The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.—NUMBER 1045.] CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1869. FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

EUROPE.

THE CHINESE MISSION—THE MIKADO AT JEDDO—THE YACHT RACE—ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY STRUCK AT—MASSACRE IN NEW ZEALAND—FENIANS—OVEREND, GUERNEY & CO.

LONDON, January 2.—Burlingame has departed for Paris, after agreeing with Clarendon on the following principles for the future British policy toward China: First, necessary observances of existing treaty; second, negotiations to be conducted with the Central Government, not with local authorities; third, before inaugurating war, disputes should be referred to the Home Government. The general principles of the American treaty were discussed.

Late telegrams from Hong Kong confirm the re-establishment of the Mikado at Jeddo.

It is proposed that owners of yachts of equal tonnage with the Dauntless accept Bennett's challenge. Mr. Ashbury, in his note to Messrs. Bennett and Stebbens, of New York, relative to the proposed yacht race, after objecting to the tonnage of the Dauntless, says he will race the Phantom across the Atlantic. He will go in any event, and thus give the Sappho and other English yachts a chance to accept.

The Times to-day, in a leading editorial, denounces the projects of the Liberals for the abolition of primogeniture, and says that England is essentially aristocratic and conservative.

A dispatch from Suez, in anticipation of the Australian mail, states that intelligence had been received at Melbourne from New Zealand that fifty European families had been murdered by the Maoris.

There was a large Fenian demonstration at Cork yesterday, at which Mr. O'Sullivan made a strong speech.

The directors of the Bank of Overend, Guerny & Co., which failed some time since, and whose affairs have been in process of liquidation, have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of fraud in the mismanagement of its affairs.

NAPOLEON'S NEW YEAR'S SPEECH—NEW OFFICIAL ORGAN—BANK OF FRANCE—TURKEY AND GREECE TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, January 1.—The Emperor Napoleon, at the usual New Year reception of the Diplomatic Corps, in replying to the address of the representatives of Foreign Powers, said that he realized with much pleasure the conciliatory spirit animating European governments which enables them to quiet animosities, and smooth international differences as fast as they arise, thus requiring the continuance of peace. He confidently hoped that the year 1869 would prove as satisfactory as the year which had just closed, and that the course of events may dissipate unfavorable apprehensions and consolidate the peace so necessary to the welfare and progress of civilized nations and peoples.

A decree, signed M. Rouher, is published, which assigns to the new organ of the government the title of Journal Official de l'Empire.

There has been a very considerable outflow of specie from the Bank of France closing the week just passed. The official statement of the bank is published to-day, which shows the amount of bullion on hand 21,000,000 francs less than at the corresponding period last week.

It is now more than likely that both Turkey and Greece will participate in the conference.

Alexandre, Rego and Rangabe are representing Greece.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF KING VICTOR EMANUEL.

FLORENCE, January 1.—King Victor Emanuel to-day, in his reply to the New Year's congratulations of the military staff, said that the present situation of Italian affairs was good, but that if the present amicable situation should become clouded, and trouble should in the future appear to be imminent, he should confidently rely upon the loyalty and patriotism of the army to sustain him in maintaining peace and the national honor.

ORGANIZATION OF THE GREEK TROOPS.

CORFU, January 1.—The Government of Greece is actively engaged in perfecting and completing the armament of the national forces.

TURKEY AND THE CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 2.—The government has received an invitation to the conference.

It is asserted that Fuad Pasha has been appointed to represent the Sultan. Date of conference not fixed.

ORDER RESTORED IN MALAGA.

MADRID, January 2.—The Malaga insurgents refusing to submit, General De Roda defeated them in the streets, and order was restored. The insurgents lost four hundred killed and six hundred prisoners. They fired on the American gunboat Swatara.

THE LATEST NEWS—WAR INEVITABLE.

LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch from Athens states that the Turkish Admiral, Hofurt Pasha, has formally demanded the surrender of the Greek steamer "Erosis," and adds that war is considered inevitable.

WASHINGTON.

BAD WEATHER—ARMY NEWS—CUSTOMS—THE INDIAN WAR—JUDGE BUSTEED.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—The weather continues very bad.

The Secretary of War orders General Gillem, commanding fourth, and General Reynolds, lately commanding fifth district, to report here.

The customs receipts from December 26 to date amount to $2,470,000.

WASHINGTON, January 3.—Sherman telegraphs that Sheridan reached Fort Cobb December 19. There has been no more fighting. Sheridan has the two chiefs, Santani and Lone, whom he will hold as hostages until the Kiowahs surrender. Sheridan and Hagen are together, and Sherman says that they can settle the matter perfectly.

Alabamians here say that Judge Busteed will be tried by the Senate. Steps are being taken to prevent Busteed from drawing certain money from the Mobile Bank.

SAVANNAH.

THE INSURRECTION IN STATU QUO—DESIRE TO QUELL IT WITHOUT BLOODSHED.

SAVANNAH, January 2.—Affairs on the Ogeechee are without change for the better. The negroes, still armed, and in large bodies, are driving off the whites and plundering houses and farms of everything valuable. No demonstration against them has, as yet, been made. The matter is under consideration, and an anxious desire is felt to quell the insurrection without bloodshed. Definite steps will probably be taken to-morrow or Monday.

SAVANNAH, January 3.—Affairs on the Ogeechee remain in *statu quo*, and nothing has been done of either side. Families from Bryan County are moving into the city, and they report that the trouble is spreading to that county. Two companies of United States infantry, under General Sibley, arrived here today. The civil and military authorities are in conference, and wild rumors are afloat, but they are not reliable.

VIRGINIA.

EFFORTS AT RECONSTRUCTION—A CONVENTION TO BE CALLED—TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS DEFALCATION.

RICHMOND, January 2.—For two days past a conference of some of the leading men in the State has been in session, attended by Hon. A. H. H. Stewart, of Staunton; Hon. Thos. Flournoy, formerly Whig candidate for Governor; John L. Marye, Jr., present Conservative candidate for Attorney; Wyndham Robertson, formerly Whig, acting Governor of the State; Geo. W. Bolling, Jas. F. Johnson, former Whig Senator; Frank G. Ruffin, General John Echols, W. T. Sutherland and others. Last night, after midnight, they agreed on a preamble and resolutions, which set forth that while the people of Virginia do not believe that the negroes, in their uneducated condition, are as yet fit for suffrage, yet, in view of the expression of public opinion in the recent national election, and in restoring harmony and union, they are willing to accept universal suffrage, coupled with universal amnesty. A committee of nine was appointed to visit Washington and urge Congress to legislate so as to secure these to the people of the State.

The committee is composed of A. H. H. Stewart, Wyndham E. Robertson, J. B. Baldwin, James Neeson, W. T. Sutherland, J. L. Marye, Jr., J. F. Slaughter, J. F. Johnson and W. L. Owen.

A resolution was adopted recommending the people of the State to hold a convention on February 10th, in Richmond, to receive the report of the committee and arrange for the canvass.

This conference is the result of a movement on the part of the "Do Somethings," as distinguished from the "Do Nothings." The former desiring to make some advance towards meeting the Reconstruction acts, and to averting the disabilities, test oaths, &c., of the new constitution; and the latter believing that the people of the State should, under no circumstances, sanction negro suffrage, which they believe disastrous and degrading.

R. W. Hobson, ex-deputy collector of internal revenue of the Danville (Va.) District, was brought here to-night, charged with defrauding the revenue by not accounting for $26,000 received by him. He was bonded in $10,000 to answer.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The steamboat A. J. Brown collided with the Bremen steamship Teutonia, between New Orleans and the mouth of the Mississippi, on Wednesday, and soon turned bottom up. The books, papers, money and everybody on board were saved. The Teutonia was uninjured and passed on.

A dispatch from Jefferson, Texas, reports the arrest by the military of Colonel R. P. Crump, Dr. Marshall, B. T. Thompson, R. V. McGill, ex-Chief of Police, and two freedmen; charges not known. Many others are said to be spotted for arrest.

Generals Babcock and Porter, of General Grant's staff, are in New Orleans.

The Governor of Alabama has appointed a commission to negotiate with the government of Florida for the annexation of West Florida to Alabama. They will probably visit Tallahassee this week.

In Philadelphia, Twitchell has been convicted of the murder of Mrs. Hill, his mother-in-law.

Hon. Martin W. Bates, of Delaware, died at Wilmington, in that State, on the 2d instant.

The Union car factory at Albany, New York, was crushed by the weight of the snow on the 2d instant.

At a shooting match at Toronto, Canada, on New Year's day, Giles, a famous rifleman, was accidentally shot and killed.

There was a furious storm in the neighborhood of Springfield, Mass., on the 2d instant, and the railroad trains were obstructed.

William Frazier and H. S. Quackenbush, the President and Secretary of the American Agricultural and Mineral Land Company, have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $25,000, for false representations concerning 3,000,000 acres of land in North Carolina.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

We have read with some surprise an article which appeared in your paper of the 28th ult., on "The State and our Railroad System," signed "Tax-payer."

The writer sets out with the complaint that the State and the City of Charleston have incurred at least one-half of their debt by subscriptions to railroads. It might well be questioned whether the State or the City of Charleston could have conferred a greater benefit upon its citizens than they have done by their wise and liberal policy towards railroads, and we shall certainly not attempt to re-write the epitaphs of those departed worthies who have left us this legacy. There may have been mismanagement; there will always be discontent with any management; but this arises perhaps oftener from the constitutional infirmity of the grumbler than from any fault of the railroad or its managers. It has been the history of too many large and meritorious enterprises at the South, both public and private, to struggle through years of toil and anxiety, only to be sacrificed at last to some unworthy prejudice.

It is scarcely a valid objection to an institution or corporation, good otherwise in itself, that its bonds were bought during the war with Confederate money; but this, so far as the interest of the writer in this road is concerned, is not the case. Some of us at least invested in these bonds when the road was first commenced, and we did it conscientiously, to aid an enterprise which we believed would confer benefit both upon the city and the State, and we protest against being sacrificed to appease the pique or prejudice of any one.

The editorials of THE NEWS, on the subject of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad, have not been answered, and if the majority of the Legislature can and will take the trouble to read them, they will see, what Tax-payer has failed to see, that the aid solicited for the completion of this road from the Legislature is not to increase the liability of the State either direct or contingent, but to enable the company to complete the road, and thereby confer a vastly increased value upon a security now in a most unsatisfactory condition. We know very little of the plans or purposes of the Board of Directors of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company, but we are inclined to think that Northern capital will not be intimidated or discouraged by the course they will pursue, if their memorial is granted by the Legislature; indeed it has been intimated to us that there are parties who will readily undertake the completion of the road to the advantage of the State, to the best interests of the city, to the great convenience of the travelling community, and to the infinite satisfaction of those whose money helped to build the road.

ENTERPRISE.

A MISTAKEN IDEA CORRECTED.—Mrs. Wm. R. Remele, of Middlebury, Vt., under date of July 7, 1866, writes: "I wish to speak a word for your machine. Before using it, I was strongly impressed with the idea that a 'double-threaded' machine must be superior; but, after having used your machine two and a half years, I am prepared to say that—I would not exchange the Willcox & Gibbs for any 'double-threaded' machine I have ever seen."

—Mr. Disraeli made three appointments of importance in connection with the government of Ireland on the very day in which he resigned his own position. The several gentlemen thus appointed had the satisfaction of holding office for about twelve hours.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Grant vs. Johnson—Tit for Tat—Outside Inauguration or Inside Inaugural—Lacoloms of Grant.

From the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore papers we take the following:

A partial estimate of the great number of people who will be here to witness General Grant's inauguration may be formed when it is stated that every room in one of the largest hotels has been already engaged, and the proprietors were compelled to refuse at least two hundred other applicants.

In noticing the other day the little personal "unpleasantness" between the outgoing and incoming Presidents, I took occasion to deprecate the unsoldier-like dodge of General Grant in shirking a visit to Mr. Johnson on New Year's day by an ignominious flight to Philadelphia. This has given rise to the suggestion that another difficulty is ahead; that upon "inauguration day" it has been customary for the Setting Sun to attend the Rising in his triumphant course to the Capitol, and that it may not be agreeable to the latter luminary to permit his effulgence to be eclipsed by the superior splendor of the former. I apprehend no difficulty on this score. Mr. Johnson will scarcely, after what has occurred, commence negotiations upon this delicate and grave point. Mr. Adams put on a stiff upper lip on the 4th of March, 1829, and did not attend (nor did he offer to attend) the ceremonies of Jackson's inauguration. Doubtless there have been other parallel cases in our history. But besides all this, I learn that General Grant has intimated laconically to his Man Friday that he desires to break up and forever destroy the Plebeian custom of out-door inaugurations and elaborate "Inaugurals." He will therefore be sworn in, together with the Vice-President, in the Senate Chamber, without any parade. President Johnson's presence can therefore be very well dispensed with. A principal reason for this change of base is that the coming man is "no orator, as Brutus is." His speech prefatory to kissing the calf-skin, it is thought, will be exceedingly brief, not bigger than a piece of chalk, of sufficient dimensions, however, for marking down certain important and profound political maxims, such as "Let us have Peace!" "I'll fight it out on this line if it takes me all summer!" "Congress knows more about these matters than I do myself." "I have not given them a thought." "I have seen the horse Dexter frequently, and think the likeness perfect." It would be manifestly outside the pale of decorum to assemble hundreds of thousands of cigar spectators in front of the eastern portico of the Capitol, and dismiss them thus abruptly. The inside track is, therefore, indispensable, where the President elect may, as succinctly as he chooses, announce his line of march, and leave elucidation and embellishment to Marcus Schuyler Brutus Colfax, who is really an orator of nature's own making.

THE POSITION OF THE SOUTH.

A Plain and Forcible Statement of the Financial Advantages of the Southern States.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes:

Letters from the West state that the stringency in commercial circles there is greater than it has been since 1857—that the country is over-stocked with goods, and that the farmers refuse to send their grain to market in consequence of the decline in prices since 1867.

At the South the aspect is more cheerful. The high price of cotton will put $250,000,000, for that product alone, into the pockets of the "reconstructed" of that section, to say nothing of large amounts for tobacco in Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, and for wheat and corn in the same States and in Georgia and Tennessee. The whole value of the surplus crops of the South this year cannot be less than $300,000,000, of which probably $100,000,000 are paid to the negroes in the shape of wages, and $50,000,000 more in the shape of food.

Another year of equal prosperity would put the South in a comparatively sound condition, although, of course, there are and must be for many years numerous cases of individual suffering—as of persons in advanced life, totally ruined by the war, their houses and furniture destroyed, and all their investments of money completely worthless. When we consider that the accumulated savings of two hundred years have been destroyed at the South, we cannot cease to wonder that her recuperation should be as rapid as it is.

Of the immense importation of foreign goods, cloths, silks, velvets, laces, jewelry, wines and other costly merchandise, the South now takes comparatively little. Her consumption is mainly confined to the necessaries of life, and will be for some years. Hence her recovery from losses will be more rapid. The Southern people, with few exceptions, never were a luxurious people, in the sense that the New Yorkers and Parisians are. They cherished for the most part the homely virtues of their ancestors, and lived well upon the produce of their fields, their forests and their rivers—content with roomy houses, wood-fires and old-fashioned furniture. Hence, in their present depressed condition, they are more contented than a stranger would suppose it possible for them to be. We hear of few suicides there, and the number of insane persons in Virginia is only half the number in Maine, regard being had to population.

In its best days there was very little money in circulation in the South. Now there is still less. In the commercial panic which seems to be approaching, the South will therefore suffer less than the North from any contraction of the currency that may precede the restoration to prosperity. In the South there are no real estate speculations, even in the environs of the cities; no artificial values given to town-lots or embryo Palmyras or Babylons. *Festina lente* is eminently the rule there, so far as real estate is concerned. They are not a gregarious people, but love elbow-room above everything. Cities they regard as necessary evils, and as such not to be encouraged unduly beyond moderate dimensions. For the greater the city the greater the evil.

It is very evident that business at the North is overdone; that there are too many non-producers there, too many merchants, too many traders, too many agents, too many lawyers, too many doctors, too many persons, in short, who stand merely as intermediaries between the producer and the consumer. One of the New York journals estimates that there are two hundred thousand people out of work within sight of the spire of Trinity Church. Within an equal distance of the State House at Boston there are doubtless fifty thousand more, and another fifty thousand in the interior of New England. Most of these unfortunate persons are anxious for employment, but cannot obtain it. Even the high tariff, which so enriches the great manufacturers, does not put a morsel of bread or an ounce of meat into their mouths.

What visible outlet to all this surplus labor is afforded, unless at the South? The West, for the present, is pretty well filled up with laborers of all descriptions, and thousands there are out of work. The South, then, is the only vacant field easily accessible on this continent for the unemployed masses of the North.

Our Railroad—An Infamous Proposition

A writer in the CHARLESTON NEWS, over the signature of Tax-payer, under a hypocritical pretence, (as it seems to us,) of promoting the interest of the State, urges the compulsory sale of several railroads, among them the Greenville and Columbia Road. The latter road under good management is now doing remarkably well, and has commenced to pay off interest on the State guaranteed bonds. Yet this writer would force a sale to damage a large number of bondholders—millions in the aggregate—for no other purpose, we verily believe, than that of plundering the unfortunate and to enable some designing and heartless capitalists and speculators to seize the road for their own miserly purposes of greed. It is very probable if the Greenville road was forced to sale, that the Town of Greenville would actually be deprived of it altogether, as the purely selfish spirits who would be active in forcing the sacrifice might conclude it would be a saving of a few dollars, to shorten the road, no telling how much. We are satisfied that there are some men, and capitalists too, so utterly selfish that they would, to add one hundred dollars to their tens of thousands of income, shorten the road down to Frog Level. The writer in the NEWS appeals to the Legislature to aid his schemes by suitable acts. We do not believe that the Legislature, if it has the power, is inclined to respond to such a vile proposition, endangering heavy loss to the State itself, and smashing ruin to many citizens, totally uncalled for. *Greenville Enterprise.*

THE TROUBLES BELOW SAVANNAH.

The Negroes on the Ogeechee Reinforced and Compelling the Quietly Disposed to join Them—The Latest News from the Scene of the Trouble.

The extraordinary condition of affairs on the Ogeechee plantations, below Savannah, continues not only without abatement, but with an excess of lawlessness and outrage that promises to make what is already serious most alarming. The measures adopted for the suppressing of the outbreak seem, so far, to have most signally failed. In the meantime, the inhabitants, men, women and children, have all been driven from their homes, their houses gutted or delivered to the flames, and the results of the entire year's labor and capital of one of the wealthiest districts of the South either destroyed or appropriated by the insurrectionists. The following *resume* of the facts of the case, from the Savannah Republican, gives a clear idea of the origin and character of the trouble:

Disturbances of a more or less flagrant character have existed in the settlement for several months past, and for more than a year the negroes, who have been permitted to hire valuable plantations and live upon them with little or no work, have been organizing and preparing for some kind of unfriendly demonstration. But the beginning of the present troubles may be said to be the appearance, a week or ten days ago, of an armed band at one of the neighboring plantations, the firing upon the sentinels, the driving off of the residents, and the forcible removal of the crop, consisting of some twenty-five hundred bushels of rice. A number of these desperadoes could be identified, and upon information filed, warrants were duly issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff of the county for their arrest. The sheriff, with a small posse and a guide or two, visited the plantations and arrested a small party and marched them to No. 1 Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for the purpose of taking the train and bringing his prisoners to the city. They were not long at the place before several hundred armed negroes appeared, rescued the prisoners, and with muskets pointed at the officers of the law, took away their arms, money, papers, &c., &c., and with a threat against their lives if they ever returned, ordered them to leave on foot. Every manner of indignity, except personal violence, was offered the sheriff and his party. They were told that no legal processes should be served in their neighborhood, that they had possession of the country and a government of their own, and no white man or officer of the State should molest them with impunity. The organization, it is said, numbers from eight hundred to a thousand—perhaps even greater—and all are thoroughly armed and provided with ammunition. They have officers of every grade, and means of intercommunication that are almost equal to the facilities of a regular signal corps. The original attack on the plantation and carrying off the crop was a small affair, and has become merged in a general outbreak and the appearance of hundreds of armed negroes in the field ready for action. The outbreak is of a magnitude which the law never contemplated should be subdued by a sheriff and his posse, or any other civil means, and our constitution empowers the Governor to call out the militia in order to suppress them. Private citizens, unorganized and poorly armed, can never effect the object except at a serious sacrifice. But the Federal Government has deprived us of the militia, and upon the regular army now rests the duty of our protection, whatever General Meade or others may think of it.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

From the Savannah papers of yesterday, which reached us last night, we glean the following details of the latest accounts of the disturbance:

The latest news which we have from the scene of the trouble represents it as spreading, and that the negroes, by threats and intimidations, are forcing those who are disposed to remain peaceable to join them. So far their operations are confined to the "neck," west of the railroad, and between the two Ogeechee Rivers; but if not speedily checked it is feared that it will extend into Bryan County. The negroes, in strong force and thoroughly armed, were lying near the railroad, watching the movements of and prepared to resist the Sheriff's posse which went down on Wednesday. When the train moved off, he says, some six or seven hundred negroes came out on the railroad, and the leaders went about cursing and saying: "The white ——— were afraid to come and attack us, and have gone back for more men." He says that there is a very large force of the negroes at No. 1, and that they are determined to resist any attempt to arrest them. The negroes from the Augusta road were crossing to the Ogeechee in large numbers yesterday and joining the insurrectionary bands.

A countryman from Liberty County arrived here yesterday with produce to sell. He reports that the negroes have destroyed the bridge over the Little Ogeechee River, four miles this side of Chapman's house. He was stopped by five different picket parties, each gang numbering eight or ten men. They told him to tell the white men of Savannah to come on, that they were ready for them. After questioning this man, they finally allowed him to come on to the city, telling him not to come back again or they would kill him.

On Wednesday, the rioters took John Hogan (colored), one of Mr. Middleton's watchmen, and the man who gave shelter to O'Donald and the wives and children of the white men who were beaten and driven from Southfield, and led him off. The last seen of him he was being driven in the direction of the railroad track, at the point of the bayonet, by a gang of the negroes. Nothing has been heard of him since, and it was not known whether he was murdered or driven off. The negroes have sacked the barns and mills and carried off the rice. It appears that they have been urged to their present course of action by parties who have made them believe that they had been assured by Radical negroes in Washington that if the negroes once captured and held the country, they would be confirmed in possession of it.

Mrs. Caulker and her family, who reside on the Ogeechee, arrived in the city yesterday, having been driven from their home, without a change of clothing, by an armed gang of negroes. They completely sacked the premises, and the family are now here in a destitute condition.

A gentleman who resides at Station 1½ arrived in the city by the evening train, who informs us that at no time during the day was there more than thirty negroes at that station, and that not one of these was armed. He reports that the negroes in Bryan County have thus far behaved exceedingly well, and that when he left all was quiet on that side of the river. The indications of trouble, however, were of such a character as to induce him to remove the ladies of his family to this city. It was evident that the class of negroes who have been tampered with and brought under the influence of the organizers of what are called the loyal leagues were passing over the river, with arms in their hands, to join the robbers residing on this side of the river, and that yesterday, the only white man left on the plantations under the control and management of Messrs. Middleton and Tucker was driven from the Prairie plantation and arrived in Bryan County without his shoes. He reported that a large number of armed negroes made their appearance there with wagons and carts, for the purpose of carrying away the rice, and that he was compelled to leave to save his life. Thus it would appear that the last bushel of rice has been stolen from these enterprising and extensive planters.

All the facts which have come to our knowledge go to prove that the negroes are using every means in their power to concentrate a strong force in the vicinity of the plantations occupied by Messrs. Middleton and Tucker, for the purpose of resisting the execution of the laws and enabling themselves to live by plundering the plantations of those who are endeavoring to live by honest labor.

WADE HAMPTON AND THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Republican of Saturday says: "A persistent effort is being made by the ardent friends of Wade Hampton to supplant Mr. Magrath, the President of the South Carolina Railroad, and elect the "Ex" in his place. His friends are determined to honor him and reward him for doing bravely what they deem to have been his duty. We do not object to their partiality. Mr. Hampton has many admirable qualities which endear him to friends. He was something of a soldier and naturally believed by the devotees of the "lost cause." We do not find fault with this. We are told, however, that Mr. Hampton possesses no business qualifications at all, and we believe it. He will win no honor as President of that road. He will more likely achieve disgrace by putting the road in two years in the hands of a receiver. Let the admirers of the popular General take some safer and better method of demonstrating their regard. However, until the South Carolina Railroad better subserves the interests of our business men, and of all our people, we prefer that it should not prosper."

FROM SELMA TO LIVERPOOL.—We were glad to note on Monday, the presence of a live Liverpool buyer in this market, and to learn that he was pleased with the quality of cotton coming in. He bought several hundred bales, which are to go direct to Liverpool.

[*Selma Times, December 30.*

Married.

McLAIN—KENNEDY.—On Sunday evening, December 27th, by the Rev. D. J. McMOLLY, Mr. GEO. McLAIN to Miss MAGGIE KENNEDY, daughter of Mrs. M. KENNEDY, all of this city. *

WARING—WATHES.—By the Rev. PETER J. SHAND, on Tuesday evening, December 29, at the residence of Mr. JAMES C. BELL, EDWARD P. WARING to ANNIE THOMASINE WATHES, all of Charleston, S. C. *

BROOKS—ADAMS.—At Live Oak, Richland, S. C., on the evening of the 30th ult., by the Rev. W. F. DuBOSE, J. HAMPDEN BROOKS, of Edgefield, to JANIE GIST ADAMS, daughter of the late ex-Governor ADAMS. *

Obituary.

HAMILTON.—Died on Tuesday, December 29, at Morristown, New Jersey, Colonel DANIEL HEYWARD HAMILTON, of Charleston, South Carolina, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. *

Special Notices.

☞ PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—CHARLESTON, JANUARY 4, 1869.—The Board of Directors having declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the business of the last six months, the same will be paid on and after this day.

An Election for Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on *Tuesday*, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

H. G. LOPER.

January 4 3

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.—NOT HAVING any particular fancy for "seeing my name in print," but in justice to myself I feel constrained to remove any misapprehension that may exist as regards my having been "relieved" from performing the duties of Inspector of Flour and Meal in consequence of any neglect of duty on my part. I therefore append the following.

Respec fully, EDWARD C. THARIN.

To the Honorable the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston:

We, the undersigned Merchants, dealing in Flour, and Bakers of Charleston, cheerfully recommend and most respectfully urge the re-election of Mr. EDWARD C. THARIN to the office of Inspector of Flour and Meal. Mr. THARIN has filled the office for a number of years, during the whole of which time he has performed the duties in an efficient, courteous and prompt manner, and he has attained that experience which is important to the proper discharge of the same.

John Campsen & Co	Herman Bulwinkle
Wm Roach	A J Salinas
H Gerdts & Co	Wm Ravenel
Bollmann Brothers	A Bischoff
Henry Bischoff & Co	J H Henneker
Wm Marscher	Wm Knobeloch
Clacius & Witte	Henry Cobia & Co
John F O'Neill	Geo A Locke
J C H Claussen	Ravenel & Co
R M Butler	Klinck, Wickenberg & Co
J A Enslow & Co	Geo H Gruber
Wagener & Monsees	L Schnell
J & F Dawson	D A Amme
Stenhouse & Co	Geo Paul
Bernard O'Neill	J Bennett Lanneau
Muller, Nimitz & Co	John Marion
H Klette & Co	Wm S Corwin & Co
Warner & Ducker	Joseph Small & Co
J N M Wohltmann	John H Muller
West & Jones	P Buchhett
R & A P Caldwell	T J Kerr & Co
J N Robson	J A Quackenbush
Laurey & Alexander	Mordecai & Co
E B Stelling	A Tobias' Sons
Geo W Williams & Co	King & Gibbon
John H Wukrmann	H Hastedt
Mantoue & Co	B S Rhett & Son
Ostendorff & Co	H L Schlobohm
Jeffords & Co	F Wehmann
Street Brothers & Co	J H Ducker
Cohen, Hanckel & Co	W Semcken
A Melchers	O Tideman
C D Ahrens & Co	John C Burckmyer
R S Millar	Pelzer, Rodgers & Co
D Lilienthal & Co	Budd & Blake
John Van Hollen	Buchheit & Son
J J Borner	T M Cater
James Wiley & Co	John Mehrtens
Fred L Meyer	J C Blohme
John H Graver	E Klein
John A Cook & Co	C Gerken
Geo H Lindstedt	A Gelfuss
B Feldmann & Co	F H Eggerking
John Hurkamp & Co	T Tupper & Sons.
D Paul & Co	

January 4 1*

☞ PROBATE COURT—CHARLESTON COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1869.—Under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, of 21st September, 1868, a session of said Court will be held on the *first Monday of each month*, and continue thereafter so long as the business may require, for the trial and investigation of litigated cases and all matters appertaining to the Homestead Act, in relation to the APPOINTMENT AND REMOVAL OF GUARDIANS OF MINORS, THE ALLOTMENT OF DOWER TO WIDOWS, CASES OF IDIOCY, LUNACY, AND PERSONS NON COMPOTES MENTES. The said Probate Court will be open each and every day of each week for filing proceedings *ex parte* and action thereon, and for transaction of the ordinary business, such as Probate Wills, Petitions for Administration, Auditing Accounts, and so forth. Under the 33d section of said act, all proceedings in the Court of Probate shall be commenced by petition to the Judge of Probate for the county to whom the jurisdiction of the subject matter belongs, briefly setting forth the facts or grounds of the application; and by the 12th section of said act, "If any person shall refuse or neglect to perform any order, sentence or decree of a Probate Court, such court may issue a warrant, directed to any sheriff or constable in the State, requiring him to apprehend and imprison such person in the common jail of the county; and if there be no jail of the county then in the jail of the adjoining county, until he shall perform such order, sentence or decree, or be delivered by due course of law."

GEORGE BUIST,
Judge of Probate,
January 1 fm2 Charleston County.

☞ EXUBERANT HEALTH IS A BLESSING vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up, by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world need an occasional tonic, to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic is the grand desideratum of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, *i. e.*, it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public are concerned, *ad nauseum*, in the hope of rivalling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known, or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted), the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year. DAC 6 January 1

Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging cargo at Pier No. 1 Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk.

MORDECAI & CO.,
January 4 1 Agents.

☞ NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA is *This Day* discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of Consignees.

RAVENEL & CO.,
January 4 2 Agents.

☞ CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Danish Bark KAMMA FONDER, M. A. KROOH Master, are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Days Act. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that period, will be sent to Customhouse Stores.

WILLIS & CHISOLM,
January 4 2 Consignees.

☞ GRANITEVILLE, S. C., JANUARY 1, 1869.—A Dividend of TEN ($10) DOLLARS PER SHARE will be paid to the Stockholders in the Graniteville Manufacturing Company on and after 10th instant.

January 4 3 W. H. HICKMAN, President.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON.—CHARLESTON, JANUARY 1, 1869. The ANNUAL ELECTION for DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house on *Tuesday*, the 12th inst. Polls open from Ten to Two o'clock.

WM. C. BREESE,
January 1 fmthm4 Cashier.

☞ OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY—CHARLESTON, December 22, 1868.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock of this Company having been declared by the Directors, the same will be paid on and after *Monday*, 4th proximo.

The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date to 4th proximo. W. J. HERIOT,
December 22 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffe-streets, and get a better article for the same money than at any other establishment in the city.

November 14 3mos

☞ BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriages—a guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. September 22

☞ 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 Bond-street, New York. 1yr January 3

City Advertisements.

SHIRRA'S DISPENSARY.—THE MEDICAL Officers of this Charity will attend to all the indigent sick in the portion of the city below Calhoun-street.

The EASTERN DISTRICT will comprise the section east of Meeting-street, and between Calhoun and Broad streets. Medical officer, Dr. J. L. ANCRUM; residence No. 19 Society-street.

The WESTERN DISTRICT will comprise the section of the city west of Meeting-street, between Calhoun and Broad streets, and in addition, all that part of the city south of Broad-street. Medical officer, Dr. WM. H. BAILEY; residence No. 97 Tradd-street.

The office of the Dispensary as heretofore, on SOCIETY-STREET, north side, one door west of Meeting-street.

Consultation hours at office from Nine to Ten A. M.; from Five to Six P. M. 6 January 2

CITY TAXES—MONTHLY RETURNS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR,
CITY HALL, January 1, 1869.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the monthly Returns for the month of December past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance, ratified on the 28th of January, 1868, and amended on the 29th of September, 1868, must be made on or before the 15th instant.

TAXES ON THE FOLLOWING ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY.

On all sales of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, including Rice, Lumber, Hay, Grain and Naval Stores.
On all sales of Cotton.
On all Freight and Passenger Lists of all steamers and sailing vessels paid or payable in this city.
On all sales by Bakers, Butchers and Huckasters.
On all gross receipts of all Street Railroads.
On all gross receipts of all Express Companies.
On all sales at Auction.
On all Carriages and Buggies.
On all income derived from the pursuit of any faculty, profession, occupation or employment.
On the gross receipts of all Commercial Agencies.
On all commissions received by Factors, Commission Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, and others.
On all premiums received for or by any Insurance Company, or by agencies for individuals or companies.
On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.
On every Horse and Mule used or kept within the city, excepting horses or mules used in any public licensed carriage, cart, dray, or other vehicle.
On all Retail Dealers in all articles whatsoever.
On all Barber Shops.
On all gross receipts of Hotels and Public Eating and Boarding Houses.
On all receipts of Livery Stable Keepers.
On the gross receipts of Cotton Presses.
On the gross receipts of all Printing Offices, Newspapers and Publishing Houses.
On all Goods sold in the city by persons not resident, by sample or otherwise.
On all sales of Horses and Mules brought to the city.
On sales of Stocks, Bonds, and other securities.
On the gross receipts of Magnetic Telegraph Companies.
On the gross receipts of all Tavern Keepers and Liquor Dealers.

All defaulters will be dealt with as the ordinance directs.