THE DAILY NEWS.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

—Gold closed firm in New York, on Saturday, at 140¼a140½.

—Cotton closed dull, heavy and lower. Sales 800 bales at 31a31½c.

—In Liverpool, on Saturday, cotton closed easier. Sales 6000 bales at 12½d. for uplands.

—Cahoon, the new Mayor of Richmond, is but twenty-eight years old.

—Eugenie wore deep mourning on Good Friday, entirely covered with an immense black veil.

—Memphis is losing its population in large numbers. High rents, dear living, and no business are the causes.

—Miles O'Rielly (Col. Charles G. Halpine) has bought a tobacco farm of seven hundred acres, about sixty miles south of Richmond.

—The newest earring in Paris is a diamond button, that does not hang from the ear, but is put through like a stud, and looks like a diamond nail.

—Mrs. Langdon, sister of William B. Astor, of New York, has begun a suit against her brother for the recovery of property valued at several millions.

—The New York Mail says that many of the prayer-books in a certain "high" church up town have looking glasses inserted in the inside of the covers.

—Walter Brown, the oarsman, has issued a challenge to all the world to row him an English straightaway race of four miles with the tide for $1000 a side.

—Mrs. Ben Wade is reported to be preparing her toilettes, summer dresses, &c., to wear in the White House. Old Ben will change nothing except a shirt once a month or so.

—The town of South Danvers, Massachusetts, has decided, by 133 majority, to change its name to "Peabody," it having been the birthplace of that charitable millionaire.

—Louisiana will yield more sugar this year than last, when the crop was only about forty thousand hogsheads. More land has been planted and the general prospect is reported good.

—The yellow fever continues to rage in Peru, and four hundred and sixty deaths from it were reported at Lima and Callao during March, and four hundred and ten during the first ten days of April.

—The Queen of England has created four new peers to sit in the House of Lords. They rank as barons and are named as follows: Baron Kesteven, Baron Ormuthwaite, Baron Fitzwalter, and Baron O'Neill.

—The Chairman of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee, of Maryland, has called a State Convention, to assemble in Baltimore on the 3d of June to elect delegates to the National Convention, which is to nominate an anti-Radical candidate for the Presidency.

—The highest rate of speed ever attained in telegraphic transmission in this country was made on Wednesday evening, between Boston and Providence. Mr. P. H. Burns, champion of New York and New England, stationed at Boston, transmitted two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one words in one hour.

—The Young Men's Christian Association of New York refused a gift of $5000 from the State Legislature because they thought that "all State appropriations to religious bodies are contrary to the spirit of free institutions, and opposed to the voluntary Christian system to which our organization looks for support."

—The New York Legislature has adjourned, after refusing to submit the new constitution lately framed by a convention in that State to a vote of the people. The convention left the matter discretionary with the Legislature, and though half a million of dollars was spent in making the constitution, it now goes for naught.

—It is said that a company of capitalists is at present being organized in New York with the object in view of selecting and bringing to this country from Spain and European capitals a magnificent ballet and opera combination troupe, selected with care and great expense for the purpose of introducing here the Spanish Zarzuela or Comic Opera.

—The English newspapers report an absence of all preparations for war at the various French dockyards, and this fact is considered significant of the continuance of peace, as it is said to be highly improbable that France would make any warlike movement without putting her navy in a condition to co-operate with her land forces, should occasion require it.

—The Pacific Railway at the close of 1867, had been constructed for 650 of the 1800 miles between Omaha and San Francisco. By the close of 1868, 500 miles more are promised, and it is expected that by July 1st, 1870, the locomotive will run the entire distance between New York and San Francisco in six days' time. Fifteen thousand men are employed in the construction of the Pacific railways.

—In Boston, an effort is being made by the leading merchants to secure the construction of what they call a "marginal street," which is a plan to connect the various railroads with the harbor, so that goods can be at once transferred from the cars to shipboard, or *vice versa*. The total expense is estimated at $1,000,000, but by the filling up of shallow places in the harbor, the city will acquire new land valued at $8,000,000.

—There have been twenty-seven deaths thus far from the recent sad disaster on the Erie Railway, at Port Jervis. Thirteen injured persons remain at that place, all of them being expected to recover, whilst the other wounded have been conveyed to their homes. The Erie Railway Company has already settled quite a number of claims for injuries received in this accident, the amounts paid ranging from thirty dollars as high as ten thousand dollars.

—In France, it is proposed to organize a system of signals where telegraphic wires do not exist, to apprise each district of the country of the approach of storms, in order that the crops during harvest may be quickly gathered. A similar system is proposed for the United States by the plan of Professor Watson, at Washington. It is said that at least a quarter of the aggregate hay and wheat crops of the temperate zone are annually lost by tempests.

—The same tornado which nearly destroyed the village of Shanghai, Illinois, made itself felt severely six miles west of Muscatine, Iowa, about thirty miles northwest from Shanghai. It ascended and descended at apparently irregular intervals, moving most of the time above the surface of the earth. Large stones and trees were caught up in the air and carried for a mile, and a church whose congregation had gone to the river to attend a baptism, was swept clean away.

—A telegram from Hong-Kong states that the United States Minister to Japan, General Van Volkenburg, is at Osaca, and has made a demand upon the Mikado for indemnity for damages occasioned by the loss of property of American citizens in the late disturbance. He is supported in this demand by the French Envoy, and by the presence of a portion of the American and French East India fleet.

—Whether the President is removed or not, says the New York Herald, "it is certain that this trial is going to bring about a fearful convulsion in the Radical party, and it is very questionable whether it will not end in such dire confusion as to break up the Radical convention at Chicago altogether, and through the instrumentality of Chase and the conservative elements of the Republican party, with their well-developed strength in this trial of Johnson, spoil all the schemes of the Jacobins and leave both Wade and Grant out of the line of succession."

—Rev. Dr. Sears, as agent for the Peabody Educational Fund, has appropriated $12,000 for the present year to aid existing schools in the chief county towns of Louisiana, on condition that they shall be free to all white children. He has also assigned $5000 to aid normal schools or departments, $2000 of the latter sum being given to the normal school in New Orleans. The money is to be apportioned by Mr. R. M. Lusher, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the approval of Mr. E. A. Bradford, of New Orleans, who is one of the trustees of the fund.

—A Washington correspondent says that the contest between Wade and Colfax for the Vice Presidential nomination at Chicago is becoming very warm and bitter. He thinks Senator Wilson will throw them both. Of the two, Wade seems to be ahead. He says: "Wade's friends have copies of the Blue Book at hand, and, if you can show to them that you can control a delegation, or even a vote, they hand you the volume, and tell you to pick out what you want. The devil on the mountain promising choice quarter sections wasn't a circumstance to Zach. Chandler and Judge Cartter promising the good things of the Federal Government to those who will fall down and do the square thing with sturdy Old Ben."

CHARLESTON.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1868.

The City Government.

The character of a city government largely depends upon the qualities of its Mayor, and, at this critical time, it is of the first importance to place a shrewd, practical and upright man at the head of our municipal affairs. No man who might be elected would find the post of Mayor either easy or pleasant. The city is deeply in debt,—its credit is well nigh exhausted,—its people are inordinately taxed,—its troubles and dangers seem every day increasing. This is no fancy picture, nor is it one-half the truth, and the next Mayor of Charleston must be the possessor of many rare qualities if he is to redeem our lost prestige and place our city once more on the high road of prosperity.

The Mayor of Charleston should be the best and most reliable man in the city; not chosen for money or name, but because he is a man of integrity and worth, against whom slander has nothing to say, and who is willing to give up all his time and all his talent to securing the common good.

Abuses have grown up insensibly in our midst, and unless they are rooted out there is no hope for us. The whole system of municipal government is out of keeping with the necessities of the times. There has been no progress but in the amount of the city debt, no advancement but in the rate of taxation, no fortune but for the speculators, who grow rich while the working masses grow poor. No city of its size has spent more money than Charleston has, and no city has less to show for its expenditure. There has been but little life and less progression, and unless a man can be placed at the helm who has experience, honesty and common sense as his pilots, Charleston will drift into a state of thorough insignificance, and derive her only importance from her natural trade in sea-crabs and oysters.

Then, again, it is impossible to say what emergencies may arise requiring the display of iron nerve and unshrinking courage. Charleston wants a living, breathing, thinking head—not a sign post or a mummy. Every leak must be stopped, every expenditure leading to an increase of debt must be cut off, the city business must be done for cash, and not on credit. When the increase of debt has been stopped, measures can be adopted for liquidating our indebtedness, and, as the city has within itself all the elements of success, it is certain that intelligent and rational government will raise her to a high position among her sisters of the South.

It is not enough that the new Mayor may take the iron-clad oath. Swearing is not all-sufficient. The man we want is one who shall be indubitably eligible, and who will be prepared, besides, to carry out such a vigorous and enlightened system of administration as will infuse new life into our city and relieve our people of the burdens which now weigh them down.

The Marriage Tie.

The new constitution proposed as the fundamental law for this State in the future contains many innovations, more or less distasteful to our people; but of all its objectionable features, there is none which good and thoughtful men everywhere will so generally unite in deploring as that which opens wide the door to divorce.

There is no more certain sign of the moral decadence of a people than the tendency to disregard the sacredness of the marriage tie. South Carolina, in this respect, has long held a proud eminence. The faith plighted at the altar has been to her hitherto a holy thing. The good sense of her legislators has been keenly alive to the pernicious effect upon public morals of any loosening of the obligations of the marriage contract. The chivalry of her sons, the modesty and delicacy of her daughters, have alike revolted at the idea of tampering with so sacred a relation. And the pure and unsullied front which she has borne in the past has vindicated the wisdom of purity, and the policy of honor.

"Mais nous avons change tout cela." The ruthless sword of modern "reform" has cut what has been heretofore a Gordian knot. The decree has gone forth. Unfashionable chastity and old time prudery must give way to the depravities, the licentiousness and the public scandals, so rife in the crowded communities of the North. The world moves on, and we must not lag behind.

General Canby on the Test Oath.

The letter of General CANBY, sent to the House of Representatives by General GRANT on Wednesday last, says that, in his judgment, some action by Congress will be needed in order to remove one of the most serious impediments that has been raised, which, in the execution of the Reconstruction laws, has grown out of the enforcement of the provision requiring all appointees of the District Commander to take what is known as the test oath. In both the States of North and South Carolina, men, active and zealous friends of the Union, and of restoration, have been technically debarred by this oath from any official participation in the work of reconstruction, while many others, who would have taken the oath, have declined to do so from a sensitive fear that their motives would be misconstrued. A large number from this class have been chosen to office at the recent elections, and the difficulties heretofore encountered again present themselves, in both States, in greater magnitude. To continue the disabilities which exclude these persons, is to deprive the government still further of the services of intelligent and well-disposed men whose technical disqualification is their only fault, and whose aid is essentially important to the speedy organization and successful working of the new State governments. The removal of the disabilities, while it will not jeopardize any interest which it is the policy of the Government to conserve and foster, will, in General CANBY's judgment, not only meet the approval of a large majority of the people of the two States, but will disarm much of the opposition which the new State governments must expect to encounter, and contribute generally to the permanent success of the work of reconstruction.

THE PRESSURE of news matter and advertisements upon our columns, this morning, compels us to issue a supplement. The address of the Rev. Dr. HICKS, of Brooklyn, delivered last Thursday at the dedication of the Avery Institute, is now for the first time published in full. It is replete with good and sensible advice to our colored people, and we hope that it will be generally read.

To Rent.

TO RENT, BRICK HOUSE No. 52 HASEL-STREET, containing four square and two attic rooms, gas throughout, large lot and good cistern. Possession given 20th instant. Apply to M. P. PICKETT, May 11 6* Pavilion Hotel Stables.

TO RENT.—PART OF A HOUSE, KITCHEN, &c., near the Battery, partly furnished if needed. Apply at No. 6 MEETING-STREET, between ten and two o'clock. February 10 mth

TO RENT, A HOUSE, No. 42 CHURCH-STREET, near Water-street, of four square rooms, two attics and dressing room. Rent moderate. Apply to SHOE STORE, No. 93 Market-street. May 4 mw6*

TO RENT, A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 4 Mary-street. Also, A STORE AND HOUSE, No. 16 Archdale-street. Apply to WM. BYRNE, Corner King and John streets. March 16 [feb 25] mwf

TO RENT, STORE No. 33 HAYNE-STREET, with Fixtures. The Store runs through to Market-street. Rent low. Apply at No. 13 HAYNE-STREET. May 2

TO RENT, THE UPPER PART OF House southwest corner of Calhoun and King streets. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 433 KING-STREET, two doors below Calhoun-street. April 27

For Sale.

FOR SALE, A SINGLE BUGGY AND HARNESS, almost new and in perfect order; will be sold low if applied for immediately. Inquire at CORNER OF SOUTH COMMERCIAL WHARF AND EAST BAY. May 11 1

FOR SALE, THE GOOD WILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE "BRANCHVILLE BAKERY," now doing a fair business. The building, containing a store and accommodations for a family, will be rented if desired. Apply as above. May 9 smw3*

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE.—Marble Slab, two Fountains, Cooler, &c., complete, for sale. Apply at No. 82 EAST BAY. April 13 mwf

TO PUBLISHERS AND JOURNALISTS. A large amount of TYPE and JOB MATERIAL for sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms reasonable, and cash. Also, a fine HAND PRESS, price $250; an Adams' Power Press, price $1500; and a Card Press, price $100. Apply to F. G. DEFONTAINE, Box No. 92, Charleston Postoffice. April 8

FOR SALE, OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN any quantity, price 75 cents per hundred. Apply at the Office of the DAILY NEWS. February 20

Educational.

NIGHT SCHOOL! NIGHT SCHOOL! No. 35 WENTWORTH-STREET, LECTURE ROOM OF ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

THE HOURS FOR THE EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC, WRITING, READING, GERMAN and ENGLISH GRAMMAR are from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M.

Terms—$2 per month in advance.

Book-keeping charged extra.

December 2 C. H. BERGMANN.

Miscellaneous.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THE CELEBRATED SOUTHERN TONIC, PANKNIN'S HEPATIC BITTERS, an unfailing remedy for all Diseases of the Digestive Organs and the Liver. For sale by all Druggists