The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 807]. CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1868. [EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

DEBATE IN THE ENGTISH HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE IRISH QUESTION—ORDINATION OF AMERICAN BISHOPS—A NEW POLITICAL PAMPHLET IN FRANCE—ITALY REJECTS THE ADVICE OF NAPOLEON—RIOT IN MADEIRA—SENTENCE OF FENIANS, &C.

LONDON, March 17.—Recent developments lead to the belief that the attempt of the Fenians to induce soldiers of the regular army to forsake their allegiance and join the ranks of their organization has not relaxed, but is still carried on, not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland. A man named Mahon, said to be a Fenian military organizer, has just been arrested in this city, charged with having endeavored to swear in soldiers stationed here as Fenians. Rumor has it that Mahon's efforts have not been unattended with some degree of success, and that the evidence to be adduced at his trial will show dissatisfaction to prevail to an alarming extent in some of the Irish regiments.

In the House of Commons last night the debate on the Irish reforms was resumed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Gregory, the member for Galway, arose in support of Mr. Maguire's resolution, and denounced the long-continued English misgovernment of Ireland. Of this, he said, there seems to be no end, for now, when the Irish people ask for reform in the land, in the church, and in the educational systems, the ministers evaded their demands, and offered them other changes which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic clergy who favored the present system of national schools.

Mr. Gladstone said the Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church establishments, it was the duty of the ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject, and meanwhile the Parliament should lose no time in declaring itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained hopes that the Ministry fairly realized the gravity of the crisis. It was vain to rely on time as a cure for the evil. Seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason for their content was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor and enjoyed civil and religious equality. But in Ireland the discontent was wide and deep. The alleged material presperity of Ireland was a proof of this, for, notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of the island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this subject their early and earnest attention. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review, one by one, the measures of relief which the Ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one which he approved of was that for political reform. He said in 1845 the adoption of a bill for the relief of the Irish tenants was urgently pressed by Sir Robert Peel without success, and all efforts made since that time to create a similar measure had failed. He deprecated an inquiry into the Irish Church establishment. It was known that that system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter given by the government, and closed his speech with an appeal to the House to take immediate action.

Mr. Disraeli followed. He commenced by saying he had come to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years standing had to be settled. A supernatural emergency. Even the Ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the argument of Mr. Gladstone against five out of the six measures embraced in the government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the action of the Fenian organization controlled events or affected the plans of the Ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and hasten no policy. The members of the House, he hoped, were not alarmed by the speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland, and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church establishment was satisfactory; but why should they unsettle a system which had been in operation for three hundred years, under the influence of a panic. He declared that if pressed to an issue on this question the government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure would be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men. Mr. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked for was time.

Mr. Maguire's resolution was then withdrawn.

Lord Mayo said that Messrs. Sullivan and Pigot, the Dublin editors, now in Richmond jail, are treated with leniency, and not compelled to wear the prison uniform; are allowed to select their own table, and have all the exercise they desire.

Thompson and Mullaly have been tried and convicted at Manchester on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and were to-day sentenced to be hanged.

LONDON, March 19.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased one hundred thousand pounds.

Abyssinian advices indicate that General Napier is about making a dash near Magdola, making free the captives during the confusion.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Noon.—Cotton quiet, prices a fraction easier. Uplands 10½d.; Orleans 10¾d. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 17.—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Flour 37s. Lard 58s. Rosin 6s. 9d. Tallow 44s. 3d.

EVENING.—Cotton quiet and steady; Uplands, 10½; sales, 10,000 bales.

LONDON, March 19.—Consols 93¼a93⅞. Bonds 72¼.

Our Havana Dispatches.

[BY CUBA CABLE.]

HAVANA, March 19.—Haytien advices represent Salnave's army near Cape Haytien as routed. The French Admiral demands payment of arrearages. Conscriptions were active.

Mazatlan advices indicate that affairs in that section will result in the secession of all the Northwestern States, and an appeal to the United States.

Our Washington Dispatches.

THE CONDITION OF OLD THAD. STEVENS—THE CASE OF ALABAMA—WHAT THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS ARE DOING—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Stevens will oppose the new Alabama bill, though his vitality depends so much on stimulants, that the Democrats have little reliance on his defection.

Alabama's admission is not up to-day, and there is a serious hitch in the matter. Poland proposes a new election within sixty days. It seems to be conceded that Alabama will not be admitted without another election.

The impeachment managers were engaged to-day with persons who heard the President's Cleveland speech. The President has daily consultation with his counsel.

General Jeff. C. Davis has been ordered to command at Alaska.

The appropriations for the State Department has been decreased ahalf.

The customs receipts for the week ending on the 14th were three and a half millions.

The Hon. David Wilmot, Judge of the Court of Claims, is dead.

The diplomatic bill withholds pay from Mr. Harvey, Minister to Portugal, for past or future services.

The Herald attributes the Radical change regarding Alabama's admission to their fear that she would vote the Democratic ticket in the Presidential election.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN THE SENATE the bill removing the disabilities from Butler of Tennessee was discussed. During the discussion it transpired that the Senate Judiciary Committee are considering a bill relieving persons who have been loyal since 1862, also that senators don't consider the fourteenth article part of the constitution. The matter was finally postponed.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed. The bill was restored to its original shape after a struggle to retain the tax on refined sugar and its products, and turpentine. It was stated during the debate that turpentine yielded nearly a half million of revenue.

Sherman, in discussing the matter, insinuated that to repeal these taxes would result in a deficit, but feared that public economy could only be enforced by deficiency of means. The bill was finally passed. It requires the concurrence of the House in the reduction of the tax on petroleum and bituminous substances one-half, and forbidding drawbacks on the exportation of articles exempted after April 1st, and one-fifth of one per cent. on sales of untaxed articles above ten thousand dollars.

IN THE HOUSE Dawes introduced a bill for constructing a railroad and telegraph from Mobile to New Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on Post Roads.

The Postmaster-General was called on for a list and the compensation paid to special agents, and a list of complimentary commissions, and why issued. The bill providing for a vacancy in the Chief Justiceship was passed. The Freedmen's Bureau Extension bill was resumed. Maynard said that he had received threatening intimations from the K. K. K. of Tennessee. It was denied during the debate positively and indignantly that General Howard was an amalgamationist. General Howard's wealth was denied. Wood said that he could prove some of these things on Howard. A motion to table the bill was defeated by a vote of 84 to 100. The bill was then passed by a vote of 96 to 37, being a strict party vote. The bill continues the bureau for one year from May next, and authorizes its re-establishment in Kentucky and Maryland. The Appropriation bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

Affairs in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, March 19.—Judge Reese has accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Judge Irwin announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor.

Alexander H. Stephens arrived here this morning from Washington.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—The Screven House was sold to-day at auction, and bought by the well known hotel proprietor, Mr. T. S. Nickerson.

Reduction of Railroad Fare.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The Erie Railroad has reduced its fare to Buffalo to five dollars, and will start boats to Albany at fifty cents per head in order to carry on the war with the Central Railroad.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK, March 19—Noon.—Gold 38¼a38⅜. Old Bonds 10⅛. Virginia's 51. Tennessee ex-coupons 66⅞; new 66⅛. North Carolina Bonds 63. Flour drooping. Wheat nominally lower. Corn unchanged. Rye quiet. Oats lower. Pork dull at $24 50a26. Lard a shade firmer at 14¾a16c. Cotton quiet at 25c. Freights dull. Turpentine 65¼a66c. Rosin irregular and unsettled; common $3 10.

EVENING.—Cotton steady; moderate business; sales 1500 bales at 25c. Flour dull; State $8 90a$11; Southern $9¼a$14¼. Wheat one cent lower. Corn unchanged. Mess Pork firmer at $24 70. Lard firmer at 15a16¼. Rice firmer; Carolina 11½. Sugar active; Muscovado 10½a11¼. Coffee firmer. Molasses heavy. Turpentine 65½a66. Rosin $3 10a$7. Tallow 11¼a12¼. Freights lower—on Cotton by steam 5-16d. Money very close. Gold 138¾. Sterling dull at 9¼a9¾. Governments steady; old bonds 110.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 24½a25. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull. Corn active; wheat $1 09a$1 11; yellow $1 18a$1 19. Oats firm at 81a85. Rye dull at $1 85a$1 90. Provisions firmer; bulk clear sides 13¼.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—Superfine Flour $8 50a8 75. Corn, in bulk, 75a78. Lard 15c. Mess Pork $24. Shoulders 11¼a11½; Clear Sides 14½a14¾.

AUGUSTA, March 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 370 bales; Middlings 23½.

SAVANNAH, March 19.—Cotton dull and nominal at 25c. Sales 300 bales. Receipts of the day 1395 bales; receipts of the week 12,576 bales Uplands, 96 bales Sea Islands. Exports—Uplands 17,352 bales, of which to Liverpool 10,749, to Bremen 1580, coastwise 5023. Stock on hand 42,082 bales Uplands, 1646 bales Sea Islands.

MOBILE, March 19.—The Cotton market closed quiet. Middlings 24½c.; sales 1500 bales. Receipts 963 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—Cotton quiet with a moderate demand. Sales 3000 bales; Middlings 24a24½c.; receipts 3157 bales; no exports. Gold 39½. Sterling 51½a52½. New York Sight Exchange at par.

WILMINGTON, March 19.—Spirits Turpentine 62a62½. Rosin—no inquiry. Cotton quiet; Middling 28. Tar declined; closed at $2 10.

—The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun, writing on the 16th inst., says: "Jerry Black states to-day very freely that he has no hope of acquittal of the President, and that he so informed him yesterday. Whether Mr. Johnson will resign or see the matter through is not yet determined; but if he takes the advice of nearly all his counsellors, he will resign as soon as the Senate orders that the trial shall proceed without further delay."

IMPEACHMENT PROSPECTS.

ANOTHER INTERVIEW WITH MR. JOHNSON—HOW HE TALKS AS TO IMPEACHMENT.

J. B. S. of the World has had another talk with the President.

"Well, Mr. President, you don't seem to be pining under this infliction."

"No," said Mr. Johnson, pleasantly.

"It appears that the Senate is not to get through with this business in such a hurry as was expected,"

Mr. Johnson's lips curled with a whimsical smile. "Why, it was wagered, wasn't it, that they would go through the whole trial and get rid of the President by this time? I suppose I ought now to regard it as little less than a miracle that I am still here. The impeachers are, as I am told, very persistent."

"They are very persistent, indeed, and at present very determined. Although I doubt the propriety of the question, and expect to be corrected, I will venture to ask, Mr. President, what your own estimate is of the present chance of the trial?"

"Perhaps at this stage," the President replied, "it would be more appropriate for me to ask your opinion. My opportunities of communication with the parties who have impeached the President of 'high crimes and misdemeanors' are not, just now, quite so favorable as yours."

Being thus challenged, I remarked:

"Well, sir, you would respect me less if I did not say as earnestly as I believe that if the President should be tried immediately—that is, within a week—the Senate would probably convict him, though not upon all the charges. The reasons for this belief are found not only in the previous declarations and present temper of a majority of senators, but in the lack of opposition to impeachment by the Republican press and party. While most of the leaders of that party would not have favored impeachment upon considerations of justice, they are as well convinced as Congress is, now that Congress has committed itself, that the trial must be gone through with as a measure of party necessity. It was thought, as you are aware, that Congress would not outrage justice and the sentiment of the people by passing the military reconstruction bills. But it did pass those bills, because the Radical party in the North stood by the congressional majority in doing so. You said, as I recollect, in the course of a conversation some weeks ago, that for the Radicals to hesitate at carrying out the measures adopted up to that time would be equivalent, so to speak, to political *hari kari*. Having taken the present step in advance, retreat, as every member of the party possessing any brains at all sees, would be still more dangerous."

"You take, it must be confessed, a rather gloomy view of the prospect," said Mr. Johnson, laughing.

"By no means, sir; because I apprehend that the trial may last long enough to need such a public discussion of its merits as will yet arouse a considerable opposition to the measure in the Radical ranks. The Democratic press is bound to take a more united and enthusiastic stand in the President's defence than it has taken when the issues between him and Congress came to be systematically discussed at the trial, and the motives of the impeachers are fairly unveiled. For these and several other reasons, it is pleasant to hope that the trial cannot be hastened, and will be prolonged."

"I do not see," observed the President, musing by patting the carpet with his foot, "how the trial is to terminate so very soon."

"Have you received the summons to appear?"

"O, yes; that came last night. A suggestive document."

"It is returnable, I believe, on Friday, the 13th instant."

"Yes."

"I suppose the President is not obliged to put in his appearance in person, but will respond through his counsel."

"Certainly, his counsel will respond."

"Have the counsel been selected?"

"Some selections have been made as you have heard. I would not make any too positive statements in respect to this matter at present."

"The President's counsel will of course ask for time to prepare his defence?"

"Undoubtedly."

"And the time requisite may be considered?"

"There are eleven articles of impeachment," answered Mr. Johnson, with another smile, "and one would think the best of lawyers ought to have some leisure to deliberate upon so long a list."

After a short pause, I took the liberty of calling the President's attention to a matter having indirect relation to the subject in hand.

"The final argument in the McArdle case is to be begun, and perhaps concluded, to-morrow in the Supreme Court. What a fortunate thing it would be, according to most accounts, if the court could render its decision upon that case before the writ served upon the President is made returnable."

"Too short a time for such a decision I am afraid. But," continued the President, "I suppose the court would feel itself bound, in consideration of the importance of the case, to render a decision upon it within three weeks, and that might occur during the interval between the answer to the summons and the day set for the commencement of the trial."

"True; what a grace that would be also! It is even hinted that if the decision of the Supreme Court should be against the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts the President might find himself authorized to remove, at his discretion, the military despotism from the South, and let the Southern people enjoy what would be the luxury of governing themselves.'

"That might seem to be," said Mr. Johnson, "the natural duty of the President. Do not understand me, however, as intending to express a premature opinion upon what is likely to happen either in the Supreme Court or elsewhere."

"Certainly not, sir. I alluded to the McArdle case because it suggested some possibilities which may be discreetly canvassed. For instance, a decision upon that case adverse to the Reconstruction acts would render it pretty certain that some remaining laws, including the Civil Tenure act, will not stand a judicial test. In that event, would not the conviction of the President of the first 'high crime and misdemeanor,' of which he is impeached, look still more doubtful?"

The President, who had up to this moment tacitly declined to discuss the question of impeachment, suddenly loosed his thunders.

"Conviction!" he exclaimed. "Why, every private citizen of the United States, or any other country where laws exist, has the right of testing in court a law which his neighbor has made an excuse for injuring him. Is the President of the United States not to be allowed the same privilege when his administrative rights—rights which the nation has intrusted to him, and for the preservation of which he is made responsible—are sought to be arrogated by I care not whom?"

"Nevertheless, Mr. President, Congress assumes that the Executive is merely an Executive. As such, it says, he is compelled by his oath to execute any law that may be passed by a two-thirds vote over his veto, Congress itself being judge, so far as it is necessary for the President to know, of the constitutionality of the bill it adopts."

"There is a limit to such an assumption as that," replied the President. "According to it, Congress might pass a series of laws more grossly unconstitutional than this one we have been discussing, and the President have no yea nor nay in the matter. Let us remember betimes that the President himself is sworn to protect and defend the constitution. Suppose Congress should pass a bill abolishing the veto power; suppose Congress should pass a bill abolishing the President's power to make any civil appointment; suppose Congress should pass a bill depriving the President of the commander in chief of the army; suppose it should pass a dozen bills of this character—would the President be constitutionally bound to execute them as laws? Would it not be his duty, as in the present instance, to seek an immediate judgment in the Supreme Court upon such palpable violations of the constitution and the genius of the government?"

"It must be admitted, sir, that that is a suggestive way of putting the question."

"Well, then, let us proceed to other considerations. The President is impeached of a 'high crime and misdemeanor' in removing Mr. Stanton. Besides the impossibility, as I believe, of showing that the President acted outside his vested powers in making that removal, there is another difficulty. If it would, by any twisting of logic, be shown that he has acted outside those powers, a wrong motive in so doing must be proved against him."

And so on. We omit the President's argument. It will not save him.

The What-is-it Outdone.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CREATURE DISCOVERED IN THE FORESTS OF MISSISSIPPI.

From the Vicksburg Herald, March 1.]

About twenty-five miles from this city is a small stream, known as Bear Creek, which empties into the Big Black River. For some time past, strange stories have been told by the negroes of an extraordinary animal seen near this creek. These stories were laughed at and derided by the citizens, no one believing in any such statements. This extraordinary creature had often suddenly presented himself among the negroes in the early twilight, causing great consternation among them. He is described by the negroes as being about eight feet high, each eye, in their language, "as large as a hen's egg," with no nose and no upper lip, his two eye-teeth as large as a man's thumb, extending down over his chin about eight inches; his right foot points directly to the front, and the left to the rear, and the measurement of the track is just twenty-three inches in length; his finger nails are about six inches long; the hair on his head—which is stiff and wiry—sweeps the ground as he walks, and is parted in the rear and brought down in front on each side of his singularly formed chest, which is not round or flat, but is angular, like that of a fowl. The hair on the body of this singular being is very stiff and grows to the rear, parting at the angle of the breastbone, growing back, and uniting with a long, stiff growth on his spine, which extends back about one foot like the spinal fin of a fish, or the bristles on the back of a boar; the hair on his arms is parted, and grows in the same way, making a long, thick brush on the back of the arms, extending from the shoulders to the point of his middle finger. The same peculiarity is observable on his legs.

No white person has ever seen him until recently, when he was discovered by a hunting party. Several gentlemen—acquaintances of ours—met on last Thursday week, with a view of bear hunting in the swamp. They were accompanied by about fifteen well-trained bear dogs. They were prepared for the hunt early in the morning, and, when about commencing, their attention was attracted to an unusually large human track in the soft soil; upon examination it was discovered that the track was constantly being reversed. In an instant the stories of the negroes occurred to the party, and at once it was determined to pursue the creature which had made this track. The dogs were instantly called and encouraged to follow the track; which they did promptly. The gentlemen mounted upon good horses, found but little difficulty in keeping well up with the hounds. In a few minutes an object was presented to their view which sent a chill to the heart of every member of the party. They had unearthed the nondescript. A being—apparently human — suddenly arose from his lair, turned, and for a moment stood in silent inspection of his pursuers, and then instantly, with a yell truly terrific, wheeled, and with the speed of the fastest horse, rushed away before the dogs.

This wild and exciting chase was continued for a distance of nearly ten miles, when at last the terrible monster, foaming with rage, was brought to bay upon the banks of the Big Black, and turning with a fury unparalleled, it seized the foremost dog with both hands, and, by the exercise of superhuman muscular strength, buried its long falons in the body of the howling brute and literally tore the dog asunder. Dropping this, it instantly seized the next and sent its two immense tusks through the skull of the doomed dog. One of the hunters, becoming alarmed for the safety of the party, drew his revolver and fired twice at the monster, but evidently without effect other than to frighten it by the report, when, turning with a hideous yell, it plunged into the river, diving and remaining under water fully five minutes, when it would suddenly spring high into the air, screaming with the voice of a regiment of soldiers. It finally swam to the opposite side and disappeared in the neighboring forest, since which time it has only been seen twice by white persons. Several attempts have been made to capture it, but up to the present time without success.

What this strange creature is no one can conjecture. The gentlemen with whom we have conversed represent it as a black man about six feet high, but in other respects resembling to a great degree the description given by the negroes.

It has broken the negroes from attending loyal leagues at night in that section of the country.

LETTER FROM A SOUTHERN DEBTOR.—The following is a letter to the attorneys of a leading bank, in answer to a demand for the payment of an old debt, by a Texan. It will, perhaps, show some persons a new way to pay old debts:

"——, Texas, February 15, 1868.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of the 13th instant, informing me that you hold for collection a slight suspicion of debt in the shape of a note made by W. & B. to E. B. & Co., for $728 17, came duly to hand. Your very liberal proposition fills my bosom with the deepest feelings of gratitude, mingled with regret that I am not immediately prepared to accept it in its full beneficence. Money I have none—estate, real and personal, all gone—swept off by the cruel and relentless hand of war; but I am still young, hopeful, and in high expectation that I will be able, in a very short time, to settle fully with all my creditors, paying them up to the last cent as the law directs. And in order to satisfy your mind upon the ultimate success of my plans, I will make a clean breast of them.

"My debts amount to about $5000. Now I have what the law requires to settle all these claims—to wit: $50 to pay the registrar's fees, and have availed myself of the financial and legal ability of George P. Finlay, Esq., to engineer the scheme. I have also been promised the assistance of Judge John C. Watrous and Colonel Jesse C. Stancel, and in the course of about six months I hope to make an exhibit, which, if not entirely satisfactory to my creditors, will be a legal liquidation of all my debts. If you should conclude to sue, please do so in Judge Watrous' court at Galveston, as it will be more convenient to me. My defences will all be on record.

"If you have any other claims due from me, you will find, by examination of my schedule on file in the United States District Court, that I have fully provided for their liquidation, making no preferences. You will appreciate my disinterestedness in pursuing this course, when I assure you that my business had become so complicated and entangled that nothing but the sword of the bankrupt law (God bless Congress for it) could cut the "Gordian knot."

"I am *civiliter mortuus*, and when my estate is fully administered, I shall prepare to shuffle off the old man (peace to his ashes) and put on the new, fresh from a resurrection as delightful and pleasing to my weary soul as the balmy breezes of spring to the poor invalid whose heart swells to bursting at the pleasant prospect of returning convalescence.

"With high hopes of future glory, honor, wealth and happiness, under the benign influence of a country whose broad ægis spreads its protecting wings over the poor debtor, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, &c."

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, else healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same.
March 30 1yr

☞ ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall street,
October 19 1yr New York.

Hibernian Society—Tribute of Respect.

At the postponed Anniversary Meeting of this Society, held at their Hall, yesterday, the 19th instant, Mr. Wm. L. King, a member of the Society, introduced, by a few remarks well adapted to the end proposed, the following preamble and resolutions:

What sacred relations do we gather from nature's language. Life is truly a walking shadow, in the midst of which we are even in death. We have learned to know that there is nothing substantial but our dissolution. The hour must come when "mortality puts on immortality," and we are again as before we were—mere nothingness.

Hibernians! yon vacant chair denotes the absence of a long cherished member. That member—that friend—is now silent in death.

The subject of this mournful tribute, Mr. JAMES LIVINGSTON PATTERSON, was not only a genial member of our brotherhood, but for many years our faultless Treasurer. He paid the last debt to nature on the morning of the 16th ultimo, and his soul was wafted to that Power from whence it received its derivation. Alas! how true it is that,

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time."

Mr. PATTERSON was a persevering merchant and citizen—a gentleman gifted with many amiable qualities—honest in his dealings, sincere in his friendship, and affable in his manners. His mortal career has been arrested, the curtain of life has been drawn aside, and he is no more. May the affections of this society and of his friends prove a lasting monument to his memory. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the feelings of each individual member of the Hibernian Society be consonant with the foregoing preamble.

Resolved, That this preamble and these resolutions, receiving as they do the heartfelt approbation of the Hibernian Society, be especially recorded by the Secretary on the Minute Book, and that a copy of the same be presented by him to the family of our deceased brother and friend. And further

Resolved, That this tribute of respect be published in the daily papers of the city.

The foregoing was seconded with much feeling by Mr. M. P. O'CONNOR. Its publication was then ordered.

Extract from the minutes. B. N. McCABE,
March 20 1 Secretary *pro tem.*

Special Notices.

☞ FIRE DEPARTMENT.—FOR THE better government of the Fire Department, the Board of Firemasters have formed THREE FIRE DISTRICTS within the city, which will go into operation on the *first of April:*

DISTRICT No. 1—*Wards Nos.* 1 *and* 3.—The following Engines will do fire duty in these Wards—Steamers PALMETTO, YOUNG AMERICA, PHŒNIX, and Hand-engines VIGILANT and GERMAN.

DISTRICT No. 2—*Wards Nos.* 2 *and* 4.—Steamers ÆTNA, PIONEER; Hand-engines HOPE, STONEWALL, and CITY ENGINES Nos. 5 and 7.

Meeting-street, from Calhoun to South Bay, the dividing line, East and West

DISTRICT No. 3—*Wards Nos.* 5, 6, 7 *and* 8—Steamers WASHINGTON, MARION; Hand-engines EAGLE, and CITY ENGINES Nos. 8 and 9.

Calhoun-street the dividing line, North and South.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES Nos. 1 and 2 will run to all fires.

The peal of St. Michael's will be discontinued and the Wards struck.

If assistance is needed from any of the other districts other than where the fire may be, the Ward will be struck requiring the attention of engines in such Ward.

If the fire should be an extended one, and the services of the entire department required, the alarm bells will be struck twelve times.

The members of all companies are required to repair to their respective engine houses, subject to the rules of their companies.

Any company violating the above regulations will be subjected to a fine of one hundred dollars.

By order of the Board of Fire Masters.

M. H. NATHAN,
March 20 15 Chief Fire Department.

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, March 20th, 1868.—Notice is hereby given: 1st. That all persons residing in the City of Charleston are required to make their Returns of Income for the year 1867 on or before the 31st day of March, 1868, whether served with blank returns or not. 2d. All persons, firms and corporations doing business in the said city are required to make application for Special Tax (License) on or before the 30th day of April, 1868.

The penalties affixed by law for failure or neglect will be rigidly enforced.

JOHN B. EPPLEY, Assistant Assessor Second Division, Office No. 64 Broad-street.

AL. X. CARTER, Assistant Assessor Third Division, Office No. 364 King-street.

ALEX. LINDSTRON, Assistant Assessor Seventh Division, Office No. 364 King-street.

March 20 fmw3*

☞ IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MORE THAN THREE THOUSAND BOTTLES of the celebrated PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER was sold at retail in December last, and the cry is still for more. As a Restorer and Dressing it has no equal. Try it once and be convinced.

For sale by all Druggists.

DOWIE & MOISE,
General Agents, Charleston, S. C.
March 9 mwf12

☞ BREAST MILK.—COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD is by analysis the same in its chemical elements as *healthy mother's milk*, and is the easiest of digestion and assimilation of all nourishments for infants, invalids and dyspeptics.

Samples to Physicians gratis. Sold by Druggists and Grocers. G. W. COMSTOCK, No. 57 Courtland-street, New York. DOWIE & MOISE,
General Southern Agents,
March 11 wfm12 Charleston, S. C.

☞ NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of 50 pills and vial, or $1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. September 19

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 14

☞ THE GREAT PRESERVER OF HEALTH.—TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT can always be relied upon as a pleasant, mild, speedy and positive cure in all cases of Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Flatulency, Fullness of Blood, and all Inflamatory Complaints where a gentle cooling cathartic is required; so says the Chemist, so says the Physician, so says the great American Public of the Nineteenth Century.

Heed ye them, and be not without a bottle in the house. Before life is imperilled, deal judiciously with the symptoms; remember that the slight internal disorders of to-day may become an obstinate incurable disease to-morrow.

Manufactured only by the sole proprietors, TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Greenwich and No. 100 Warren streets New York.

Sold by all Druggists. 3mo February 22

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of Correspondents, an authorized Postoffice messenger, will, until further notice, be found daily (except Sundays) at the hours given below, at the office of the City Railroad, corner of East Bay and Broad Streets, to receive and convey to the Postoffice letters and papers intended for the mails, viz:

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails—Augusta, Savannah, and Western, from 8 A. M., to 9 A. M.

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails—Columbia and Greenville, from 3 P. M., to 4 P. M.

For the South Carolina Railroad Mails—Augusta and Western, from 5 P. M., to 6 P. M.

For the Early Morning Mails—from 7 P. M. to 8 P. M. STANLEY G. TROTT, P. M.

March 16

☞ CIRCULAR.—THE EXTENT TO which the adulteration of Liquors is carried on in this country makes it the duty of the purchaser to investigate the merits of the article offered for sale. It is a well known fact that many of the Brandies, Wines, &c., are manufactured from French extracts, essential oils and alcohol, which is poisonous, thereby causing many injurious effects.

The public is justly suspicious of nearly everything put up for sale under the name of Liquors and the trade has been brought into disrepute, and in order to insure to those who desire a Pure Article, it is only necessary for us to say that we Import Direct all Brandies, Wines and Gins, and warrant them perfectly pure, as originally imported.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-street, Charleston, S. C.
March 16 Branch of No. 900 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ A FALLACY.—SOME PEOPLE THINK that Chronic Dyspepsia may be cured by exercise and diet alone. This is a mistake. The Stomach must be stimulated and regulated, and the liver and the discharging organs put in good working order before a cure can be effected. Such is the operation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"They tone the stomach, set the liver right,
And put the stomach in such a healthful plight,
That good digestion waits on appetite."

Many persons fancy that Fever and Ague can be avoided by adopting unusual precautions against damp and cold. Never was there a greater fallacy. There is no absolute safeguard against malarious maladies, except HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

"To brace the frame and make it ague-proof,
To keep the causes of disease aloof,"

There is nothing like this genial vegetable invigorant. So, too, in cases where there is a predisposition to biliousness; the constitutional tendency is combatted and held in check by the alterative action of the BITTERS.

Diet and regimen are powerful allies of judicious medical treatment when the preservation of health in insalubrious localities is the object in view. But they will not answer the desired end alone. Use them as aids to the BITTERS, but do not rely upon the efficacy of any formula that does not include this admirable tonic.

The BITTERS consist of an unadulterated vegetable essence (unrivalled among stimulants), medicated solely with herbs and roots of acknowledged virtue as tonics. It is agreeable to the taste and perfectly harmless. Even to children of delicate constitutions it may be given with perfect impunity. In fact, with these, as with those of older growth, its wonderful recuperant properties are at once apparent. 6 March 16

☞ NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY for Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manhood, which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 31 3mos

☞ CITY TAXES.—OFFICE OF THE CIYT TREASURER.—Under the Ordinance to Raise Supplies for 1868, Tax-payers are informed that, during the present month, Taxes on Real Estate must be paid; also, the Income tax specified in the first section.

The fifth section reads—

"Any person or persons, or corporations, failing to pay the taxes in the manner and at the times hereinbefore prescribed, may be double taxed at the option of Council. And it shall be the duty of the City Treasurer to forthwith issue executions against the goods, chattels, and other property of said persons or corporations, and lodge the said executions with the City Sheriff, who shall immediately proceed for the collection of the same, in the manner provided by Ordinances for the enforcement of executions."

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 24, 1868.—The following notice is hereby published for the information of all persons concerned:

Whereas, many of the tax-payers of the City of Charleston have not met their dues on the 15th inst.; And whereas the care of the city, the property and health, comfort and lives of the people demand a proportionate contribution from each for the general good, it is proclaimed that the delinquents must promptly come forward, or be proceeded against according to law.

By order of the Mayor.

WM. W. BURNS, Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER, CHARLESTON, S. C., 3d January, 1868.—Holders of Coupons of the Fire Loan Bonds of the City Charleston, are notified that those due on the 1st instant will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank in this city.

S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

March 2

Miscellaneous.

CAUSE AND CURE.

BY JAPHETH,

A Pamphlet on the Times. Just published and for sale at all the Bookstores. Price 25 cents.

March 20 1

JONCE HOOPER.—THIS THOROUGHBRED STALLION, will make the Spring season at the Cotton Shed, Church street near Chalmers. He was sired by imported Albion, dam Ann Chase; is 15¾ hands high, a dark sorrel, with fine muscular developments, and of excellent carriage. His colts are always fine and of superior parts.

Applications for his service must be made at the establishment, MEETING STREET, next Mills House. March 20

GREGG'S

STEAM BRICK PRESS,

AWARDED BY THE PARIS EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE OF 1867 THE FIR