The Daily News.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in Liverpool yesterday firm at 9¼d.—having declined ⅛d.—for Middling Uplands.

Cotton closed in New York easier at 25⅝25½c. for Middling Uplands.

Gold closed at 45⅞.

General WIGFALL is living at No. 52 Gloucester Place, Portland square, London. He is practicing law, and will not return to America.

It is announced that a New Haven minister, of twenty-five years' standing, has been obliged to leave his pulpit and go to work as a carpenter to get means to support his family.

Ex-Governor THOMAS BROWN, of Florida, died in Tallahassee a few days since, in the eighty-second year of his age. He had lived in the State over forty years, and filled many positions of honor and trust.

The Colombia Congress, it is stated, extended the Panama Railroad Company franchise for ninety-nine years, for the consideration of one million dollars cash, gold, and annual payments of a quarter of a million dollars from date.

About 10,000 barrels of mackerel have been landed at Gloucester, Mass., from the Gulf of St. Lawrence during the season, and some of the fishing vessels still remain there, sending home what they catch by steamers.

The Illinois State *Register* says: "The drought still continues, and corn, for the most part, is damaged beyond help. Even should copious rains now visit us, Illinois will not yield over half an average crop this year, and it is doubtful if matters are not even worse."

One of the principal hop-raising regions of the United States is Sauk County, Wisconsin, where over three-quarters of a million of dollars were paid out for hops last year. Twice that sum will be realized from the crop of this year, which is better and larger than that of the last.

SANTA ANNA at last accounts was still confined in San Juan d'Ulloa. M. OTTENBOURG, DIAZ, five other generals, and many prominent civilians, appealed in vain to JUAREZ to spare O'TORAN'S life. Admiral TEGETHOFF arrived at Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., and was to leave for the capital the next day.

The servant girls of Troy held a monster mass meeting Saturday night to protest against any further demand for money for the Fenians. They passed resolutions severely denouncing the manner in which previous contributions had been expended, and question the propriety of attempting to liberate Ireland by subjugating Canada.

A religious clambake near Boston entertained some five thousand people. The bake consisted of one hundred and sixty bushels of clams, six hundred pounds of fish, fourteen barrels sweet potatoes, five barrels Irish potatoes, two thousand ears corn, five barrels crackers, one hundred and twenty pounds pork, etc.

An English lady advertised recently in the London *Standard* for a housemaid. The next day she sent a letter to the editor of the paper, stating that she had received 180 replies to the advertisement, many of them containing documents that required to be returned to their owners. The lady implored her correspondents to desist from further reply.

According to the Springfield *Republican*, Hon. Mr. COLFAX is the ladies' man. It says: "No other of our public men is so largely the repository of the feminine affections, and were woman suffrage established next year, the gallant speaker would surely win the prize from even Gen. GRANT or Judge CHASE."

The Postmaster-General hopes soon to have postal treaty with Spain that will enable him to open an American postal department in Cuba. At present sixty thousand dollars worth of postal matter goes from this country to Cuba without there being an American agent to take charge of it after its arrival.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of the 7th instant, says that a New York firm have just received the first hogshead of tobacco of the new crop. It was grown in Hart county, Kentucky, and shipped to them by ANDREW GRAHAM, of Louisville. The *Journal* says this is earlier than for many years before.

The academic exercises at the Virginia Military Institute have been resumed. General Smith, Superintendent, addressed the corps on the morning of the 8th. Three companies have been organized. The number of cadets increases daily, and it is supposed the fourth company will be formed next week. The prospects of this institution are quite flattering.

Upwards of 20,000 Cretan families, mostly women and children and old men, have been sent to Greece. Athens, Syria, and all other Grecian cities, have become so many huge relief committees. The Grecian ladies particularly are indefatigable in charitable zeal, but cannot afford all the relief needed, without the assistance of Christian nations.

A Knoxville dentist got a whipping in the street the other day for an alleged insult to a lady patient. The assailant was the lady's betrothed. He was arrested and fined for the assault, and the law was satisfied by spontaneous greenbacks from spectators in the court room. The dentist explained that it was sometimes necessary to put his arms around the necks of his patients when working on the teeth, but did not assert that it was necessary to squeeze their hands or talk love to them. His name is P. H. CARDWELL.

The Nashville *Press* makes the following statement as to the shipment of corn northward: "A most noticeable feature in commercial matters here is the present large shipment of corn to the North. The sending of corn to Louisville and Cincinnati is something almost beyond the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The cause is simply that a better price, by some twenty cents, is paid in Cincinnati than in Nashville. Several car-loads of corn are now shipped North daily over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

The New York *Herald's* correspondent has had a long conversation with WENDELL PHILLIPS, and details the result in a letter which was published on Wednesday morning. Mr. PHILLIPS firmly believes that impeachment will follow immediately on the reassembling of Congress, and that President JOHNSON would not so persistently court such a course if he were not prepared and determined to resist it. He believes that MCCLELLAN'S reported recall has something to do with it. The late amnesty he considers treasonable, and an effort to build up another rebellion. He favors neither CHASE nor SHERIDAN for President, but THAD. STEVENS in his choice.

There is a new sensation in New Bedford, Mass., in the way of a haunted house. The demonstrations of the uneasy spirit are confined to promenading over the house from garret to cellar; but it is very industrious, keeping up its perambulating in broad daylight as well as at the usual witching hours. Though perfectly invisible, it is unable to pass through key-holes, and the doors are seen to swing and heard to slam as it goes from room to room. Its attentions are principally directed to a tenement, inhabited by a lady, with her children and husband, whose former husband lost his life in the army, and she recognises the tramp as the peculiar step of the departed, and imagines that he is displeased with her present marriage. The footfalls have sometimes come close to her in the day time. The mysterious spirit has never done any injury to person or property, and, on the whole, is a very well-behaved ghost.

The presence of Russian agents in the Slavonic provinces has lately given the Austrian Government considerable anxiety. They are numerous, not only in Eastern Galicia, where the Ruthenians, or, as they prefer to call themselves, "Galician Russians," form the mass of the population, but also in Croatia, Slavonia, and even along the military frontier. In Galicia they distribute Russian newspapers and money, and amuse the peasantry with attacks on the nobility, and with stories of the might of Russia and the "great white Czar." In Croatia and Slavonia they excite the national enthusiasm against Hungary, and do their best to foster the mutual hatred which has never died out since 1848. There have already been several outbreaks among the peasantry. Baron BEUST has had two serious conversations with the Russian ambassador on the subject; but as the Russian cabinet disclaimed all connection with its seditious emissaries, little is likely to come of his representations.

The *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall, arrived in New York on the 10th, and brings further news from South and Central America. The Commissioners of the Panama Railroad Company succeeded in obtaining an extension of the contract of the company. The grant is extended ninety-nine years from 1875. The news from Chili is unimportant. Gen. G. J. COOK, Secretary of the United States Legation to Santiago, died in that city on the 6th ult. On the evening of August 2, news of a revolution in the Altos was received in Guatemala, and troops were at once dispatched to the point indicated. On August 16, the principal Mosquoristas in Bogota held a meeting, and determined to reorganize the Acosta Government. The insurrection in Boyaca has been suppressed, and the guerrillas of Facatatua routed. General RUDECINDO LOPEZ had submitted to the Government, and, with his veteran troops, had placed himself at the disposal of the Government. Gen. MOSQUERA was still in prison.

CURRENT TOPICS.

IT IS NOW certain that the Liberal party will have a majority in the North German Parliament. The returns of the recent elections from all parts of Prussia, and also from the other States of the Confederation, establish this fact. While the Liberals were united in their support of candidates, the opposition were broken into fragments, and thus their strength was dissipated and their influence at the polls rendered of no practical effect. The Liberal party have the advantage of being led by able politicians—men who can control public sentiment, and mould it into such a shape as will best serve party ends and purposes. BISMARCK is a wily leader. He understands the German character thoroughly, and that knowledge makes him dangerous and formidable as an antagonist when the matter in controversy or dispute is to be settled by an appeal to the public. This fact was exhibited during the progress of the late elections in the North German Confederation, and the result of those elections is significant as pointing out the position occupied by the Chancellor of Prussia among the masses of the German people north of the Maine. Following the election is the action of the Prussian Senate, which indicates a willingness on the part of that body to accept the assurances which have been given that the Salzburg conference is a guarantee for the peace of Europe. This declaration on the part of the representatives of Prussia shows that neither King WILLIAM nor BISMARCK is ready to unchain the dogs of war in Europe. They settled the Luxemburg question rather than appeal to the sword, and when other matters of like import press into the foreground of European politics, the voice of the Prussian Senate is mild, pacific and conciliatory. BISMARCK sees the difficulties by which Prussia is surrounded. France holds Austria and Italy, and can obtain the aid of Russia by agreeing to a certain settlement of the Eastern question. This leaves Prussia alone to face the consequences of a rupture which would assuredly bring on a general war in Europe. Before the Salzburg conference, Prussia proclaimed her disbelief in the peace professions of the French Emperor. Since that meeting the Prussian Senate is willing to accept the assurances which have been given that the Salzburg conference is a guarantee for the peace of Europe. NAPOLEON is master of the situation, and it will be hard to alter the condition of affairs.

THE LONDON TIMES, referring to the opening of a railway through the Tyrol, by which South Germany and Italy are connected, says: "From the moment that the battle of Sadowa terminated Italy's subjection to Austria it was easy to foresee that the two nations would have as many solid grounds to become the best of friends as they had to be for so many years the most relentless foes. By one of the clauses in the Commercial Treaty it is provided that both countries shall co-operate in the restoration and maintenance of international communications on the frontier. The results of this agreement are already perceptible on several of the Alpine Passes, and especially on the Stelvio—that magnicent military road which constituted one of the wonders of the Alps, but which Austria, ever since her loss of Lombardy in 1859, had suffered to go to ruin. Italians and Austrians are now hard at work, each on their own side, vieing with each other in their endeavors to efface the traces of ten years' neglect, and restoring gradients and galleries, bridges and embankments, to their former condition. It is pleasant to hear of competition in such peaceful pursuits among people who, only a twelve month ago, were confronting each other amid those very same mountain scenes, bent on mutual destruction. The Italians complain of the adverse fortune which prevented their recovering that last slip of Italian soil, the Trentine Territory. But they can now hardly deny that by completing the works of the Brenner line, mainly for their benefit, Austria has conferred on them a far greater boon than if she had yielded to their eager desires, and abandoned to them all they claimed."

THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT sums up the latest reports of the cotton crop. In Louisiana the army worm has committed terrible devastation, and it is impossible to make an estimate of the yield of cotton in that State. The *Crescent* says: "When the planters have picked what the worms have spared or have not been able to destroy, we can count the bales. There is no such thing as a trustworthy calculation on the subject." In the Shreverport district, however, the worm has been less active, and about half a crop will come into the market. The crop in West Baton Rouge is a failure, and the worms are destroying the cotton with a rapidity almost unknown before. Whole fields are swept away in a few hours. The worm has appeared in every part of Mississippi, but in the northern counties its ravages are comparatively slight, and the cotton crop will be better than for years past. In Choctaw county and its neighborhood a severe drought has aided the worms in injuring the crop. In Rankin county the worms have done no harm. The average yield in Mississippi is better than was expected. The news from Southern Alabama is still more encouraging. In Butler, Conecuh and Marengo counties the crop is excellent. From Butler county there are no unfavorable reports, but in Lowndes county the worm is very active, and the crop is half ruined. In Texas there are fears of total destruction, except in the Red River region, where the farmers are diligently fighting the enemy, with a prospect of destroying him. In Arkansas the hot and dry weather has killed the worms, and the planters are in a happy frame of mind. In Eastern Florida picking has begun, and the yield is equal to the average.

THE NEW YORK CITIZEN has the following respecting State Bonds: "The Republican papers are abusing some Democrats of Ohio for proposing to pay off the funded debt of the country in legal tenders. This is called 'repudiation,' the 'sacrifice of national credit,' and other hard names; but is not half so bad, if bad at all, as the measures that the Radicals have already endorsed and forced upon the country. Who made legal tenders good payment for debts incurred in gold and silver, thus legalizing the repudiation of private contracts? Who compelled the creditor to accept a depreciated currency for his demands, giving him oftentimes only fifty cents on the dollar? If we are to suffer the name of repudiators, the stigma has already attached. The public debt was incurred in greenbacks; why should it not be paid in greenbacks? It was distributed when gold was two hundred and eighty; objection can hardly be made to its payment now that gold is one hundred and forty. If the Radicals can point to any law guaranteeing the payment of the public debt in gold, they need not hunt so far as they do at present for their arguments. If there is no such law there is no obligation, express or implied, to repay other money than that loaned. But in any event, a simple way of avoiding all question is to buy up the bonds in open market.

WE LEARN FROM a Northern exchange that an accurate observer of agricultural matters reports with regard to the harvest of 1867, the following as the probable comparative crops of the several States: Illinois is much the largest producer of Indian corn, more than one-sixth of the whole crop of the country being grown there, and also the largest producer of oats (more than twenty per cent. of the whole), and of hay more than twenty per cent. Pennsylvania takes the lead in the production of rye—nearly one-third of the product of the whole country—and in buckwheat over 42 per cent. New Jersey produces more rye than any other State, according to population. New York takes the lead in the production of barley—about forty per cent. of the whole country. Virginia takes the lead in tobacco—about thirty per cent. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey together produce two-thirds of all the rye. New York stands the tenth State in the production of Indian corn, being exceeded by Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. In wheat New York is exceeded by Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and Iowa. Illinois alone has in corn about 5,000,000 acres; in wheat, 2,196,000 acres; in rye, 345,000 acres; in oats, 883,000 acres; in barley, 41,000 acres.

THE CORRESPONDENCE of the *Boston Post* says: The streets are again full of rumors of Cabinet changes, and one of them is to the effect that REVERDY JOHNSON has positively accepted the post of Secretary of State. Another is that General STEEDMAN has declined the War Department, fearful of a rejection by the Senate. He is said to be unwilling to give up a paying office for an uncertain thing in the Cabinet. I feel authorized to say there is no truth in these rumors, but you need not be surprised should CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS be called home to relieve Mr. SEWARD, who in turn will receive a foreign mission. It is also stated that the Hon. Mr. GROESBECK of Cincinnati will probably relieve Secretary MCCULLOCH in a few days. These are the only changes which may be anticipated for the present. The report may be true that General MCCLELLAN has been telegraphed for by his friends, as stated in some of the papers, but President JOHNSON is ignorant of the fact. I learn he has not thought of the General in connection with any position in his Cabinet. General GRANT is now administering the War Department to the entire satisfaction of the Executive.

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, SEPTEMBER 13, 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.

COMMON CAUSE.

It is certainly the part of wisdom to profit by the lesson of the past, and carefully to heed its teachings. It is the part of folly to walk blindly forward, heedless of obstacles, thoughtless as to results. The sailor who would imagine that he could dispense with compass chart and nautical instruments, would waste his life in seeking employment. The traveller who would reject a guide and avoid the beaten road, could certainly scarce hope to reach his destination. The mechanic who would reject the tools of his trade and refuse to profit by the experience of others would starve. The ruler of a nation who closes his eyes to political philosophy, and shuts out from his mind, the accumulated wisdom of age must fail, as he certainly deserves to fail. He does not know what obstacles are to be overcome. He cannot tell when to yield. He is uncertain, unless prevented by vanity from feeling uncertain, when to continue in his course. He certainly does not know to what result his course will lead. PHARAOH would not profit by the lessons which the plagues should have taught, and he and his hosts were destroyed. The STUART could learn nothing from prosperity or adversity, and the crown of England was taken from his head, and the sceptre from his hand. The Bourbons failed to profit by the lessons they had received, and the French throne passed from them to the descendant of a Corsican. The Radical party of the United States like PHARAOH, like the STUART, like the Bourbon, refuse to learn from the past. Relying on its own theories, it vainly imagines that it has more wisdom, more virtue, more greatness in its ranks than has ever before been produced in the world. The United States had a constitution framed by the wisest, and certainly the best men, that this country has produced. That Constitution was a solemn compact between States at that time sovereign; a Constitution meant to last for ages, and intended to produce happiness, and prosperity to the entire country. To maintain that Constitution or rather their interpretation of that instrument the representatives of the North declared again and again that the war was waged. That Constitution stood in the way of radical ideas of progress, and though the war was successful, and by its success, under their own authoritative declarations had decided that the Union was one and indivisible, and that the States that had attempted to dissolve their connection with the government, had never for a moment been other than portions of the United States; the Constitution, being an obstruction and stumbling block to them, was overridden. Ten States have been placed under military rule; their laws subject to the will of the commander of the Military District. Ten States are taxed without representation. Ten States may be deprived at any moment of the right of trial by jury. In ten States the *habeas corpus* act is really suspended. In ten States, elections are to be held in opposition to their own State laws, and in the manner directed by a majority of those who style themselves the Congress of the nation. In ten States free government has ceased to exist in defiance of the Constitution.

Could these things happen, if the party in power paid any attention to the lessons of the past? Could true statesmanship permit any portion of a common country to be oppressed by any other portion? Does not the past, warn against such folly. Does not the natural law teach that evil recoils on itself? Does not the moral law teach that sin shall be punished? Does not political science teach that injustice to one part of a people will certainly react on those by whom it is inflicted. When the power of the nobility was checked in France by the King, and the privileges to which they were entitled curtailed, did it not develop the popular power, which a few generations later deprived the descendant of that King of his head? When popular power was abused, did it not in turn fall before a despotism. Can the American people not yet see the way in which they are going, the end to which they must arrive?

Liberty to be preserved must be zealously guarded. The liberty of the humblest man should be as dear to a community as the liberty of their best and most influential citizens. In attacking the liberty of the humblest citizen, a blow is aimed at the liberty of the entire State. The same power that deprives one man of his liberty to-day will to-morrow strike at the liberty of all. Power is seductive, and it is seldom willing to go backwards, or to abandon anything that it may possess. The world has produced but one CINCINNATUS and but one WASHINGTON. A few wearied spirits have abandoned power from disgust or satiety, but very few have abandoned it from principle.

If, to preserve the freedom of a community, it is necessary to guard the freedom of the humblest citizen, then it follows that, to preserve the freedom of a Confederation of States, it is necessary to guard zealously the freedom of the smallest State. If that freedom is not guarded, what must be the result seems to be as certain as that the world moves by fixed laws.

Leaving out of view the consideration of mere party knavery, party ambition, and party schemes for the retention of power, the dominant idea of the party in power is, that the unguided will of the majority of the party capable of seizing power is the law of the land. This unguided will, unfettered by compacts, unembarrassed by moral obligations, can dictate laws which, whether just or unjust, must be obeyed by all. Under their theory, there is practically but one branch of government, of which the President of the United States is merely a satrap, and the Supreme Court a venal tool. There was a Rump Parliament in England once that found a master out of their own school. A Radical ruler might, if the people permit, teach Congress the same lesson. We do not say that such a thing will be. We hope not! We believe not!. We think the American people too wise and too great to allow themselves to be long deceived. They will see their danger, and, in seeing, will know how to avoid.

Suppose, however, that the Radical party should continue in power, and should not fall under the heel of one of their own number, what would be the condition in which the minority in the North would be placed? The South would furnish the precedent. Their liberty would be taken away! A Northern State does not support the party. It must be reconstructed to be, in accordance with Congress and Radical ideas. What, then, is to become of their own party when torn by dissensions, as all parties must be sooner or later, in their existence? The South, and the recalcitrant state of the North, will afford the examples. The days of proscription will come—the days of SYLLA and MARIUS—to be followed by the tyranny of NERO and TIBERIUS, and a total loss of all of our former liberty.

If, however, none of these things should occur, the result is no less certain to be the same. No party ever held power permanently. It must give way at some time to its opponents. Will these opponents, when in power, forget the lesson which they taught? If they should, man would have forgotten his nature. If they should not, liberty is lost.

Even if this should not occur, this same result would necessarily follow from Radical rule. The doctrine of majorities, as taught by the Radical party, means socialism. Socialism means eventually anarchy. Anarchy is despotism.

The great question presented to the American people is whether they will follow a party which must end in despotism, or whether they will retain their liberty. To retain liberty in the North, the North must cause liberty to be restored to the South. To retain their liberty, the compact entered into between the States must be religiously observed. To retain their liberty, the checks and balances of the Government must be preserved. To retain their liberty, they must remember that North, East, West and South, are parts of the same body, and that disease in any part will produce disease, and probably decay, in the whole body politic.

SALOONS.

RESTAURANT.

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS!

MESSRS. H. H. BADENHOP & CO.

No. 133 Meeting street,

HAVE RECENTLY REFITTED THEIR ESTABLISHMENT, and have now connected with the BAR

A FINE RESTAURANT,

WHERE MEALS CAN BE OBTAINED AT ALL HOURS.

CHARLES ROBERTS, an old and popular Caterer of this city, has been engaged as Steward, and he will devote his time to this business, and the entire routine of the Culinary Department will be under his immediate supervision.

Every delicacy that can be obtained either in this market or abroad will be secured, and the Tables be supplied with the first of the season.

THE BAR

HAS BEEN RESTOCKED WITH

Liquors of every variety,

AND THE CUSTOMERS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT will be served by attentive and careful waiters.

Orders for MEALS, both Dinners and Suppers, will meet with prompt attention, and be prepared by experienced cooks. The

Billiard Saloon,

On the second floor, is supplied with

PHELAN TABLES,

Of the best make, and has every convenience for the comfort of visitors. September 11

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 masts 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

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

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 or 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

CITY TAXES—MONTHLY RETURNS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR, CITY HALL, September 2, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED that the Monthly Returns for the month of August past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance, ratified on the 28th day of December, 1866, must be made on or before the 15th instant. D. C. GIBSON,

September 2 13 City Assessor.

NOTICE.

OFFICE CHIEF OF DETECTIVES, August 29th, 1867.

BROUGHT TO THIS OFFICE AND SUPPOSED TO be stolen, a Gray Sack Coat, also, two large black tin pans about sixteen inches in width; any parties losing the same, will call and identify them.

H. W. HENDRICKS, 1st Lieutenant and Chief of Detectives.

August 30

WANTS.

WANTED, A COMFORTABLE DWELLING of six rooms, and necessary outbuildings, near the Market, at a rent of not more than five hundred dollars per annum. Apply at THIS OFFICE. September 12 6*

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, Jn., 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.—THAT THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with fine out-buildings, carriage house, stable, cistern and extensive garden, southeast corner Smith and Wentworth streets. Possession given November 1st.

ALSO,

HOUSE, northwest corner Smith and Calhoun streets, containing fourteen rooms, just done up completely and painted inside and out; good out-buildings and large cistern.

ALSO,

STORE, No. 330 King street, opposite Liberty street, occupied by Mr. S. Hart as a Bookstore for many years past. Possession given at once.

ALSO,

HOUSE, No. 14 Liberty street, containing six rooms. Apply to GEO. H. INGRAHAM & SON,

September 13 fmw3 Vanderhorst Wharf.

TO RENT. A FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, on Bay street, next Half-Moon Battery.

R. M. MARSHALL & BRO., Real Estate Agents, No. 33 Broad street.

September 13 3

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, 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

LOST.

LOST.—A BLACK SETTER DOG, FIVE months old. A liberal reward will be given for his return to his owner, Southwest corner of Bull and Rutledge streets. September 13

BOARDING.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—FIRST CLASS BOARD, with handsomely furnished rooms, at the IVY HOUSE, No. 32 ANSON STREET. September 6 ftu

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 authorited 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

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SHACKELFORD & KELLY,

FACTORS,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NO. 1 BOYCE'S WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

W. W. SHACKELFORD. WM. AIKEN KELLY.

July 12 f

NOTICE.

THE SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS will for the present be carried on as usual by the undersigned at No. 48 East Bay, over the store formerly occupied by CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO.

All persons having individual claims must present the same, and those indebted individually will make payment to JOHN TUOMEY.

July 20

WILLIAM H. GILLILAND & SON,

Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OFFICE NO. 33 HAYNE STREET. September 3

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

HOTELS.

S. SWANDALE,

PROPRIETOR OF THE

Mansion House,

GREENVILLE, S. C. June 8

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.

TOBACCO, ETC.

"LA CRIOLA"

SEGAR STORE,

CORNER BROADWAY AND 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE his Southern friends. The choicest HAVANA SEGARS, of all the leading brands, with a general assortment of Smokers' Articles always on hand.

D. OTTOLENGUI, Agent. June 4

MEETINGS.

DEUTSCHE

Schützen-Gesellschaft.

Die Monatliche Versammlung findet statt diesen Abend, um 8 Uhr, in Lineicer's Halle, Cor. King and Calhoun Streets. Theo. Cordes,

September 13 1 Sekretär.

LA CANDEUR LODGE, No. 36, A. F. M.

A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF THIS LODGE will be held *This* (Friday) *Evening*, September 13th, at 8 o'clock.

Candidates for Degrees are requested to attend.

By order of the W. M.

September 13 1 JOS. SAMSON, Secretary.

LANDMARK LODGE, No. 76, A. F. & A. M.

AN EXTRA COMMUNICATION OF THIS LODGE will be held *This* (Friday) *Evening*, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.

By order of W. M.

THEODORE E. NEWTON, Secretary.

September 13 1

EAGLE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.

YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED TO ATTEND AN Extra Meeting of your Company on *This* (Friday) *Evening*, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

By order. A. MARION COHEN,

September 13 1 Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND FRENCH SCHOOL.

THE EXERCISES OF THE SUBSCRIBER'S SCHOOL will be resumed on *Tuesday*, the 1st of October, at No. 103 Wentworth street.

September 13 1* JOS. T. CALDWELL.

MEC