The Daily News.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in New York drooping at 26c. for Middling Uplands.

Gold closed at 43¾44.

Cotton closed in Liverpool with a decline of ⅛d. Middling Uplands 9¾d.

There are 228,000 members of the temperance organizations in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is playing Julia, in the Hunchback, at the Continental Theatre, Boston.

In August about 128,000 barrels of flour came to Boston by the Western Railroad.

An average of 522 loads of dirt per day are being removed from the streets of Cincinnati.

Mr. Stanton has gone to St. Albans, Vt., to spend a few days with Ex-Governor Smith.

The Brazilian Parliament proposes to extinguish the national debt by means of lotteries.

Corn sells in Oskaloosks, Iowa, at eight cents a bushel.

A census of Dubuque gives 21,222 population and $6,101,040 valuation.

It is stated that John B. Gough has been obliged to decline four hundred invitations to lecture during the coming season.

General Tom Thumb has gone in his yacht, *Charles S. Stratton*, on a fishing excursion off Long Island.

It is asserted by the Long Branch *Press* that there have been nearly 40,000 visitors at that famous watering place this season.

Count Henry Esterhazy, of Hungary, has just married the Countess Rowe, daughter of the late Madame Sontag.

Immense herds of buffalo have lately been seen on the Upper Missouri. The Indians are not far off.

The Winona and St. Peters railroad is open to Waseca, one hundred and five miles west of the Mississippi river.

The dog show in Paris has been very successful. Over 600 dogs, representing every variety, have been on exhibition.

Prof. J. W. Mallet, Professor of Chemistry in the medical department of the University of New Orleans, has been elected to the chair of Chemical Technology in the University of Virginia.

The farmers in Western Massachusetts are busy harvesting their tobacco. They report only about a two-thirds crop on an average, though some fields are extra.

The fall book trade sale opened in New York on Thursday. There was a large attendance and the bidding was brisk. The catalogue of this sale embraces over one million volumes, and the sale will last nine days.

In consequence of the numerous suits brought by Northern creditors against insolvent merchants in Richmond, several of the latter have taken advantage of the bankrupt act. Forty applications were filed on Friday with the register.

A body of policemen from New York were detailed by the Superintendent, who is a Methodist, to keep the peace at a camp meeting. Many of them were converted, and forty of them held a prayer meeting on their own account.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Lowell visited some of the liquor and billiard saloons on Saturday evening, and were kindly received by all but one, and allowed to sing and distribute tracts.

It is stated that there was a furious snow storm on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, on Thursday of last week. Parties ascending were driven back. The thermometer fell to below the freezing point, and ice made on the telegraph poles an inch thick.

The French Minister of War officially states that the recent Salzburg Conference was nothing more than a meeting of condolence over the fate of Maximilian. There was some conversation on political affairs, but no alliances or combinations were planned.

Farms bordering on Lake Champlain are being greatly injured by the grasshoppers. Pasture lands in some cases look as if a fire had swept over them, destroying every green thing. They are not as large as in former years, but their numbers are countless.

The city of Montreal is undergoing a great change in the way of public improvements. Like Paris, immense numbers of buildings are being demolished, and the streets widened to make them beautiful avenues. Among streets undergoing this change is Notre Dame and Great St. James.

Late advices from the British West Indies report the weather favorable for the crops. The health of the Islands and Demerara was good, with the exception of Jamaica, where yellow fever had made its appearance on the north side of the island—a rare occurrence. There had been several fires in Demerara. One in the business street destroyed £50,000 worth of property.

The London *Telegraph* lately remarked that "the bedroom in which he—Napoleon I—slept, fresh from the triumphs of Marengo, contains the clock that marked the hours of his captivity at St. Helena, and the bed on which he died." F. Tussaud sends to correct the mistake. The bedstead in question was bought from Lucien Bonaparte, and is now in the Tussaud collection.

It is estimated that Amasa Sprague has expended $250,000 in fitting up Narragansett Park, in Providence, R. I. The gateway cost $7000, and the bridge of granite for the horse railroad to pass over cost $30,000. It comprises eighteen acres of land, and in its dining room, committee rooms, dressing rooms, pool room and stables, is one of the most extensive parks in the country.

A Roman Catholic Chapel has just been consecrated in Headfort, County Galway, Ireland, which is designated by its builders the "Irish-American Church of St. Mary." The money for its erection was supplied by Irishmen in the United States, and its bell bears the inscription, "Presented by a few Irish in America who love their misruled country."

The London *Times* has reason to believe that the report of the ritual commission, which the Archbishop of Canterbury has announced, will shortly be issued, and will be decidedly adverse to the practices which have been lately brought into vogue by a section of the Clergy of the Church of England. The majority of the commissioners condemn these innovations as illegal or inexpedient, and advise that they should be prohibited.

The Garibaldians, and Garibaldi himself, have given up all attempts against the Pope—at least until such time as there shall be some chances of success. The *cordon* of troops which the Italian Government have drawn around the Papal dominions is so strong that any attempt at evasion or invasion will surely fail. We see no chance of Garibaldi getting into Rome, except in the event of a European war involving France and Italy.

Needles were first made in London by a negro from Spain, in the reign of Queen Mary. He died without imparting the secret of his art. The art was recovered in 1565. Elias Growes first taught the English to make needles, but the art was again lost for nearly a century, when it was again recovered by Christopher Greening, who settled at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. Needles are now chiefly made at Redditch, in Worcestershire, Hathersage, in Derbyshire, and in and near Birmingham.

The dam of the West Hartford reservoir, six miles from the city, which supplies the city with water, was washed away recently, sweeping over cornfields and pasture lands, and bearing everything with it. For two miles the fields were flooded. The damage to private property is considerable, and the loss to the city will be about $100,000. The upper reservoir, two miles above the city, with a partly finished dam seven feet high, was also swept away. The city can be fed by pumps from the Connecticut river, in the old way, so there will be no interruption of the supply.

The New York *Times* says: "Rev. Dr. Bellows and Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, both clergymen of this city, have been visiting gambling 'hells'—the former in Baden Baden, the latter in Saratoga. Both of them have given accounts in the religious papers of the gorgeous and fearful scenes which they witnessed. 'Oh!' says Mr. Cuyler, 'it was an accursed place, and I was glad to escape soon and unobserved.' He uses very warm language in denouncing these palaces of ruin, and warns his readers against their terrible thraldom. Dr. Bellows discourses very philosophically on the subject, as indeed he does on most subjects. We trust that the visit of these two divines will make it unnecessary for any others to follow their example.

At noon on the 8th instant the Swedish frigate *Norrkoping* arrived in New York from Quebec and anchored in the North river, opposite pier No. 8. The *Norrkoping* is a sailing frigate of the old school, of about 1,300 tons burden, and carries a battery of eighteen thirty-pounders and four six-and-a-half inch guns, all smooth bore. She is now used as a sort of schoolship for training seamen for the Swedish navy, and included in her crew of three hundred men are one hundred persons who have never been at sea before. The Swedish law compels all landowners who possess land on the sea shore to send a certain number of substitutes into the royal navy, and the seamen now being trained on board this vessel belong to this class. After a stay here of about a fortnight the *Norrkoping* will leave on her return voyage to Guttenburg.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Cotton worm, or caterpillar, has caused great destruction on the Sea Islands this season. This enemy of the fine staple it seems was first noticed in 1800, since when it has either remained with us or returned to a greater or less extent every year. The following, from the New Orleans *Times*, on the subject, will be read with interest: "Some persons believe it injures more seriously at intervals of three years in the same districts; but whether generally known or not, it is a marked fact that the most tremendous ravages of the caterpillar occur at intervals of twenty-one years. Thus in 1804, 1825, 1846, and now in 1867. No modern discovery bids fair to rid us of this scourge, if we except the process of industrious and persistent extermination, first of the moths, by lights which attract them to a speedy death, and next by burning or otherwise destroying the destroyers after they have webbed up for generative purposes. In the agricultural report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1855, is an excellent article by Townsend Glover on the insects found on the cotton plant. It will repay the trouble of perusal for those who care to follow and examine into the nature of the evil. Early planting, with the advantages of a good season, will enable the planter to save the greater portion of his crop before the army worm can do it any material injury. Even in the comparative ruin to agricultural interests at the South that this year has brought, we need not look far to see a benefit that will spring directly from our agricultural distresses. We are behind the world in those mechanical enterprises and avocations that are the most fruitful sources of wealth and power. Our exclusive occupation was agriculture, and conducted as it was at the South by slave labor, a vast deal of energy and capital was employed in increasing already overgrown estates and purchasing more laborers to cultivate them. There was neither room nor time for any thought unconnected with one peculiar branch of industry. Now that it has proved an uncertain one, we have leisure to look around and see that there are safer and better investments—other branches of industry that great civil revolutions would scarcely affect, and which can bid defiance to climate, seasons, and even caterpillars. We have before us the choice of industries, and may grow more wealthy and powerful than a hundred years of good crops would make us—certainly more independent of the productive power of other nations and better able to keep up in the race which the agricultural yoke has kept us from joining, save at losing distances."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* under date of 5th says: "Some startling revelations are leaking out here touching the revolutionary schemes of the Radical leaders. It has been discovered that the plan for Radical government and negro supremacy in the Southern States was concocted and matured at the Convention of Southern "Loyalists" on the 13th of September last, in Philadelphia, where were present the Radical Governors of the several Northern States. It was then and there determined to organize a revolutionary army, which should hold the South under the control of the Radicals regardless of what might be the popular vote. It was also determined that E. M. Pease should by some means be placed at the head of the State organization in Texas, and in obedience to this plot of the revolutionists General Sheridan deposed Governor Throckmorton and installed Pease in the Executive chair, In further continuance of the same plot, General E. J. Davis was given a roving commission by General Sheridan, ostensibly for the purpose of superintending the registration, but really to organize the Texas quota of the Grand Army of the Republic, the members of which are sworn to hold the power of the South regardless of constitutional or legal barriers. That work is now in rapid progress, and funds are being supplied through the Loyal Leagues by the Radical Congressional Committee of this city, of which Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, is chairman. My information is to the effect that this military organization is now being rapidly pushed forward in all the Southern States, and it is reported that the supreme command of this revolutionary force has been bestowed on the late commander of the Fifth Military District. In view of this powerful organization, which stands ready to throttle the government, the late proclamation of the President may not be ill-timed. Of the truth of this statement there is now abundant proof, and steps will be taken by the government to meet the impending danger.

The London Herald intimates that there are to be further trials with the American navy gun on trial at Shoeburyness. We should hope so. If the trial should end with the late experiments, the power of the gun would be as unknown to the British artillerists as it was three years ago. The reports of the greater part of the English press on this gun have been premature. Nothing but initial and very incomplete experiments have been made with it. Here, in America, we have fired it with 100 pounds of mammoth powder, and over 1500 feet velocity, while in England they have never used over 60 pounds in the gun, obtaining less than 1200 feet against the target. If the trial should end now, it will be the coolest piece of jugglery on record. The Woolwich 9-inch rifle gun was to be compared with the American 15-inch smooth bore not, indeed, against the same plate, but by a contrast of results achieved. Into the former was put its maximum charge; into the latter but three-fifths of the charge often used in it, and only two-thirds of the service charge for battle prescribed for three years in our navy. On this showing, it appears, the English gunners pronounce the American gun a "failure." Instead of ringing the changes on that word, let them treat the big smooth bore to a respectable charge of powder, and then see what it will do.

The Herald's city of Mexico correspondence, dated July 29th, says that President Juarez had completed the formation of his new Cabinet. The whole country had been laid off into Military Districts, to which Regules, Diaz, Escobedo, Corona and Alvarez, have been assigned in command. On the 15th of July the President was accorded an informal reception, which was rather an indifferent affair, the people being conspicuously wanting in the usual Mexican enthusiasm for brilliant pageantries. A youth named Maximilian read a poem dedicated to Juarez, and a little girl named Carlota presented him with a golden crown. Diaz had had almost a rupture with Juarez on the subject of the expected execution of fourteen more prisoners of war, and it was through his efforts that they were respited. He is reported to have threatened Juarez with the forcible intervention of the army which he commands unless the sentences were suspended. Carlos Miramon has 2600 men in the mountains, and recently shot ninety liberals in revenge for his brother's death.

The Year of Dunces is the euphonious appellation given by Wendell Phillips to the year 1867, because of the stupidity which he imagines is universal, except within the limits of his own cranium. He admits that treason flourishes in Washington (of course), "but incompetency is the dominant characteristic." This is rather hard, for people generally have believed that of late Mr. Phillips' friends at the capital had things pretty much their own way. Referring to the present situation, he says: "Congress, tongue-tied and hand-cuffed till November, obliged to stand silent by and see Johnson trample on its laws. Loyalty hunted and trembling all over the South. A law so clumsily devised that it cannot be executed without bringing the great powers of government in collision. A General selected and left in Washington to represent and protect the nation, and found, when the emergency occurs, not to know enough to be fit to be left alone!" Mr. Phillips is always unhappy.

The London Review, in discussing the origin of political party names, remarks: "*Roundhead* became a nickname among us (English) just as *Longhead* was one among the Scythians centuries before, and as *Copperhead* became one among the American centuries afterward." The point of difference between these cases is, that while the epithets "Roundhead" and "Longhead" among the English and Scythians were derived from certain real or supposed characteristics of the adherents of the parties to whom they were applied, the term "Copperhead" had nothing to do with any craniological appearance of the political sect which it described. The epithet "Copperhead" was applied (it had its origin in Indiana) because of the similarity between the nature of the party and the nature of this particularly execrable snake.

Henry H. Haight, just elected Governor of California, is a native of Rochester, New York, and is about forty-five years of age. He is a son of Fletcher M. Haight, formerly a distinguished lawyer in Rochester and in St. Louis, and subsequently eminent at the bar of San Francisco. He was, during the last years of his life, District Judge of California, appointed by Mr. Lincoln. The younger Mr. Haight graduated at Yale College in 1844 or '45, studied law in Rochester, and has practiced most successfully at the bar both in St. Louis and San Francisco. He is said to be a man of very decided talents, most pleasing address and irreproachable character.

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.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 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.

RADICALISM AND AGRARIANISM.

Napoleon III., the profoundest statesman and most successful politician of our day and generation, says, in his Life of Cæsar, that "the success of superior men depends much more on their ability to profit by circumstances than on that presumption sufficiently blind to make them believe themselves capable of causing events to be born which are in the hands of God alone." We are all the creatures of circumstances, and the only difference between the great man and the small, is that the great man seizes the circumstance as it arises, while the man of inferior capacity lets the opportunity slide away and allows himself to be left behind. The fool alone thinks that he can create events or that he can prevent certain effects from following certain causes. The world moves by fixed laws. There is logic in events. It is easy to arouse passions, but it is impossible to prevent the consequences of those passions. Aaron Burr on one occasion expressed this idea strongly and forcibly. At the time of nullification in this State he said to a gentleman from this city, "there are men enough in South Carolina who can raise a storm, but there is not one in the State who can quell that storm when raised."

The contest between the North and the South has terminated in giving a marked development to the theory of blind majorities. Under that theory minorities are entitled to no protection. They are defeated. They must be crushed. Carried out fully it means nothing more nor less than *Væ Victis*, woe to the conquered. You are defeated, let the car pass over you. We are the majority. It is our will and pleasure. You should not complain. You made the fight and you are conquered. This may be right. This may be proper. This may be just. It certainly is not wise. To-day the victor tramples under foot his victim. To-morrow, the victim having gained strength and learned the lesson from his conqueror, in turn plays tyrant and tramples on his former oppressor.

There are other and more dangerous results growing out of the theory that the blind will of the majority is the law of the land. The first and necessary result is the total loss of liberty. This loss, it is true, takes the shape in the first place of despotism of the masses, but wherever that despotism exists the distance is not great from anarchy on the one hand, or one man power on the other. Our fathers foresaw this. They were not only wise men, but they were animated by pure and noble instincts. Well versed in the policy of the past they were determined to frame a government which would avoid the shoals and quicksands on which other governments had been destroyed. They knew that a race of born kings may become effete, and they determined that their chief executive officer should be elected. They knew that long possession of power made men forget their responsibility to their fellow men, and they elected their president for a short term. They had seen oligarchies oppress the people, and they avoided anything approaching to aristocracy. They had seen turbulent democracies banish and ostracise their noblest and best men, and they guarded jealously the rights and privileges of the humblest citizen. They had seen the bad effects of the union of Church and State, and they provided against the possible union of religion and politics. They knew that small States would certainly be oppressed by their stronger and more powerful neighbors, and they established a perfect equality in one branch of the legislature of the nation. Theirs was a government of perfect checks and balances in which the smallest minority was protected by a written constitution, from the most powerful and passionate majority. Under that government three millions of people rapidly increased ten-fold; commerce, arts and the sciences flourished. Every man with health and industry found bread, and with ordinary prudence could lay up a surplus. Their government was loved at home and respected abroad.

Human vanity, however, and human passion can and often does destroy the noblest work. The war came and with the passions of the war the Radical party acquired power. Setting itself up for a teacher, arrogating to itself superior wisdom, rejecting the lessons of the past and the light of experience, it declared that change was progress; the Constitution of the United States an instrument which should only endure so long as the majority would permit, and that the will of a majority of the American people is the supreme law of the land. This is the policy now actuating the dominant party,—in nothing exaggerated. This is the platform laid down by the most prominent and certainly the most honest among their leaders. Let us see to what results this policy will lead unless the sober sense of the American people should in time drive back the current.

There is a debt of near $8,000,000,000 to be paid. The population of the United States is 36,000,000. Of that 36,000,000 about a half million are owners of the debt. Suppose that each owner has a family of four persons in addition to himself, and we would have two million and a half of people enjoying the labor and the toil, and benefitting by the sweat of thirty-four million five hundred thousand. Majorities should rule, say the radicals. Their will is the law. Will it be the will of fourteen men, taught to believe that no social compact is binding any longer than the majority desires that it should bind, to labor for life for the support of one? If the radical theory is correct there can be no faith in politics; their own party must, as a necessary consequence of their principles, advocate repudiation.

One proof of this is to be found in Mr. Thad. Stevens' "mild confiscation scheme"—extra constitutional as he admits it to be. Mild confiscation! God save the mark! One might as well speak of mild highway robbery, mild arson, mild murder. It is true that this scheme is to-day intended to operate on the South, but if it succeeds it must eventually be carried into the North. If it is the will of the majority to take away land from the landowner in the South, and give it to the landless, will not the question be asked who are in the majority in the North, the landowners or the landless? Is not the will of the majority law? Does not common sense say that it is not the will of the majority to be poor while the minority are wealthy, that it is not the will of the majority to be tenants while the minority are landlords?

We do not say that we approve of these theories. On the contrary, we believe that common duty, common right and common justice pronounce them false; but we do say that they are the logical results of radical teaching. The American people are thoroughly practical. They are educated both to think and to act from the cradle to the grave. Educated to believe a theory, they will follow it out to its logical result. The truth of this has been recently illustrated. At the Chicago Labor Convention among other propositions was one to start a laboring men's political party. If this means anything at all it means the array of labor against capital; the poor the majority, against the rich the minority. If the teachings of the radical party are true, those men were right. Agrarianism is just. Property is in the masses.

Will the American people ever come to this? Will they not reflect long before they adopt theories which must lead to these results. Labor and capital have clashed before to-day, and the contest has been bitter and bloody. Will not our people, when awakened to calm reason and sober sense reject a party whose teachings must inevitably produce such effects? Will they call anarchy improvement, despotism an advance, agrarianism progress? Will they follow those who wilfully reject the teachings of the past? Will they follow those who openly reject the plighted faith of a written constitution handed down to us by Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Jefferson and Adams, or will they not rather adopt a conservative course and follow those grand old patriots and teachers? We believe that they will choose the latter course. The masses, when not excited by the passion or the prejudice of the hour, think correctly and act honestly. They know, to borrow the words of him whom we quoted at the beginning of this article, "that when Providence raised up such men" as the fathers of this republic "it is that they may trace out to nations the path that they should follow; that they should stamp with the seal of their genius a new era; that they should accomplish in a few years the work of centuries. Happy the nation that understands and follows them. Woe to those who do not know or combat them."

NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS

HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,
March 13, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING ACT OF the Legislature, passed the 20th day of December, 1866, all persons concerned are hereby notified to call at this Office and take out the required license immediately.

W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE PORT AND HARBOR OF CHARLESTON.

I. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or attempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the master or person having charge of such vessel, or from her owner or agents.

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, to permit or authorize any sailors, hotel or boarding house keeper, not licensed as hereinafter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or being in the harbor or port of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, or anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

III. It shall not be lawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, without having a license from the City Council thereof.

V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license, to invite, ask or solicit in the city or harbor of Charleston, the boarding or lodging of any of the crew employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant arriving in the said city of Charleston.

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfactory evidence to them of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitableness of his accommodations, shall issue to him a license, which shall be good for one year, unless sooner revoked by said City Council, to keep a sailor's or immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

VII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any sailors' or immigrants' hotel or boarding house, licensed as hereinbefore provided, or of the keeper or proprietor of any such house, or of any force, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the license hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the City Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

IX. The said City Council shall furnish to each sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, licensed by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be printed or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding house keeper, and the number and street of his hotel or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any license granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding-house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding-house keeper, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or when inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any seaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge referred to in the foregoing section.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to have, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or of any of the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston.

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11, in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. The word "vessel," as used in this Act, shall include vessels propelled by steam.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
CHAS. H. SIMONTON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved December 20, 1866:
James L. Orr, Governor.

March 14

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF POLICE,
Main Guard House,
Charleston, S. C., August 22, 1867.

THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS OF ORDINANCES are published for the information of all whom it may concern.

C. B. SIGWALD,
Captain of Police.

* * * * * * * * *

Sec. VI. All smoking of any pipe or segar in White Point Garden, and East or South Battery, be and the same is hereby prohibited; and any person who shall violate this clause of this Ordinance shall, for each and every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars, to be recovered in the City Court, one-half the amount to be given to the informer.

* * * * * * * * *

Sec. VIII. All indecent and disorderly conduct, cursing and swearing, clamorous noises, drunkenness, quarrelling, fighting, or profanity, committed in White Point Garden, or on either of the Batteries aforesaid, shall be punished in the same manner as the same offences are now directed by law to be punished when committed in any other portions of the city.

* * * * * * * * *

Sec. X. No person or persons shall ride, lead or drive any horse or horses, mule or mules, within the enclosure of the Garden, under a penalty of five dollars for every such offence, to be recovered in the City Court, one-half the amount of the fine to be given to the informer.

* * * * * * * * *

Sec. XI. It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to secure or moor with their fasts any vessel, boat or raft to any part of the wharf, or the railings thereof, at White Point, constructed by the City Council, leading from that part of East Bay called the Battery to South Bay street, or to land from any boat, vessel or raft any boards, lumber, or other material, on any part of the said wharf; and if any person or persons shall violate or transgress any of the provisions contained in this clause, such person or persons shall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be recovered in the City Court, one-half of which penalty shall go to the informer.

Whereas, many loaded drays and carts pass unnecessarily through King street, in the city of Charleston, to the great obstruction of that thoroughfare, and to the serious inconvenience and danger of those who have business therein:

Be it ordained, That from and after the passing of this Ordinance it shall not be lawful for any licensed cart, dray, wagon, or other carriage, laden with cotton, lumber, or other merchandise or commodity, to be driven through the said King street south of Calhoun street, or any part thereof, save and except for the purpose of receiving or depositing a load in such part of said street; and any driver or conductor of any such cart dray, wagon, or other carriage, offending herein, shall forfeit and pay a sum of not less than ten dollars, nor more than twenty dollars. 30 August 23

AN ORDINANCE

TO REGULATE THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, ITS PRODUCTS, AND OTHER INFLAMMABLE OILS.

Sec. 1. *Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, in City Council assembled*, That from and after the 15th day of June next, it shall not be lawful to keep Petroleum, Kerosene, Rock Oil, Benzine, Benzole, or any other inflammable oil or oils on storage or for sale in any cellar, store or building south of Line street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallons on any one lot or premises, and any such quantity so kept or stored shall be contained in vessels of tin or other metal.

Sec. 2. That Petroleum, its products, or any other inflammable oil or oils, when brought into the city by land or water, may be kept on any lot or in any building in which cotton is not stored, for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, upon the expiration of which time it shall be removed and kept in the manner as required by the foregoing section.

Sec. 3. Any person or persons violating any part of this Ordinance shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, for each offence, recoverable in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Ratified in City Council this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L.S.] P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
W. H. Smith, Clerk of Council. June 6

WANTS.

WANTED AT MILLS HOUSE, THREE (3) WHITE WOMEN, for general housework.
september 11 3

SITUATION WANTED.—WANTED, BY A married man, of steady habits, a situation in any respectable business. Will make himself useful in almost any capacity. Address "G. P.," at this office.
August 13

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE LIFE AND CAMPAIGNS OF
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
BY JAMES D. McCABE, Jr., of Virginia.
Author of "Life of Gen. 'Stonewall' Jackson," "Life of Gen. Albert Sydney Johnson," "The Aid-de-Camp," &c.
Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. 1mo* September 7

TO RENT.

TO RENT, RESIDENCE No. 76 CANNON Street, containing eight rooms, cistern, &c.
R. M. MARSALL & BRO.,
Real Estate Agents, No. 33 Broad street.
September 11 3

TO RENT, A NEAT COTTAGE OF FOUR ROOMS, with cistern, flower garden in front; with gas, No. 218 Coming street, above Bogard.
Apply to SMITH & McGILLIVRAY,
September 11 1 No. 27 Broad street.

TO RENT, THE COMMODIOUS AND pleasantly situated two and a half story BRICK DWELLING No. 52 Hasel street, north side, near East Bay. Possession given on 1st September. Apply at THIS OFFICE. August 21

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, TWO FINE WORK MULES, at PAVILION HOTEL STABLES.
September 11 3

AT PRIVATE SALE.—SLOOP MARIAN, THIRTY-NINE Tons Register, will carry thirty-five cords wood, or thirty-five thousand feet of lumber, with new sails, rigging, anchors, chain, blocks, &c., complete.
Apply to McKAY & CAMPBELL, at No. 136 Meeting street, or No. 41 East Bay.
Said Sloop is lying at South Adgers Wharf.
September 7

FOR SALE OR RENT, AT FLORENCE, S. C., TWO LARGE NEW STORES, with comfortable dwellings above. For particulars, apply to F. M. ROGERS. 12 September 3

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. L," Postoffice. May 15

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, in the PLAINING MILL and LUMBER business, under the firm of EBAUGH & MALLONEE, has been This Day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN C. MALLONEE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said copartnership.
D. C. EBAUGH.
JOHN C. MALLONEE,
Charleston, September 6, 1867.
September 9 1mo

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED ALL Mr. EBAUGH'S interest in the above Copartnership, will continue on his own account the business, heretofore conducted by the late firm, of EBAUGH & MALLONEE, at the same place, HORLBECKS WHARF, near the Northeastern Railroad.
JOHN C. MALLONEE,
Charleston, September 6, 1867.
September 9 1mo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF GOURDIN, MATTHIESSEN & CO., IN Charleston and Savannah, having expired by limitation upon the death of the late F. C. MATTHIESSEN, the undersigned will continue the business in Charleston under the former name of GOURDIN, MATTHIESSEN & CO., and in Savannah of H. & R. N. GOURDIN & CO.
H. GOURDIN,
R. N. GOURDIN,
L. G. YOUNG.
Charleston, September 1st, 1867. September 2

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED THEIR Wholesale Crockery and Glassware Establishment from No. 11 Hayne street to No. 137 Meeting street, nearly opposite Hayne street, where they offer for sale at and below New York prices, an extensive assortment of Goods, of direct importation per "Fille d'Air" and "Robert C. Winthrop."
Also, to arrive, from Liverpool, 50 crates assorted Crockery per "Queen" and "Yumurri."
At wholesale and retail, at No. 137 Meeting street and No. 255 King street.
WILLIAM G. WHILDEN & CO.
September 9

DENTISTRY.

B. A. RODRIGUES M.D.
SURGEON
DENTIST.
ROOMS AT HIS RESIDENCE, NORTHWEST CORNER of Meeting and Society Streets.
June 19 ws6mo

HOTELS.

S. SWANDALE,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
Mansion House,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
June 3

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.
PROPRIETORS:
WM. A. HURD.....Of New Orleans.
W. F. CORKERY.....Of Spottswood Hotel, Richmond.
Telegraph and Railroad Offices in Rotunda of Hotel.
June 17 6mo

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 21, 23, 25 AND 27 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Bowling Green—on the European Plan.—THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.
The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season at moderate rates.
The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests. GEO. K. CHASE & CO.,
May 28 6mo Proprietors.

RAILROADS.

DOUBLE DAILY
ALL RAIL PASSENGER ROUTE
BETWEEN
ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS

VIA
Chatanooga and Grand Junction,
THROUGH IN FORTY-NINE HOURS.

TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTA DAILY AT 8:45 A.M. AND 7:00 P.M., making close connections at all points Arriving at New Orleans at 8 P.M. and 11:40 A.M.
☞Passengers by trains of the Georgia Railroad make close connections with this route at Atlanta.
NO STEAMBOATS OR OMNIBUSES ON THIS ROUTE, ELEGANT SLEEPING COACHES ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
THROUGH TICKETS GOOD UNTIL USED
Can be obtained at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, Ga. Georgia Railroad, Augusta, Ga.; South Carolina Railroad, Charleston, S. C.; South Carolina Railroad, Columbia, S. C. JOHN B. PECK, Master Transportation,
July 13 3mo Western and Atlantic Railroad.

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED
AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS
MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,
Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

SHE REVALS SECRETS NO MORTAL EVER KNEW. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages, and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the names, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers, unvails the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the maleific stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them.