The Daily News.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton was quoted in New York at the close at 27a27½ for Middling Uplands.

Gold closed at 39¼.

Cotton closed in Liverpool yesterday at 10¼d.

A census of the "Cherokee Nation," on the Arkansas and Texas border, reveals the fact that from a population of 33,000 at the last census, they have fallen to only 13,156. This is the Indian in civilization.

At the beginning of the war the population of Texas was between six and seven hundred thousand. ALLAN'S *Monthly* estimates it to be at least one million now. Population is flowing into the State from Europe as well as from the Southern States east of the Mississippi.

We learn that the statement of the public debt for the present month, which will be published on the 1st of August, will show a decrease of the debt of two or three millions of dollars. During the present month there has been paid about twenty-six millions of dollars for interest, nearly twenty million of which was in coin.

At the close of the commencement dinner at Cambridge, Mass., last Wednesday, President HILL made the announcement that the gifts and legacies bestowed upon Harvard College during the past year, for objects more or less closely connected with that institution, amounted to nearly a half million of dollars.

The Sultan is said to have been more struck with the excellent manner in which the Paris population, even the poorest, are shod, than with anything else that has fallen under his observation. The majority of the people in Constantinople wear nothing better than old slippers; some even not having anything on their feet.

A company has just been formed in France, with a capital of three million francs, to search for three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet at the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had on board about five hundred million piastres. They are still at the bottom of the sea, and several attempts to come at the treasure have failed—powerful machinery is being constructed at Bordeaux.

A French machine in the Exposition exhibits the manufacture of a finished felt hat, ready for use, in fifty minutes. The first operation consists in blowing out, by means of a fan, about four ounces of rabbit's fur upon a revolving cone or mould of copper, pierced with holes, from which the air is exhausted, causing the fur to adhere to the cone. It is then covered with a wet cloth and steeped in a tub of hot water for a few minutes, after which it undergoes the process of drying, heating, rolling, binding, and lining with silk, and comes out a perfect hat.

A correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Chamounix under date of July 4: "After last year's mishaps on Mont Blanc your readers might like to know that the first ascent this year has been successfully accomplished by two Englishmen. They slept as usual at the Mulets, and the guns have at this moment fired to announce their safety on the summit. The string of six black figures against the pure snow has been an object of intense interest all the morning. The sky is cloudless, and nothing could be more propitious than the weather for the ascent."

The New York *Tribune* says General KILPATRICK presents the remarkable spectacle of a man holding two offices and wasting his life in fruitless efforts to resign one of them. When he went to Chili, eighteen months ago, in the capacity of Minister to the Republic, he very properly resigned his commission in the army, feeling that he had no right to draw pay for duties which he could not perform. His resignation was not accepted. On the contrary, fresh commissions were thrust into his reluctant hands. He refused them, and again asked leave to resign; but he is still kept in the service.

The London *Shipping List*, on the authority of a letter from Rio Janeiro, states that, in consequence of the opening of the Amazon to navigation, the State of Bolivia has concluded with Brazil a treaty relative to the navigation of the Madeira, one of the tributaries of the great river. In virtue of it Bolivia will be able to send to and receive from Europe different sorts of goods under European flags. The Madeira, including the Mamore, or Rio Grande, its principal branch, has a course of [illegible] thousand miles, for nearly one thousand of which it is navigable.

Bavaria was called upon recently to make up her mind in a puzzling situation. She was asked to enter the reconstructed Zollverein. If she accepted she took the first step, with her eyes open, on the road to political annihilation. If she refused she crippled her commerce. Prince HOHENLOHE, who is more than suspected of Prussian proclivities, urged the financial view of the case. Old ex-King LUDWIG and the Austrian party denounced his policy as unpatriotic. Thereupon he threatened to resign. The King at once ordered Baron TAUFFKIRCHEN to sign the treaty, and the Bavarian aristocracy now hate Prince HOHENLOHE more than ever. But the people will admire the wisdom which secures them freedom of trade.

In the financial year ending the 5th of April, 1866, 608,345 houses and shops were assessed for house-duty in England and Wales, being worth £20 a year or upward. 232,344 were assessed under £30, 198,968 at $30 and under £50; 123,885 at £50 and under £100; 40,412 at £100 and under £200; 11,051 at £200 and under £500; 1297 at £500 and under £1000; 293 at £1000 and under £2000; 85 at £2000 and under £5000; 3 at $5000 and under £5050; one at £6000; one at £6500; one at £8200; one at $8350; one at £8500; one at $9000, and one at £20,000. One in Lancashire was assessed at £3000 a year, one in East Sussex at $4400, one in East Surry at £4550; but all the ten assessed at £5000 or above that value were in Middlesex.

In his description of the public institutions of Paris, Dr. BELLOWS alludes to the "Saltpetiere," a sort of hospital, where, for more than two hundred years, succor and shelter, food and medicines, have been freely furnished to aged women, beyond the years of ability to support themselves. There are forty-five separate buildings devoted to this purpose in an inclosure within the city boundaries, one side of which is a mile long. Its size may be inferred from the fact that sixty thousand visitors were expected to participate in the Fete Dieu (Corpus Christi) which the inmates were preparing to celebrate by the erection of floral tributes. hospital wards for six thousand women in this world. [illegible] to be the largest in the

The number of colored people in New [illegible] which seventeen years ago was 16,000, is now only 10,000. Among them are twenty clergymen, and an equal number of doctors and druggists, two notaries public, two rich merchants, one lawyer, fifty school teachers, two professors, twenty-five musicians, twenty shoemakers, thirty tailors, five hundred coachmen, ninety-five barkeepers, two thousand waiters, four hundred house painters, five hundred washerwomen, one hundred nurses and twenty fortune-tellers. Two papers are published by colored persons. One claims to be a professional poet, and thirteen possess a fortune above $40,000. There are seven colored schools, and thirty-two mixed marriages, namely, of a white person with a colored one.

The Emperor of China has issued a decree for the establishment of a European college at Pekin. The Minister OUOJEN, it seems, opposed the founding of this college, and the decree argues with him and disposes of his hostility. The memorial of OUOJEN says that "in a country so vast as China every talent can be found. If astronomy and the other sciences are necessary, Chinese letters will be found by means of which they can be taught." Thereupon the decree rejoins: "Let OUOJEN, then, seek for the letters of which he speaks. We hereby entrust him personally with the duty, and give him authority to open a school, over which he will preside and teach the things taught in the European school. The examinations will show at a later time the relative merits of the scholars of the two schools."

There was a row a few days since at Mound City, Ill., between some United States Marines and negroes, which resulted in the killing of one and serious wounding of another of the marines. The Cairo *Democrat* of the 19th gives the sequel to the affair as follows: "On Wednesday a number of the negroes were tried by the Mound City authorities, when the negro charged with the murder of RUSSELL was acquitted. Over his acquittal, we are informed, the sailors and marines became terribly incensed, believing as they did that he was guilty despite his acquittal by the authorities. As time passed, their indignation gained intensely, until finally it led to a determination among them to avenge the death of their comrade (a man who enjoyed the esteem and friendship of all), by dealing with the negro according to their own notions of justice. The result of this determination may be told in a sentence. They sought out the negro, placed a rope about his neck, and disposed of him summarily. This they did, we learn, in spite of the determined intervention of their officers, who it appears, received intimation of their intentions before they consummated them."

CURRENT TOPICS.

MR. SWINTON, in his letter to the New York *Times*, written from Atlanta, gives a graphic picture of a scene round the "registration board:" "Meantime, however, the work of registration is going on throughout the whole State, and to-day I had an opportunity of seeing the process in practical operation at the Atlanta Court House. The board is composed of two white men and one black, and during my stay I saw several scores of both races made into voters. After several white men had been sworn individually, a batch of seven blacks was called up, and Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus, were made citizens in the lump. It was a curious spectacle, and one calculated to stir many reflections. Standing in a row, they listened very attentively to the reading of the oath, some bending forward and others with hand to the ear, the better to catch each word. The reader threw in for their benefit a running exegesis of the oath, causing them to guffaw by a droll look when he recited that part of it which makes them swear that they had never held "executive or judicial office in any State," while, when he came to read the prohibition against registering by those who had been disfranchised for felony, and explained "felony" by the gloss, "such as cow-stealing," they were so struck by the drollery of the interpretation that their bodies bent and swayed in uncontrolable merriment. Throughout all the recital their countenances showed a desperate mental effort to keep their "holt" of the meaning, and during the reading of the main body of the oath the effort was measurably successful; but when the registering officer came to where the formula speaks of "an act supplementary to an act," the poor fellows became perfectly flabbergasted; like TWEMLOW, they found their intellects giving way under the severe strain, and they lapsed into mere outer darkness and collapse. When I afterwards talked with them on the court house steps, I could not find one who had the faintest idea of the meaning or purpose of the thing, and the brightest of them all only knew that it was something—he knew not what—that was "do bes for do country."

THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE OF GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, which we extract from a book, recently published by RICHARDSON & CO.: "Pleasantries about Courts and Lawyers of the State of New York," will serve as illustration of perhaps the very *ne plus ultra* of self-possession, not to call it impudence. Years ago toasts were given after dinner and during the dessert. At the table of the elder President ADAMS, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, then a senator in Congress from the State of New York, was one of the invited. It was at the time of the feud existing between the President and General HAMILTON, arising from the animadversions of the latter upon the sudden compromise of our differences with the French Republic. Mr MORRIS was called on by Mrs. ADAMS for a toast. "Madam," said he, "I will give you the health of my friend HAMILTON." The lady indignantly replied: "Sir, that is a toast never drunk at this table." "Suppose, then, madame," was the cool rejoinder, "we drink it now for the first time?" "Mr. MORRIS," exclaimed the excited hostess, "if you persist, I shall invite the ladies to withdraw!" "Perhaps," retorted the imperturbable senator, "it is time for them to retire." The signal was given, and, as the ladies rose in obedience to it, the Senator sprang from his seat and stumped on his wooden leg to the door, threw it wide open, and, with his constitutional boldness, fairly bowed Mrs. ADAMS and her lady guests out of the room. Who was wrong in this case?

THE COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Journal* of the 15th inst., says: "We doubt if any of our readers have considered the great increase in the number of German emigrants to this country since the accession by Prussia of so large a portion of Austria's territory as was acquired by that kingdom during the late war. C. H. CAMPEN, emigrant agent in this city, informs us that this increase is caused by the fact that those Germans born under the rule of Austria refuse to serve in the Prussian *landwehr*, or militia, from which that army is recruited. They prefer rather to emigrate. This idea is borne out by the fact that nearly all the emigrants for the past six months have been young men, very few women coming with them. From a communication from Mr. CAMPEN, we learn that for the six months ending July 1, 21,478 emigrants have reached this city, seeking homes in the fertile West, against 12,909 for the same time in 1866, showing an increase of 8569. The arrivals for the [illegible] were: January, 1447; February, 1259; March, 1973; April, 3696; May, 3624; July, 9447. The majority of these emigrants are from Prussia and Hanover. All of them, even the Prussians, do not like their government. "I do not remember," says Mr. CAMPEN, "that in any former year so many people have arrived from Germany who were possessed of means and designed making permanent settlement."

WE HAVE HAD THE advantage, says the New York *Evening Post*, of conversing with a planter from the Lower Mississippi, a gentleman of intelligence and business habits, who after trying fairly last year the wages system upon a cotton plantation of several thousand acres, has come to the conclusion that a system of shares, or co-operation between the workmen and the capitalists, promises, if fairly administered, the best and most certain results to both. This system he has adopted the present year, and with satisfactory success so far. He gives each workman a house to live in, a garden and small field for his own tillage; he hauls the firewood and furnishes the food; this much represents the monthly wages; then he gives them one-fourth of the crop besides. The workmen and women are divided into gangs of twenty, each with a negro foreman, who is one of the twenty. This foreman reports to the general overseer the cases of absence or idleness, and an account being kept of these faults, the idlers or absentees lose at the end of the season a certain portion of their share of the cotton; but this share is divided among the remainder of the gang, so that there is no temptation for the capitalist to make wrong deductions. This plan, our informant reports, works well in every way.

A LETTER FROM SHANGHAI expresses much satisfaction on account of the indications of American enterprise in China. The writer says: "Americans have, through their individual enterprise, and no thanks to their government, considerable at stake here. The navigation of the Yangtze River is controlled by the firm of RUSSELL & Co., an American house, they having driven off all opposition. They have a line of steamers, some of which are larger than the *Chrysopolis* or *Yosemite*. They have erected workshops and are enabled to build were entire machinery. In fact, two of their boats change of the Imperial navy. An American has about six brass cannon every month, besides a large quantity of muskets, and when it is understood that with two or three exceptions, he has had to make all his own machinery and to teach his workmen the very first rudiments of mechanism, he deserves considerable credit. Another institution, purely American, is the fire department. It consists of three engines and a hook and ladder company.'

IN THE NEW YORK *Times*, of Tuesday, we find the following: "Your able correspondent, 'Libra,' has given you a faithful picture of negro registration. I have seen many such scenes, and I can assure you with perfect sincerity, and free from all prejudice, that not one in a hundred of the negroes whom I have seen registered had the most distant conception of the object of registration, of the meaning of the oath they took, or of the purpose of the suffrage. Many of them believe that it is a compulsory census of the colored people, that the Government may learn the number who are to get "free farms," and that voting for the Radicals is the price which they must pay to acquire these landed estates. It is this utter ignorance which makes the prospect of negro judges, sheriffs, ordinaries, justices of the peace, notaries, legislators, &c., appalling to those who understand the duties of these offices, and who see the ruin which this ignorance in power must of necessity bring upon the whole people.

DURING THE NIGHT, says a writer on hygienics, there is considerable exhalation from our bodies, and at the same time we absorb a large quantity of the vapors of the surrounding air. Two healthy young children sleeping together will give and receive healthy exhalations; but an old, weak person near a child will, in exchange for health, only return weakness. A sick mother near her daughter communicates sickly emanations to her; if the mother has a cough of long duration, the daughter will at some time also cough and suffer by it; if the mother has pulmonary consumption, it will be ultimately communicated to her child. It is known that the bed of a consumptive is a powerful and sure source of contagion, as well for men as for women, and the more so for young persons. Parents and friends ought to oppose as much as is in their power the sleeping together of old and young persons, of the sick and the healthy.

The Jews of London have given the retiring Lord Mayor two candelabra of solid silver.

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.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 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.

WHAT TO DO.

The time for registration is approaching, and while many, indeed most of those permitted to register, have long since made up their minds what course to pursue, we know there are some who are still undecided. These see objections on either side, and what with the feeble sense of obligation on the part of some, relating to their duty at this crisis, and the intuitive shrinking and aversion even, on the part of others, to mingling with the elements, with which the boiling of this political cauldron condemns them to come in contact. They wish to do right, to do their duty, to themselves, to their children, to their neighbors and community, to their country. But precisely here is the difficulty which the question presents to the honest inquirer. When his suffrage is claimed on both sides, how is he to determine on which side lies duty? There are many, we know, who need instruction and guidance on this subject, and we would be pleased to see our public men come forward more generally. The press everywhere has spoken, and, with few exceptions, spoken in no uncertain tones. We have dwelt on the subject till we cannot help believing that our readers must be heartily tired of it. But be that as it may, we have no intention of relaxing our efforts: we expect to continue in this vein until our States shall once more enjoy all their rights in the Union, in all things on an equal footing with the States now denominated "loyal."

But while we are thus endeavoring to do what we can toward restoring to the State peace, order, harmony and prosperity, as far as lies in our humble power, or within the sphere of our influence, we should like to see our efforts assisted and furthered by the prominent men everywhere throughout the State. In the present emergency no man has a right to consult his own inclination merely. He owes a duty to the public, to his country, to posterity, which, as a man of honor, as a patriot, as a Christian, he cannot neglect. And yet but few of our public men have spoken. Why, we cannot say. It may be this silence proceeds from that want of self-confidence which sometimes, but rarely, results from failure and disappointment, or it may be due to timidity, to disgust for the situation, or to the conviction that privacy and reserve are most becoming under the circumstances. At all periods of history people have looked to those citizens whom they have been accustomed to trust and to honor for advice and guidance under difficulties. We are yet to learn that misfortune cancels the obligations and duties which public men are so ready to assume and discharge in peaceful and prosperous times when honors and rewards are at the disposal of the people. "A great naturalist has observed," says the Richmond *Whig* in a recent article on the Duties of our Leading Men, "that in the struggle for life, *a grain* may turn the balance in favor of a given structure, which will then be preserved." This remark is true of every struggle, the success of which depends upon human influence and agency. In this struggle for the reconstruction of our State, which we think can be consummated in a manner satisfactory to every interest involved—to Congress, the Republican party, and the people of the State, there is a diversity of opinion. Some have doubts as to the true policy, some have conscientious scruples, some are tormented with points of honor, and some think that regard for poetry and romance requires that they should invite further suffering and sacrifice. The public mind is distracted. The people want advice—the advice of those whose counsels they have been accustomed to respect. Their advisers are silent, and we are all left to grope our way through the surrounding darkness as best we can. We are not disposed to complain unnecessarily, but we feel called upon to ask is this obstinate silence worthy of those who maintain it. Are the people to be deserted in their hour of extremest need by those whom they formerly delighted to honor? When the war was talked of, the people did not have to beg for advice. It was not only freely tendered, but pressed upon them. They followed this advice, and by so doing got into the present difficulties. Is it not the duty of those who were instrumental in leading them into these difficulties now to come forward and endeavor at least to lead them out into a place of repose and safety? The influence of a half-dozen eminent men of our State cast in favor of the policy we advocate would remove all the impediments to its [illegible] That is the "grain" which is needed to "turn the [illegible]"

That is a selfish, arrogant, [illegible] logic with which such persons seek to solace themselves—that their importance and self-respect require that they should hold aloof and leave the people to bear the peltings of a pitiless storm. It is as much their duty as it is that of the humblest citizens of the Commonwealth to aid in the reconstruction of the State. More, indeed—just so much more as they have in former times been honored and rewarded by the now deserted people.

In our opinion, no son of the State, whether eminent in war or in peace, should seek in retirement and solitude an escape from the duties, the high and pressing duties of this hour. South Carolina is entitled to their counsel and influence.

HEALTHFUL WORK.

Mr. GEO. FITZHUGH, of Virginia, a regular contributor to *DeBow's Review*, a fine writer and vigorous thinker on social, political and economical topics, has an excellent and highly practical article in the June number of the *Review* on "Still Life in the Country." Although we admire Mr. FITZHUGH as a writer, we do not think him a safe guide at all times: from some of his views we dissent entirely. But here we can endorse him unreservedly. He raises his protest against the tendency of the day, exhibiting itself in the constant increase of the non-producing classes, those who minister to the artificial wants and luxurious tastes of society. The increase of this supply is out of all proportion to the demand.

"In towns," he says, "we now see thousands of idle people, who are waiting to get situations in unproductive employments, because they deem it disreputable to go to work at hard labor with their hands. No such false notions of human respectability prevail in the country. The war has dissipated them. There we find almost every body at work, in some way, in agriculture, or at trades directly promotive of agriculture. The few professional men in the country generally unite agricultural pursuits with their professional practice. But this crowding of our population into towns, although it begets temporary inconvenience and suffering, will be promotive of ultimate good. Many merchants and professional men, finding their numbers excessive, will betake themselves to mechanic trades, to manufactures and other callings, and thus multiply and diversify industrial pursuits, which is what the South most needs.

"Two brothers, well educated and tenderly reared young gentlemen, in a neighboring county, raised with their own hands, last year, each a hundred barrels of Irish corn, besides making wheat crops, and rising hogs, cattle, sheep, etc. Their occupation was more honorable and independent, as well as more profitable, than that of merchant clerks in town. The young men in the country are all hard at work on farms, and although two-thirds of the negro farm hands have left for parts unknown, there is in the section in which we are residing an unusual breadth of land in cultivation, and the crops are well cultivated and look very promising.

"We never hear of a crime or misdemeanor committed by the whites, and idleness and dissipation are extremely rare. Our young people have become serious and thoughtful, and unusual numbers of them are joining the churches. Agriculture is a quiet, calm, silent pursuit; and fishing with nets for shad, herring and sturgeon, a still more quiet pursuit, indeed, a seemingly indolent pursuit, to those who do not know that fishermen are at work all night, and exposed to all severities of weather. Where we reside, on the margin of a noble and beautiful river, with an extensive fertile bottom on either side, in a high state of cultivation, and the river studded with fishing boats, interspersed with vessels at anchor or under sail, with an occasional steamer, one may, with a good library, a good flower and vegetable garden, an angling rod, and with well read, polite village neighbors around him, enjoy in perfection 'still life in the country.' This still life is rendered ten-fold more agreeable, by contrast with the stormy, excited, anxious, corroding city life, which we, until now, have had to endure since the breaking out of the war. So quiet is everything around us that, at first view, the village and surrounding country look like the very castle of indolence. Yet close observation will convince us that every body is at work—engaged in profitable and productive pursuits."

WANTS.

WANTED—SALESMEN, EVERYWHERE—Ladies and Gentlemen—$100 to $250 per month, to sell the GENUINE COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $15. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after cutting across the seam every quarter of an inch. Every Machine warranted three years. Send for circulars and terms to agents, or call at McDOWELL'S BLOCK, corner Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.
BLISS & McKEATHRON, General Agents.
N. B.—Positively none genuine unless coming through our office.
June 4 tuths3mo

WANTED—THE USE OF A PONY FOR his feed during the Summer months. Will be well cared for by responsible party. Address LOCK DRAWER, 889 Charleston Postoffice. 3 July 26

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A NO. 1 PLANING MILL WILL be sold very low if applied for soon. Apply at No. 101 BEAUFAIN STREET. 2* July 27

ENGINES AND GINS FOR SALE.—TWO STEAM ENGINES, with Shafting, McCARTHY COTTON GINS, &c., complete. Terms made easy. Apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM.
July 13 #4

FOR SALE, 5 FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES, KAVANAGH & DECKER'S make, at the Adger building Billiard Hall, corner of King and Market streets. 6 July 23

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

TO RENT.

TO RENT, A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, SITUATED on the north side of Warren street, next to the residence of L. C. Clifford, Esq., in a pleasant and with double Piazza in front, Cistern, and requisite outbuildings. Possession given on 15th August next. Terms moderate. Apply to BREWSTER & SPRATT.
July 24 tuths No. 98 Broad street.

TO RENT, A BRICK HOUSE ON MOUNT PLEASANT, with seven rooms, pantrys, dressing rooms, and large outbuildings; also, a fine cistern. Apply to WM. RIVERS, Mount Pleasant, or Marshall's wharf, Charleston. stuth July 6

TO RENT, RESIDENCE NO. 87 TRADD STREET, opposite Orange street, containing 6 Rooms. Residence No. 36 Rutledge Avenue, opposite Bee street, containing 9 Rooms and every convenience.
WILBUR & SON,
July 23 tuths3 Corner State and Chalmers streets.

TO RENT, TWO FRONT ROOMS, TOgether with kitchen accommodations. To desirable persons the rent will be moderate. For further particulars apply at this office. July 18

TO RENT—THE TWO AND A HALF STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, corner Society and Meeting streets, having cistern and stables on the premises, and good accommodations for servants. Rent low. Apply to S. HART, Sr., No. 332 King street. July 9

BOARDING.

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

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. I.," Postoffice. May 15

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF J. D. HABENICHT & BROS. WAS dissolved on the 15th May last, by the death of Mr. J. D. HABENICHT. H. L. HABENICHT,
July 24, 1867. C. HABENICHT.

THE SUBSCRIBER
WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE firm, at the old stand, No. 4 TRADD STREET.
H. L. HABENICHT.
☞ Debts due the late firm must be IMMEDIATELY settled up. tuths3 July 25

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of R. ARNOLD & CO., was dissolved by its own limitation, on the 1st of April last. The business will be continued by the subscriber at the Old Stand, No. 219 Meeting street, where Mr. A. E. GADSDEN can be found ready to attend to the customers of the establishment. R. ARNOLD.
July 1st, 1867. No. 219 Meeting street.
July 1 1mo

EDUCATIONAL.

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.
July 22

DENTISTRY.

THEO. F. CHUPEIN,
DENTIST,
OFFICE, - - - No. 275 KING STREET,
NEARLY OPPOSITE HASEL.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED at moderate prices.
☞ TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by means of
CHLOROFORM
NITROUS OXYD,
Or by DR. RICHARDSON'S apparatus for producing LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.
March 5 tuths 6mo

THE LADIES'
MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION,

HAVING ON HAND A LARGE SUPPLY OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, suitable for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, and being desirous of diminishing our Stock before the season advances too far, we would especially draw the attention of the public towards the reduction which will be made in our prices for the next two or three weeks from date.
Apply at the DEPOSITORY,
January 29 No. 17 Chalmers street.

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*, 6th 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. D. SIGWALD,
Chief of Police.

E. M. WHITING,
CORONER AND MAGISTRATE,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE FROM CHALMERS street to No. 77 CHURCH STREET, near St. Michael's Alley. August 23

MEETINGS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING OF THIS ASSOCIATION WILL BE held at the Rooms, (King street), *This (Saturday) Evening*, at 8½ o'clock. A large attendance is requested.
W. W. PEMBERTON,
July 27 1 Recording Secretary.

ATTENTION! ALERT! BASE BALL CLUB.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ALERT BASE BALL CLUB, will be held at the Victoria Hotel, *This (Saturday) Evening*, July 27th, at 8 o'clock.
A full attendance of the Members is desired, as business of importance will be presented to the meeting.
CHAS. N. WINNER,
July 27 1 Secretary.

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BRIGHT COLORS
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PLOW CASTINGS, in every variety; Cultivators; Horse Hoes; Harrows; Cast Iron Field and Garden Rollers; Fan Mills; Corn Mills; Corn Shellers; Corn and Cob Crushers; Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters; Plantation Carts and Wagons; Canal and Garden Barrows; Sugar Mills; Grindstones; Road Scrapers; Churns; Shovels; spades; Rakes; Forks; Hoes, &c., &c. Garden Seeds, of all Kinds, warranted sure and fresh.

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