The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1014. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1869. SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS AT LAST, AFTER A FOUR MONTHS' SESSION—THEY MAKE TWENTY-SEVEN MORE LAWS ON THE LAST DAY—THE GOVERNOR AUTHORIZED TO APPOINT AN INSPECTOR OF GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, March 24.—The General Assembly about three o'clock to-day adjourned *sine die.*

IN THE SENATE, twenty-three additional acts and seven joint resolutions, including those ordered to be enrolled yesterday; also the bills ordered to be engrossed, which received third reading to-day and were enrolled, were duly ratified.

Joint committees were appointed by both houses, in accordance with the act to regulate the keeping and disbursing of the funds by certain officers, to examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer and Comptroller-General.

Wright and Buck, of the Senate, and Crews, Elliott, McIntyre, Smalls and Bryant, of the House—two Democrats and five Republicans—were appointed a joint committee of investigation for the Third Congressional District.

Farewell speeches were made in the House by Speaker Moses, and in the Senate by President pro tem. Montgomery and Senators Wright, Rainey, Cain and Leslie. Cain said that everything looked well, and that the old Board of Aldermen, under Judge Carpenter's decision, still took care of the interest of Charleston.

The concurrent resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint an inspector of guano and fertilizers was adopted.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS — EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS—THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—IN THE HOUSE, Paine introduced a bill punishing civil and military officers, having the power to enforce the Fourteenth amendment and failing to do so, with fine and imprisonment.

Butler introduced his Mississippi bill. Beck moved to amend by giving the President the power to appoint a provisional governor. Farnesworth gave notice that he would move to postpone it until the next session. Beck spoke in opposition to the bill, and the House, on motion of the Democrats, adjourned, the motion being carried by a small majority. This is regarded as an unfavorable indication for the final success of the bill.

The Committee on Foreign Relations reported a bill in regard to the treaty with Mexico of July 4, 1868, for the adjustment of claims.

The new Tenure-of-office bill was passed to the following effect: The President may suspend any officer during recess and appoint another to perform his duties, reporting the suspension to the Senate within thirty days after the next meeting of Congress, and nominating a successor. If the Senate refuses to confirm the nomination, and also by a vote disapproves of the suspension, the suspended officer will resume his office at the end of the session. The President need give no reason for the suspension.

The President has nominated Giles A. Smith as Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of the Customs at New York, and William Price, as Postmaster at Grenada, Mississippi.

Henry D. Moore has been confirmed as Collector at the Port of Philadelphia.

Democrats have been re-elected to the Indiana Legislature wherever they resigned to defeat the Fifteenth amendment. An extra session is called for April 8th.

Only eighty-two miles remain to complete the Pacific Railroad.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, March 24.—The insurgents are massing on the south side of the island, and the inhabitants of that section are asking for more troops, but the government is silent regarding the movements of the army. The American brig Harry Lowell has been captured at Ragged Island.

The Peruvian monitors will remain at Ragged Island for the present. During their voyage one of the monitors rammed and sunk the steamer Havana, drowning seven of her crew.

EUROPE.

MADRID, March 24.—Two hundred women marched through the streets to the Cortes today, with a petition against conscription.

LONDON, March 24.—The strike of the Preston cotton spinners is extending. Several Glasgow mills have stopped for want of hands.

SPORTING NEWS.

MOBILE RACES—LIVELY TIME.

MOBILE, March 24.—First race, mile and a quarter dash—Tribune purse of $200—Stonewall Jackson, 1; Betty Bay, 2; time, 2:16¼.

Second race, for all ages, $25 entrance and $50 added. Mile heats; best three in five. Jennie C., 2:3; 1:1:1. Nansit, 4:1:3; 2:2. Agnes Donnoran, 1:4:2; distanced. Mary McDonald, 3:2:4; distanced. Time, 1:15¼; 1:53¼; 1:48¼; 1:51; 1:52¼.

PUBLIC GAMING IN NEW ORLEANS.—For the first time in many years gambling, sanctioned by legal authority, was last evening to be seen in New Orleans; for at 59 St. Charles-street, was then thrown open to the public the first licensed gambling saloon provided for in a recent enactment by the State Legislature.

Approaching the spot last evening we saw quite a number of people standing on the adjoining sidewalk, down upon which shone the light of a bright lamp, illuminating the figures "59." The bystanders and passersby now and then pushed open the green baize doors to peer in at the great crowd which had gathered within. Entering, one saw a motley assemblage, most of them playing, many only looking on. The room is not large. The walls are handsomely papered, handsome chandeliers are pendent from the ceiling, and along a portion of one side of the room a bar with its glittering array of many hued glasses and ornaments attracts the visitors attention. There are courteous and sleek colored men in waiting. And the crowd—what a heterogeneous gathering it was—men with mugs scarred by vicissitudes and conflicts innumerable; men with quiet, gentlemanly mien; respectable men and rogues; men who dread a glance from the police; men who can look anybody in the eye—all were there, some betting, some wondering whether they should bet or not, and some firmly resolved not to bet at all. There is a ronde table nearest the door. It is as large as a billiard table, and around it alone were crowded two or three score of players. Then there is a roulette table, a faro table and two or three other tables, all interesting evidently to the players, who swarm about them, making locomotion about the apartment anything but easy. Everything was quiet and orderly, however, although no policemen were visible. Other institutions of a similar character are to be shortly opened, we learn

[*New Orleans Crescent.*

—The inauguration ball has left a lawsuit in prospect. The committee having charge of the affair, it seems, agreed to give Mr. Grey, the caterer, one-half the proceeds for supplying the supper. Now, however, the committee, finding the profits so steep, refuse, it is said, to stand to the bond, and want the caterer to receive less than he bargained for.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

CLOSING DAYS—THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM—PUBLICATION OF LEGAL NOTICES—A COLORED ADJUTANT GENERAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 22.—The solemn agreement to adjourn on Wednesday, 24th instant, is not likely to be revoked, as there is a very general desire to get away. Several bills of importance will have to go over to the next session. Among these are a bill for the care of the poor; a bill to amend the charter of certain villages, towns and cities in the State, and the educational bill. Senator Jillson, superintendent of education, has worked earnestly to inaugurate a well-balanced system of education and free schools for the State, and was warmly supported by the Senate. His efforts, however, have been thwarted by parties who managed to get through a bill in the House entirely subversive and upsetting the whole of the present excellent arrangement of the free-school system established in Charleston and elsewhere just previous to the breaking out of the war. The Houses therefore not being able to agree, both bills have been laid on the table. This morning Senator Jillson submitted an able report, from which the following paragraphs are taken:

The Committee on Education, to whom was referred a bill from the House of Representatives entitled "A bill to establish and maintain a system of public schools for the State of South Carolina," report that they are averse to the passage of said bill for the following reasons, to wit:

1st. That it is very deficient and imperfect in its arrangement and detail.

2d. That its provisions are totally inadequate to meet the exigencies incident to the establishment and maintenance of a sound, liberal and progressive system of common school education.

3. That some of its provisions are unequal, unjust and unrepublican. The provisions in section 9 which empower the School Commissioners of the County of Charleston to appoint a school director from each ward of the city of Charleston, are so glaringly unjust and unwise as to be apparent to the most cursory observation. The City of Charleston has already a well organized and well regulated system of common schools, and an efficient Board of School Commissioners, who should remain in office until their successors shall have been elected by the citizens of said city.

In accordance with the report a message was sent to the House, but that body while agreeing to the proposition to appoint a Committee of Conference, declined to appoint the Committee on Education of the House on said committee. On the return of this message from the House, the Senate thereupon laid both bills and the House message on the table.

The following is the veto message of the Governor on the act to provide for the uniform and proper promulgation of all legal and public notices:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, March 22, 1869.

To the Honorable the Senate of South Carolina:

SENATORS—I respectfully return to your honorable body, in which it originated, "An act to provide for the uniform and proper promulgation of all legal and public notices" without my approval, for the following reasons:

In the first place, I deem it unnecessary, as there has been no complaint or evidence adduced that the system at present existing is not amply sufficient and satisfactory for its purposes.

In the second place, I consider it injudicious in imposing upon a particular State officer, in addition to his present duties, which are sufficiently onerous, a large amount of labor which legitimately belongs to his colleagues in the several departments of the State government, and to the local authorities in their respective counties. The county officers, especially, whose duty it is to advertise the legal notices, may be supposed, from their local knowledge, to be better advised of the standing and circulation of their neighboring journals than persons at a distance. To them the constitution and laws have entrusted the direction and supervision of county affairs and county expenditures, and until they are shown to be incompetent or untaithful, I deem it the part of wisdom and sound policy for the State to interfere with them in the discharge of their duties, or intermeddle with strictly county matters, as little as is absolutely necessary.

In the third place, the designating of certain newspapers as "official organs" of the State, and of the counties, I consider highly inexpedient and improper. With but a single exception, every secular newspaper in the State is inimical to the existing State government. I am unwilling to endorse their misrepresentations, or to increase their power of mischief, by conferring upon them the name or character of "official organs" of the State or counties. Necessity compels their use to give circulation to our legal notices, which of themselves sufficiently indicate their official character, and as the object of advertising is publicity, the officers interested in the several localities are the best judges of what newspapers will most effectually accomplish their object and satisfy the requirements of law.

For these reasons I feel constrained to withhold my approval of this act, and respectfully return it to your honorable body.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.

On the question, "shall the act become a law, the objections of his Excellency the Governor to the contrary notwithstanding," the vote was, yeas none; nays twenty. So the act was rejected.

The Governor also sent the following message:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina:

I have the honor to submit the accompanying report and estimate for the current fiscal year for Georgetown County, (amount $12,200) which have been furnished this office in accordance with the requirements of act sixty-five, special session, 1868; also a report covering additional estimate of $5000 from the County Commissioners of Newberry County.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed) J. L. NEAGLE,
Comptroller General.

IN THE SENATE, this morning, Tomlinson introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Faculty of the University of South Carolina be, and they are, allowed the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for the commencement exercises of the graduating class of this session.

Doyle, (Democrat,) rose to a question of privilege, and presented a letter purporting to have been written by a member of the House, and in connection therewith introduced the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, W. A. Bishop, (Republican,) a member of this House, has, without authority, presumed to act in a very unwarrantable manner in writing a letter to a lawful officer of this State, in Oconee County, summoning him to appear in Columbia for a trial, without charge or specification being furnished; and whereas such assumption of authority on the part of a member of this House is dangerous, not only to republican institutions, but to the exercise of common courtesy and respect for the rights of individuals in the discharge of official duties; therefore,

Be it resolved, That the letter be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to take such action as the gravity of the subject demands.

Crews moved to postpone the whole matter until to-morrow at 2 P. M.

Tomlinson moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Agreed to.

The joint resolution to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in the Counties of Laurens, Newberry, Edgefield and Abbeville, and a concurrent resolution as a substitute, elicited a lengthy and warm debate, which resulted, finally, in the indefinite postponement of the resolution.

R. B. Elliott, (colored,) member of the House of Representatives, from Barnwell, has received the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General, provided for in the act to organize the militia, recently ratified and approved by the Governor. His nomination for the office goes to the Senate to-morrow for confirmation.

—The upsetting of a kerosene lamp in the house of Henry Stoddard, at Vernon Vermont, on Saturday, caused the death of Mrs. Stoddard and the total destruction of the house and barns by fire.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Austrian Emperor speaks eleven languages fluently.

—Baron Beust has worked himself until he is very gray and very lean.

—The Earl of Zetland has been re-elected Grand Master of Masons in England.

—Queen Victoria has spent nearly $2,000,000 in commemorating the Prince Consort.

—The Princess Metternich, at a recent reception, offered her guests cigars, and led off in the smoking herself.

—Napoleon recently ordered the Duke of Hamilton to leave Paris, for having raised a disturbance at a theatre.

—An English nob, who is also an actor in comedy, Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, contemplates a starring tour in the United States.

—The postmaster at Hampton, Va., has been displaced, and Mrs. Bainbridge, mother-in-law to Major General Reynolds, United States army, has been appointed to fill the place.

—Anna Dickinson, being too late for the train at Des Moines, Iowa, a few mornings since, hired a locomotive to take her one hundred and sixty-five miles, and rode upon it with the engineer and fireman.

—Dore's "Gambling Scene at Baden Baden," "Spanish Beggars," and other noted paintings, are locked up in the New York Customhouse, and will probably be sent back unopened. The exporter supposed they could be introduced for exhibition free of duty.

Kalkbrenner, the pianist, was exceedingly proud of his nobility. "My pedigree," he said, on one occasion to a friend of his, "can be traced up to the Crusades. One of my ancestors accompanied the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa—" "On the grand piano, I suppose?" asked his friend, interrupting him.

—In March, 1865, Representative Schenck engineered through Congress a resolution giving his relative, Powell, the artist, $25,000 to paint another big picture for the adornment of the Capitol. Powell is said to have received $10,000 of the amount already, but has given no evidence that he has even commenced to put paint to the canvas.

—The Turner societies of New York and other cities propose to bring Dr. Carl Voght from Germany to lecture on natural science. He will cost $20,000 for six lectures in each of seven cities. His famous saying, "The brain secretes thought as the liver does bile," has done more to make him notorious than even his fine work on mineralogy.

—The fiftieth anniversary of the Pope's ordination is to be celebrated on the 14th of April with much solemnity. In every direction subscriptions have been organized to offer to his Holiness suitable presents on the occasion. Without speaking of others, his Holiness is to receive from the Commission of Hospitals at Rome a missal-stand, surmounted with a statuette of the Immaculate Conception, crowned with diamonds and pearls, the value of the whole being £2000.

—A fatal duel has just taken place at Caselvatica, in the neighborhood of Bologna, between a Marquis Pizzardi and a Marquis Mazzacorati. According to the conditions of the affair, the parties were allowed to take their stand within five paces, and as a set-off against the advantage of the first fire, the second shot might be discharged with the pistol brought up close to the antagonist's face! M. Pizzardi, having the first fire, approached his enemy and offered to waive his right, if the other would take his hand and be reconciled. "Fire, or I will kill you," answered Mazzacorati. The other, as may be imagined, did not wait for a second summons, but levelled his pistol and at once laid his adversary dead at his feet. Another duel, also attended with a fatal result, is announced from Turin.

—The Chicago Advance, recognized as the leading Congregational newspaper of the Northwest, has had from the day its first number was issued an unknown Washington correspondent, who was wont to indulge in the most fulsome flattery of General O. O. Howard and the Bureau, and not unfrequently to compliment him at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Boynton, of the Congregational Church in Washington City. It was certain the correspondent of the Advance was at all times willing to swear by General Howard, and of this perhaps no one had a right to complain. Since General Howard has changed quarters he has visited Chicago, and the Advance has given him an editorial notice, in which it stated that "General Howard has been the able Washington correspondent of this paper since the day it was first started." Howard can exclaim, "Et tu Brute."

—M. B. Jouvin writes in the Paris Gaulois: "Mlle. Christina Nilsson is twenty-four years old; her deep blue eyes are rendered still more sombre by the arches of her long eyelashes. In return, however, her *naive* and dreamy smile sheds a flood of light over her face, which bears a strange but yet charming expression. Her light blonde hair harmoniously crowns a square and expansive forehead, and her complexion is of that whiteness peculiar to the daughters of the North. There is in her person something of a child of a fairy, and of an apparition. The spectator, who listens to her with a pleasure mingled with a kind of vague uneasiness, not knowing whether he applauds a woman or a vision, thinks some magician's wand may suddenly cause Violette, Martha or Ophelia to disappear. As regards her voice, it could not be compared with that of any of the other great artists of the lyrical stage of France."

A GREAT BRIDGE.—Work on the bridge over the East River, between New York and Brooklyn, will soon begin. The New York Sun of the 12th inst. says concerning this magnificent enterprise:

The board of consulting engineers adjourned yesterday, after a careful examination of the plans and theories of the constructing engineer, Mr. Roebling. The first point on which they unanimously decided was that there is nothing impossible in the building of a suspension bridge of so great a span as sixteen hundred feet. On the Brooklyn side there is a substratum of boulders which the current cannot act upon or wash away. But on the New York side the foundation would have to be laid upon a quicksand. The borings showed that this quicksand is not a recent deposit, but the original decomposed rock which has lain numberless ages just where it is now. The weight of each tower is to be seventy-five thousand tons. To distribute this vast weight so that no part of the pressure on the bore shall be over four tons per foot, Mr. Roebling proposes that the area of the foundation shall be one hundred and sixty-five feet long and one hundred feet broad. This area will be composed of huge timbers resting on the sand and bearing the masonry work of the tower upon it. The timber will be twenty feet thick, and this mass of twenty feet by one hundred and sixty-five feet by one hundred feet will be securely bolted into one solid frame, so that the weight of the tower above can never deflect it in the slightest degree at any point. As to the durability of the timber, the uniform judgment of the board is that when sound timber is imbedded, free from fluctuations of temperature, and at a depth below the action of the tides, it is simply indestructible and everlasting. Mr. Roebling's plans having been approved, the committee will begin work without delay.

THE NEW THEATRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

In common with the great mass of your readers, I was delighted to learn, through your lively and go-ahead paper, that a theatre for Charleston is at last a fixed fact, and that the project is to be carried into effect with so little delay. It is to be hoped that a little extra expense will not be spared to render it a complete job—an opera house, which, in all its appointments, shall be an ornament and a credit to Charleston. No one who is familiar with the dimensions and arrangements of the best and most comfortable Northern theatres, and who has seen the interior of the Adger building, can fail to have noticed the remarkable adaptability of that fine structure for conversion, at moderate cost, into a first class temple of the drama; and it would certainly prove false economy in the end to omit any feature from the plan of alteration that would add to the completeness and elegance of the edifice. Let the stage be so roomy, in respect to heighth and depth as well as width, as to meet every exigency of the scenic effects which form so attractive an adjunct of the modern drama, and, above all, let ready and abundant means of egress be provided, so that all may feel that the theatre is a safe as well as an attractive resort.

We all know how handsome a revenue the patchwork theatre of Hibernian Hall has paid the society, and this, too, through seasons of unexampled dullness and business torpor; and now that our city is waking up, regaining her lost trade and striding ahead in the race of commercial progress, no one can doubt that a good theatre, which shall induce first-class companies to visit our community, and be worthy the support of our own citizens and those who come among us for purposes of trade, travel, health or pleasure, will be one of the most profitable investments in which capital can be employed. THE NEWS has already shown, in a striking light, the important influence that a fine theatre would indirectly have upon the prosperity of our city; and should the enterprising proprietor of the Adger building feel indisposed to supply the requisite amount of money to execute the alterations in fitting style, a few of our leading merchants would surely find their account in stepping forward and helping on the work as a matter of

BUSINESS.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Marion.

The residence of Mr. Thomas Harllee was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday night last—doubtless the work of an incendiary.

Anderson.

A correspondent of the Abbeville Press has lately visited the flourishing cotton factory near Pendleton village, and says of it: "The machinery is of the newest and most improved description, making the best fabrics with the least expenditure of labor. They run two thousand spindles, and the profits for one year were such as to enable the proprietors to double the capacity of the establishment. We would be glad to see the day when our district will boast of a factory so profitable to its proprietors, and so beneficial to the public."

Barnwell.

The Barnwell Sentinel says: "Whenever we have inquired of the planters and farmers of our country about their business for this year, they say that they will be sure of a plenty of provisions. They are more particular than usual as to these crops—using more manure of home manufacture, as well as town stuff on them. Some of the best of them say that it is better to make corn at a cost of two dollars per bushel on the farm, than to pay one dollar a bushel in town for it. This may seem a little odd at first glance, but when the short measure they get, the hauling, freight and outward bound money is placed on one side for the northern shelled corn, and on the other, their cob, corn, shucks, fodder, peas, vines, &c., the fine crab grass and crowfoot, it appears that there is money in it. This kind of talk from them is gratifying, and leads us to believe there is hope of abatement of the cotton fever. Few of them are so pushed about money matters that they are willing to risk a great deal of future comfort and happiness to make a big crop of cotton, when a big crop always sells for a little price. Those who tried the big crop plan in 1867, paid pretty dearly for it. They learned that there was no money in it—if there was, they didn't see it, for it went into other people's pockets. We are glad to learn also that they are bringing in a finer breeds of hogs and cattle. A pig that will be large enough for a good bacon hog at ten and twelve months old, can be kept up and attended to at a cost much less than the town meat, which he will net when smoked. Hogs cannot be raised any more in the range like in other times, unless a swineherd is employed, and one of them can't keep up with the long-legged, piney woods breed."

STRANGE NUPTIALS—AN ANGRY HUSBAND PARTS WITH HIS WIFE AT THE ALTAR.—Some time since a well known young gentleman appeared at one of our metropolitan churches with a very beautiful young lady, and, invoking the services of the minister, was immediately united to her in marriage. The lady appeared deeply agitated, and there was a stern determination visible on the countenance of the youth—a pale angry face—evincing anything but joy in the nuptials. As soon as the ceremony was concluded the man turned to the lady with the remark: "I have kept my promise now—you are married to me; but I will never look on your face again."

There was a frantic appeal in the girl's actions and tears; she begged, implored him to recall his words—promised some wild things better left unprinted—and then sank fainting to the floor. The man turned on his heel and quitted the apartment. What did it mean?

The simple relation of facts look like the coloring of romance, yet are they true in every particular. When it is further stated that the parties are of high social position, have numerous relations, and that they were utterly unattended, the mystery will appear more strange. Their friends have tried vainly to reconcile the matter. An obstinate silence greets every appeal in behalf of the lady, and she, if indeed she can, refuses any explanation.

[*N. O. Picayune.*

LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.—A private letter from Louisiana says: "The winter here has been extremely mild (or open, as you say, or soft as might be said) everywhere, it appears from all accounts. With us it has been very wet. We have seen very little ice, but have been deluged with rain, which first impeded our cane-grinding, and now prevents our cane-planting. Our planters have had a hard time with their sugar-making this winter, but the yield has been more than commonly satisfactory. I did not expect a crop of more than 50,000 hogsheads. Never was the cane known to yield so much. The culture this year will be very much augmented, and preparations are being made to plant a large crop. All the planters that made sugar last year are increasing their culture, and places that have been abandoned since the war are now being worked. Should the weather prove favorable, I look for a crop of 250 000 to 300,000 hogsheads, and at prices that are likely to rule next winter—in view of the revolution in Cuba—they will be worth double the number to us."

—At White River Junction, Vt., a few days since, four couples amused themselves at an evening party by going through the forms of a mock marriage. Two days later, to their consternation, they discovered that, as far as the law went, they were all legally married. The gentleman who performed the ceremony was a magistrate of a neighboring county, and supposed at the time that his jurisdiction in matrimonial affairs could not prevail outside his own jurisdiction. It seems, however, that an old State statute, such as that revamped to trouble ex-Secretary Stewart, was discovered, which established the legality of the marriages beyond a doubt. The unwilling brides and bridegrooms are in deep affliction. One gentleman was expecting to be married to a lady in Montpelier in two weeks. Eminent legal counsel have been consulted, and give the opinion that the Legislature must pass an "enabling act" to get the parties loose again.

Funeral Notices.

PORCHER.—Died on Tuesday, 23d instant, at the residence of her brother, in St. John's Berkeley, Miss CATHERINE PORCHER, in the eightieth year of her age.

☞ **Her Relatives and Friends are invited to witness her interment in the Cemetery of St. Paul's Church, THIS DAY, at Twelve o'clock.**

March 25

Obituary.

SHACKELFORD.—Died in this city, on the 5th day of March, 1869, after long and painful suffering, MARTHA, wife of JAMES M. SHACKELFORD. A mournful company of her relatives and friends attended the last services which were tendered to one whom in life they loved and admired, and in the peaceful shades of Magnolia she sleeps the sleep of death. To her husband, with whom for so many years of her life she was a most devoted, trusting and loving partner, her loss is an aching void which time cannot replace. To her relatives, with whom she cherished the most tender connection, she has left the memory of her many virtues. To that wide circle of friends, whom her gentle nature so deeply attached to her, she has left the recollection of one who will never be forgotten. Gifted with high intellectual power, improved by reading and observation, she was enabled to realize the comfort which belongs to those who have reason for the faith that is in them. And the sweet influences of religion imparted to her that fortitude which enabled her to overcome the pain she endured, until her spirit rose to meet her Saviour where the weary are at rest.

Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—MERCHANT'S LINE.—The schooner LILLY will discharge cargo THIS DAY at Adger's North Wharf. Goods not called for before sunset will be stored at risk and expense consignees. No claims allowed after goods leave the wharf.

March 25 1 WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

☞ NO CURE! NO PAY!—FORREST'S JUNIPER TAR is warranted to cure Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Spitting of Blood and Lung Diseases. Immediate relief produced. Try it; if not satisfied, return the empty bottles and get your money back.

Sold wholesale and Retail by the Agent,
G. W. AIMAR, Druggist,
Corner King and Vanderhorst streets.

☞ Price 35 cents.

February 27 DAC tuths3mos

☞ THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT from a private letter written by the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS:

"We had no conception of the widespread suffering which exists, or of the almost infallible cures produced by the PLANTATION BITTERS, when we first commenced offering them for sale. We now find that every house has a weak child, an ailing parent, or debilitated aged member, who needs this Tonic. Our Laboratory has grown from a single room to an immense building, and our sales from a few bottles to many hundred dozens per day, and we are glad to know that they have done you so much good."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, sold at half the price.

March 23 tuths3

☞ WE ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING from the Moyune Districts of China the choicest chops of GREEN AND BLACK TEAS of new seasons, which are unrivalled for their strength and delicacy flavor. We warrant our TEAS to be pure and unadulterated, and to give general satisfaction. As we are constantly in receipt of large cargoes of Teas, we are enabled to offer to the public the finest chops at a price that many dealers offer infexior Tea at. A trial and comparison will at once prove this assertion, and it only remains for the public to judge of themselves. WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 275 King-street

☞ 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.

All Bottled Liquors bearing the labels of W. S. CORWIN & CO., can be relied upon as being pure.

☞ Purchasers should notice that the Paper Cap over the cork is not broken. We pay for Bottles that have our labels on, One Dollar per dozen, when returned.

☞ WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION.—ALL other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the potions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. Of course he would.

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has no faith in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case, so much the worse for him. His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery. All the luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

The masses happily for themselves, are less skeptical. There is such a thing as bigoted unbelief, as well as bigoted credulity, and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they app ove this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slave of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own foregone theoretical conclusions, as to decline to test the properties of a medicine endorsed by the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, deserves to suffer.

6 DAC March 20

☞ TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitas, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

February 3 3mos

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar-street, New York.

February 3 3mos

☞ J. S. MARTIN (LATE GRUBER & MARTIN), will be pleased to see his friends and customers at WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Beaufain.

Special Notices.

☞ SERVICE WILL BE HELD, THIS EVENING, at the Church of the Holy Communion, commencing at half-past Seven o'clock.

March 25

☞ OFFICE CHARLESTON GASLIGHT COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 24, 1869.—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, 5th proximo.

The BOOKS OF TRANSFER will be closed from this date to 5th proximo. W. J. HERIOT,

March 24 Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ CHANGE OF DAY.—THE STEAMER CITY POINT, Captain GEORGE E. MCMILLAN, will hereafter sail from Charleston for Savannah and the Florida ports, on FRIDAY EVENING, instead of SATURDAY, as heretofore. J. D. AIKEN & CO.,

Charleston, March 22d, 1869. Agents.

March 23 4

☞ HIGH SCHOOL OF CHARLESTON.—The Annual Public Examination of this School will commence on MONDAY, 29th instant, at Nine o'clock A. M. Parents and Guardians of pupils and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

W. R. KINGMAN, A. M.,

March 23 8 Principal.

☞ THE CELEBRATED W. S. C. CLUB HOUSE GIN, pure, soft and unequalled—W. S. CORWIN & CO., Sole Agents. Medical men of the highest standing acknowledge that Gin, in its pure state, has great medical properties. We therefore place the CLUB HOUSE GIN before the public with the greatest confidence, and more particularly to those who use it medicinally, as an article that only requires to be known to be properly appreciated.

☞ $1 50 per bottle. $15 per case.

☞ IN THE COMMON PLEAS, CHARLESTON COUNTY—FIRST CIRCUIT.—It is ordered, that a Special Session of the Court of Common Pleas for the First Circuit shall be held at Charleston, on MONDAY, the twenty-ninth day of March instant; and that the Clerk of the Court shall cause the time and place for holding the same to be notified for two weeks successively in one or more of the newspapers published in the City of Charleston.

(Signed) R. B. CARPENTER.

March 11, 1869.

A true copy. A. C. RICHMOND,

March 12 15 Clerk.

☞ CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, OR PURE LIQUOR OF JUNIPER BERRIES.—This favorite brand of PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN has stood the test of time, imitation, piracy, high tariffs and unfair competition, and still enjoys a constantly increasing sale; showing that true merit does not always go unappreciated.

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN

Is offered to the public as a perfectly reliable specific in all cases of Diseased Bladder and Kidneys. It acts directly on these organs, with a directness and speediness, which render it invaluable to persons suffering from Gravel, Diabetes, Inflamed Bladder, scanty and highly-colored urine, and in all cases where, from whatever cause, a healthful diuretic is required.

Ladies subject to painful menstruation, can by the use of CORDIAL GIN a few days previous to and during illness obtain great relief. In such instances it should be taken with sugar and warm water.

As a tonic and beverage this GIN is unequalled, as it possesses none of the headache properties to be found in those poisons, now too frequently sold under the names of Gin, Brandy, Whiskey, &c.

JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Importer,
No. 21 Park Row, New York.

For sale in Charleston, South Carolina, by E. H. KELLERS & CO., RAOUL & LYNAH, W. A. SKRINE, G. W. AIMAR, ED. S. BURNHAM and A. W. ECKEL & CO.

February 23 DAC tuthsecw3mos

☞ ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN.—ON THE Errors and abuses incident to Youth and Early Manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 20

☞ ALL ARTICLES SOLD FROM THE establishment of WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, between Wentworth and Beaufain, are of the FIRST QUALITY. They sell no goods but what can be warranted as PURE AND GENUINE. This is an established fact.

☞ SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER. Saratoga, in the State of New York, is one of the most remarkable mineral reservoirs upon the surface of the globe. Within an area of a mile in diameter are some thirty mineral springs—no two of them alike. In some of the waters, Chloride of Sodium predominates; in others, Iodine, Magnesia, Sulphur, Chalybeate, &c. The beneficial effects of some of these waters, as medicinal agents, are known throughout the civilized world. Probably one hundred thousand persons visit these Springs annually. Many hundred thousand bottles of the water are transported and consumed in the various localities of the country.

The SARATOGA "A" SPRING WATER is probably the most effective mineral water found on either continent. It will be observed that it has ten per cent. greater mineral properties than the celebrated Congress Spring; four times that of Baden-Baden of Austria; five times that of Aix la Chapelle in Prussia; twice that of Vichy in France; nearly three times greater than the renowned Seltzer of Germany; and equally over the Spas of Bath, England, and Kissengen in Bavaria.

The reputation of this water is based upon its effects in diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and spleen; and acts with wonderful benefit in cases of Chronic Dyspepsia, Constipation, Gravel, Gout, Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, General Lethargy, Soreness, and Prostration of the system.

The value of mineral waters has been prized and acknowledged by medical men since the earliest civilization. A celebrated authority says: "The virtues of mineral waters have been best shown in the treatment of obscure and chronic diseases."

Agent for the Saratoga "A" Spring Water,
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 21 Park Row, New York.

Sold in Charleston, S. C., by G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, A. W. ECKEL & CO., ED. S. BURNHAM and E. H. KELLERS & CO.

February 23 DAC tuthsecw3mos

JOHN D. ALEXANDER,
ACCOUNTANT,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND GENERAL AGENT,
No. 16 Broad-street.

RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS BUSINESS IN ADJUSTING ACCOUNTS of Merchants and others, and in WRITING UP AND POSTING their BOOKS, either in part or whole &c. January 9

WILLIS & CHISOLM,
FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND
SHIPPING AGENTS,

WILL ATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Ports) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES

ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

S. WILLIS.....A. R. CHISOLM.

October 25

EDWARD DALY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 83 Warren-street,
NEW YORK.

PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE PURCHASE of all kinds of MERCHANDISE. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Trunks, and Straw Goods a specialty.

Consignments of all kinds of Staple Articles and General Produce solicited.

Prompt returns guaranteed.

EDWARD DALY,