a series of performances at Hibernian Hall, *Saturday Evening*, which will be unrivalled for the excellence of their mirth-provoking delineations, and collection of rare musical talents. For particulars, see small bills. 1* June 14

## FOUND.

FOUND, A MEMORANDUM BOOK CONTAINING papers and letters, which the owner can have by paying expenses. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
June 11

FOUND, ON THE MORNING OF THE 3d inst., a POCKET BOOK, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement.
June 4

## COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF PARKER & CHILD IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

N. G. PARKER.
ASA CHILD.

MR. N. G. PARKER WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS, and settle the affairs of the late firm.
June 14 6 N. G. PARKER, No. 103 East Bay.

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of EPSTIN & ZEMANSKY is this day dissolved by its limitation.
June 7 S. ZEMANSKY.

## REMOVALS.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. C. DAVEGA HAS REMOVED HIS RESIDENCE to the southeast corner of HASEL AND ANSON STREETS. fmw3 June 14

REMOVAL.

GREEN, TRAPMANN & CO. HAVE REMOVED their office to SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF.
June 4 wfm

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed from over the old Bank of Charleston to No. 59 BROAD STREET.
May 25

## EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

THIS SCHOOL, ESTABLISHED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH in South Carolina, will shortly be opened for the reception of Pupils at its School House (formerly the Marine Hospital) in Franklin street. Applications for two additional Female Teachers will be received by the Board until June 15th.

E. L. KERRISON,
May 31 fmw8 Secretary of the Board.

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.

MRS. NICHOLS, A NATIVE OF CHARLESTON, but during the past fifteen years a resident in Europe, is desirous of giving instruction in the French Language, either at her own residence or at the houses of her pupils.

Inquire at Mrs. FINNEY'S, No. 190 King street.
May 22

## DENTISTRY.

REDUCTION OF DENTAL PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

DR. J. R. DAPRAY, DENTIST, IS NOW PREPARED to complete the insertion of whole upper or lower sets of ARTIFICAL TEETH, upon the most approved method, and with the best materials, at $20 per set. Partial sets in proportion. Durability, natural appearance, perfect fit, and neatness of finish, guaranteed.

All other operations upon the Teeth performed in a skillful and warrantable manner.

Office at his residence NO. 5 LIBERTY STREET,
May 20 mwf Charleston, S. C.

WILLIS & CHISOLM,

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND

SHIPPING AGENTS.

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES.

ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

E. WILLIS.....A. R. CHISOLM
October 25

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair,
With starry eyes, and radiant hair,
Whose curling tendrils, soft entwined,
Enchained the very heart and mind,

CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massive Curls.

BY USING THIS ARTICLE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN can beautify themselves a thousand-fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight hair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy appearance. The Crisper Coma not only curls the hair, but invigorates, beautifies and cleanses it; is highly and delightfully perfumed, and is the most complete article of the kind ever offered to the American public. The Crisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for $1.

Address all orders to
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y.
March 30 1yr

PHOTOGRAPHS

FOR THE MILLION!!

I WILL SEND, POST-PAID, 50 PHOTOGRAPHS OF the most celebrated Actors for 50 cents; 50 Actresses for 50 cents; 50 Union Generals for 50 cents; 50 Rebel Generals for 50 cents; 50 Statesmen for 50 cents; 50 beautiful young Ladies for 50 cents; 50 fine-looking young Gentlemen for 50 cents; 6 large Photographs of French Dancing Girls, in costume, beautifully colored, exactly as they appear, for 50 cents; or for 50 cents, 6 of the most beautiful Ladies of the Parisian Ballet Troupe, as they appear in the play of the Black Crook, at Niblo's Garden, New York.

Send all orders to P. O. Box 177, Troy, N. Y.
May 13 1yr


PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,
May 1867.

The following Section of "An Ordinance to abolish the office of Superintendent of Streets; to provide for Keeping the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, and open Courts in the City of Charleston Clean, and for other purposes," is hereby published for the information of all concerned:

For the due protection of the said contractor or contractors, *it is further ordained*, That every owner, lessee, occupant and tenant of any premises fronting in any street, lane, alley, or open court, shall on every day (Sundays excepted) have the dirt, filth, garbage, or other offal, placed in front of his or her lot, in a barrel, box or heap, and in readiness for the contractor, by the hour of seven o'clock, A. M., from the first day of May to the first day of November in every year; and by the hour of nine o'clock, A. M., from the first day of November to the first day of May following. And any person offending herein, or placing any dirt, filth, garbage, or other offal, in any street, lane, or alley, or open court, after the hours above named, shall be subject to a fine not less than two nor more than five dollars, for each and every offence, to be imposed by the Mayor.

By order
W. H. SMITH,
May 15 Clerk of Council.


C. F. VOGLER,

NO. 108 MARKET ST.,

Books, Periodicals and Stationery.

JUST RECEIVED—

A large supply of STATIONERY
PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
POCKET BOOKS, DIARIES for 1867, Etc.

ALSO,

fine and large selection of NOVELS, by the most celebrated authors. SONG BOOKS, BOOKS for Home Amusements, &c.

All the MONTHLY MAGAZINES, WEEKLY PAPERS, DAILIES constantly on hand, and subscriptions received for the same.

Orders from the country are respectfully solicited.

TERMS LIBERAL. November 8

There cometh glad tidings of joy to all,
To young and to old, to great and to small;
The beauty which once was so precious and rare,
Is free for all, and all may be fair.

By the use of

CHASTELLAR'S

WHITE LIQUID

ENAMEL,

For Improving and Beautifying the Complexion,

The most valuable and perfect preparation in use, for giving the skin a beautiful pearl-like tint, that is only found in youth. It quickly removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples