The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1046. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 1, 1869. SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE SUPREME COURT.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, April 30.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, the case of M. C. Hall vs. Joiner & McAlister was resumed and concluded. Maurice for the motion. The arguments of Messrs. Dozier and Porter were read, contra.

The case of C. B. Hazelden, A. Godbold et al, ads. E. J. Moody was heard. Harllee, for the motion, read his brief.

John L. Moore, assignee, vs. R. M. Scurry and C. D. Spearman, was heard. Baxter for the motion, and Fair contra.

The following cases wese struck off: Mearn and McFarlan, ads. D. Malloy et al; Charles and John Irby, ads. D. Malloy et al; James Coit, admr., ads. D. Malloy et al; N. D. Strickling, ads. D. Malloy.

Appeals were abandoned in the following cases: Grady et al vs. J. McAlmer, G. D. Smith ads. M. Foot, Amelia B. Kinsler vs. Edward and H. Kinsler, executors. The case of John W. Suber et al ads. J. A. Bond, was heard. Jones for the motion. Fair & Garlington contra. Pegues et al vs. Geo. McCail et al, was continued.

EUROPE.

ENGLAND—NEWMARKET RACES.

LONDON, April 28.—At the Newmarket races to-day the two year old plate was won by Guy Dayrell, with Gertrude second and Mont Blanc third. Seventeen horses ran.

IRELAND—DINNER TO THE FENIANS WARREN AND COSTELLO—ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATION.

CORK, April 28.—At a dinner given here, last night, by the friends of Warren and Costello, on the occasion of their departure for America, the Mayor of the city was present and made an inflammatory speech, warmly eulogizing the guests of the evening. He was followed in a similar strain by other gentlemen. The building in which the banquet took place was surrounded by a large crowd of friends and sympathizers, who, during the evening, formed a procession and paraded the streets with bands and torches. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm and excitement, and some disorder.

FRANCE—TIME FIXED FOR ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

PARIS, April 28.—The session of the Corps Legislatif have concluded and that body has dissolved. The elections of the members of the next Corps Legislatif have been fixed for the 23d May.

PRUSSIA—PROTECTION TO EMIGRANTS ON SHIPBOARD.

BERLIN, April 28.—In the Prussian Diet Count von Bismarck, in reply to an inquiry, said the convention made with the United States for the protection of emigrants on shipboard had so far failed of any practical result, owing to the obstacles in the way of establishing an international tribunal for the adjudication of cases arising under the treaty.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Boutwell has returned. There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day excepting Cresswell.

The last spike of the Pacific Railroad will be driven to-morrow. The blows of the sledge will be recorded by every telegraph office in the country.

In the appeal of Clark, Dodge & Co., against the decision of Assessor Webster, the commissioner virtually sustains Webster. This decision increases the broker's tax in New York about ten million dollars.

The Cabinet considered Southern elections to-day, but nothing has transpired.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A heavy rain fell in Augusta yesterday, which was much needed by the crops.

The steamer Bremen, from Bremen, ran ashore yesterday on Runner Shoals, New York Harbor. Six tugs are endeavoring to float her.

Henry V. Clinton alias W. Bentley, arrested in Wilmington, N. C., for forgery, has been recognized as an old criminal and surrendered to the Governor of Illinois.

The Ohio Legislature have passed a bill authorizing Cincinnati to lend $10,000,000 to connect Cincinnati with the Southern railroads centering at Chattanooga.

A Republican Convention has been called to meet at Houstor, Texas, on the fourth Monday in May, to harmonize, if possible, the wings of the party and nominate State officers.

There was an attempt in Columbia, Texas, yesterday by a band of armed men to break up the colored Methodist quarterly meeting. It was promptly stopped by the citizens, who protected the minister and congregation.

A rink at Rose-street, Philadelphia, was burnt yesterday, just after a velocipede race, destroying thirty-three velocipedes. The rink had accommodations for three thousand skaters. The origin of the fire was accidental.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of this company was held in Columbia on Thursday last.

On motion of Captain W. J. Earle, of Greenville, the meeting was organized by calling Professor M. LaBorde, of Richland, to the chair, and appointing C. V. Carrington, Esq., secretary.

A committee to verify proxies and receive reports of the individual stock represented was appointed, who, after a short absence, submitted their report, which showed that there was a larger representation of stock than was ever present before. President Hammett read the report of the directors, and the report of the superintendent was read by the secretary—which reports, together with the accompanying tables, were presented as the annual report of the company, and were, on motion, received and unanimously adopted.

A motion was made and passed to authorize measures to be taken for the construction of a railroad from Ninety-Six to a point on the South Carolina Railroad, the charter for which is held by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. Governor Orr said that he was anxious to see the road built, and thought that the proper route was to Aiken; but he wanted the directors to be perfectly unfettered in their movements, so that they might make the best terms they could with any company that wanted the charter. In the course of his remarks Governor Orr took occasion to criticise the management of local business of the Greenville road, the South Carolina road, and the Charlotte road, taking the ground that it was the policy of every corporation to make as much as it could out of the public.

William A. Courtenay, Esq., of Charleston, and James P. Boyce, Esq., of Greenville, spoke in reply.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—H. P. Hammett, of Greenville. Directors—B. Farmer, of North Carolina; J. W. Marshall, of Abbeville; J. P. Reed, of Anderson; J. Low, of Anderson; A. McBee, of Greenville; B. F. Perry, of Greenville; D. Brown, of Anderson; W. A. Courtenay, of Charleston; S. Fair, of Newberry; L. D. Childs, of Richland; C. W. Montgomery, of Newberry; F. A. Conner, of Abbeville.

...Christy's Minstrels are performing in South Africa. They travel about in a coach of their own with four horses, going seventy miles a day, while their goods are toted along more slowly on wagons drawn by eighteen or twenty-four bullocks each. The great inconvenience they "meet with is that there are no halls to play in." People come many miles to see their sixteen-sheet pictorial posters.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

Second Day's Proceedings—Full Report by Mail.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 29.—In the State Agricultural Convention this morning, on the subject of cotton mills and manufactories, Mr. Lawton, of Charleston, after presentation of the report of the Committee on Manufactures, adverting to his investigation of the subject in England, France and Germany, alluded to the vast wealth accumulated in those countries from the manufacture of cotton fabrics. No one, he said, who had not visited those countries and the New England States could well conceive the vast importance of the great staple of the South to the nations of the earth. The conclusion he drew from all he saw was that we had not availed ourselves of those great privileges which Almighty God appeared to have designed for us. We have all the material necessary for the fabrication of goods that the world requires, and yet we confine ourselves entirely to its production. They could not expect any people to rise to eminence or distinction who solely confine themselves to one pursuit, whether it be digging gold from the earth or pearls from the ocean. It is utterly inconsistent with the order of affairs. It does not appear to belong to our creation. No two faces look, no two leaves look alike in nature. The commands of God appear to order that we must diversify, change and adapt the means of prosperity that other people do. He thought the production of cotton alone had been our ruin, and he maintained that if these ten Southern States paid better attention to manufactures and mechanicism they never could have been subdued. The Southern States were crushed by the whole power of the world. Those they were feeding with their cotton came against them. The rate of interest in Liverpool was two per cent. per annum. In his own city, Charleston, when he left in August last, it was two and a half per cent. a month, and very difficult to be obtained at that. He told them in England that they had taught him a lesson, and when he went home he would endeavor to persuade his people to grow less cotton and manufacture as much as they could. Two or three days ago when he saw drays going through the streets loaded with cotton marked Graniteville, he was inspired with hope, and many of them he trusted would yet see the day when our cotton manufactures will compete in the markets of the world with those of France, Germany and England.

Mr. Lawton then gave an interesting account of a visit to the great spool thread manufactory of Mr. Coats, in Scotland. Their buildings, he said, occupy an immense space. The proprietors are gentlemen of refinement and taste. He was conducted through every department of that immense manufacturing establishment. They have the most beautiful machinery, perfect engines, and every possible means of turning the thread. They don't use raw cotton. They buy their yarns chiefly in Bolton and Manchester. I observed to Mr. Coats that his yarn had been familiar to me from my early life.

To show the immense wealth accumulated by these people, Mr. Lawton said they employ sixteen hundred hands in one day. I was conducted through Mr. Coats' magnificent green house and his hot-house, where they had plants from every portion of God's earth. Among others was the glorious old palmetto. They were enabled to spend upon these hot-houses and green-houses £30,000 sterling, or $200,000. I suggested to Mr. Coats that the time is coming when the South must engage largely in manufactures, and told him if he would come to Columbia and use some of his capital we would furnish him with the best cotton he wanted. Our people must diversify their labor if they desire to have a position among the nations of the earth; organize companies and establish cotton manufactories, and they will bring wealth, social position, and also bring us back to what old South Carolina was once.

Mr. Baxter, of Newberry, in response to the invitation of the Convention, gave some interesting information of the workings of the Newberry Emigration Society. He paid a high compliment to General John A. Wagener, and said he was instrumental in turning the attention of these people to the matter of emigration. They were already impressed with the necessity of an increased amount of labor, but it was found wholly impracticable to avail themselves of any arrangement made by the State through General Wagener, as head of the Emigration Bureau. A number of gentlemen contributed a small amount of money, to be drawn out as each subscriber desired labor. The money has been turned over numerous times in bringing forward between two and three hundred laborers. Each member of the society pays in fifty dollars, but can take more shares if he desires. The money is used to bring the laborers, who in time return it to the society. They had now in their employ an educated German, Mr. Briggeman, who speaks four or five languages, and has procured facilities they never had before. The society has a credit, as an emigration society, in New York. It is known that laborers coming to us will be cared for on the way and when they reach here, and cared for until they get employment. So that the agents in New York feel no hesitation in sending any laborers to the society, because they know they will not return with complaints of ill-usage or want of attention. The society is doing a good work and making a reputation. They had now orders on file from General Beauregard, desiring laborers to be sent to him through our society, to the State of Texas. They have more orders than they can fill.

This society is a nucleus around which might cluster kindred and auxiliary societies to carry out a great purpose. He did not know that this body could turn its attention to a more important subject than that of procuring an increased supply of labor. He did not care where it came from, whether from Germany, Great Britain, New York, or Massachusetts, so that it comes here as labor, bringing the capital and muscle.

Dr. E. B. Turnipseed, of Newberry, concurred in the statements of his colleague, and added that he had a number of Germans on his place. They were good farmers, easy to learn, and assimilate with our people, kind to animals, and it was just the labor to suit their country. It had gone abroad that negroes only are adapted to our country. This was a great mistake. The Germans stood the heat as well, if not better, than the negro.

Mr. Boinest said he introduced the first foreign labor into Newberry District after the war. He became satisfied, after two or three years, that the laborers he was then working would not succeed, and a little more than a twelve month ago he wrote to a friend—a missionary among the emigrants at Castle Garden—to secure him a good German family for his place. This was the beginning of the emigration society. He divided his farm into three sections, and put two sections in charge of colored laborers respectively. The third he gave to the Germans. His experience was that the white laborer was at work every day, doing everything or anything he was asked or required to do. The negro contended that he had nothing to do not immediately connected with the working or gathering of the crop. This was the beginning, and the result has been the formation of the Newberry Society, to which he had given twelve months' hard work in bringing it to its present condition. The Newberry Society has a credit at the Labor Exchange, Castle Garden, in New York, which it would be difficult for any other organization to secure. The agent there said he would entertain no application from the Southern country, unless it came endorsed through the Emigration Society of Newberry. It was with no little trouble we secured this endorsement. They were very careful. They had sent some to Florida and made a grand failure. Emigrants sent there and elsewhere were badly treated, and made their way back as best they could. The Newberry Society has no such name to bear at headquarters, but stand recorded A No. 1, and they have taken hold of us by the hand, and bid us welcome and God-speed. In order to secure all available labor that will come South they have even enclosed a separate apartment where all the families that want to come South are put, in order to prevent them being tampered with, for there are sharks who will steal them if they can. They stole twenty-five from us, with all the watching we and cars I took, the very day I was embarking them on board the ship.

In regard to the compensation, ten dollars a month and rations is usually allowed each laborer. The amount for rations differs; some allow as high as eight or ten dollars a month for rations, and of course, the better you pay them the better they are satisfied, and work better.

Mr. J. P. Thomas introduced the following:

Whereas, It is deemed important to put this society into effective operation at an early period, and at once to place before its members an object practical and substantial; be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to raise the necessary funds, by subscription or otherwise, for the purpose of erecting in this city buildings necessary for the annual fairs of the society.

Resolved, That the first annual fair of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina be held in Columbia on the second Wednesday in November, and that the Executive Committee be requested to make all necessary arrangements to this end.

Mr. Thomas said:

Mr. President—On yesterday I must confess that I somewhat despaired of the success of this movement. It seemed to me that the discussions indulged in were somewhat wide of the mark. But the indications and developments this morning have cheered me, and induced the belief that this enterprise will be prosecuted with success. I am one, sir, who have confidence in our people and faith in the future. Wisely adapting ourselves to the new order of things and availing ourselves of the elements at our command, I believe it possible to place the prosperity of our State upon a basis more firm and durable than that upon which it formerly rested. But this, sir, cannot be accomplished by the putting forth of abtruse propositions or the simple adoption of resolutions. More than the eloquence of words we need the eloquence of action; more than the wealth of intellect we need the wealth that springs from material development. Mr. President, to obtain success in this movement, and to help on the industrial regeneration of the State, we must adopt practical instrumentalities. Sir, the human mind is so constituted as to require something real, something tangible, to arouse its enthusiasm, to quicken its energies. Hence my proposition at once to erect your buildings, and at once to hold your fairs. Let this be done, and we form a nucleus around which our efforts may gather, and from which vitality may flow. If we expect to succeed we must raise the funds necessary, and go at once to work.

Mr. President, when the temporary chairman stated that the life of the State rested upon this convention, he stated what was true. Let us resolve to make this movement a success, to the end that we may bring back to the State an era of prosperity and plenty. Sir, when the poet says:

"Thy spirit, independence, let me share
Lord of the lion heart and eagle eye,"

he expressed a sentiment that finds a response in every elevated nature. Now, sir, if we would catch that spirit, if we would reach the height of a lofty independence, we must go through temples resounding with the hum of machinery, and pass on through fields white with cotton and waving with grain.

Gentlemen of the Convention, in the providence of God the political cross has been laid upon our shoulders, and we rest under the ostracism of our own country. But God has given us great natural advantages—has given us a genial climate and a teeming soil. Bravely working and wisely using the elements within our grasp, we can mould them to the enduring interests of the State, and make the future of South Carolina prosperous as her past is rich in the noble devotion of her men and the matchless spirit of her women.

Mr. President, I hope the Convention will entertain the resolutions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Mr. J. S. Richardson, Jr., in behalf of the committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, submitted the report of committee.

On motion of Mr. Chesnut, the report was taken up, considered by sections, and the following adopted as the constitution of the Agricultural and Mechanical Society of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. This society shall be styled the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, the object of which shall be to develope and promote the entire material interests of the State.

SEC. 2. The officers shall consist of one president, four vice-presidents, one treasurer and one secretary, to be elected annually, and to continue in office until their successors shall be elected at the next succeeding meeting of the society.

SEC. 3. The annual meetings of this society shall take place on the second Wednesday in November.

SEC. 4. The president, or in his absence one of the vice-presidents shall exercise all the duties usually attaching to such office. He shall have power to call special meetings of the executive committee, and also regular meetings of the society when occasion demands.

SEC. 5. The treasurer shall keep an exact account of receipts and expenditures of the society, but make no disbursements except upon an order countersigned by the president.

SEC. 6. The secretary shall keep such books as the society needs; a list of the life, annual and honorary members of the society, and in obedience to the orders of the president shall perform all such duties as are incumbent upon such office.

SEC. 7. The members of the society shall be distinguished as annual, life and honorary. The annual members shall pay yearly into the treasury two dollars, a life member ten dollars, and an honorary member shall have that distinction conferred upon him by a vote of the majority of members present at the regular meeting.

SEC. 8. Fifty members of the society shall constitute a quorum. Two-thirds of a quorum shall have power to expel any member, and until the second Wednesday in November next, all applications shall go before the executive committee, and the power of accepting or rejecting any application for membership shall remain with that committee.

SEC. 9. The officers of the society, together with six members to be elected annually by the society, shall constitute the executive committee, whose duty shall be to execute all laws, and to carry into effect all resolutions of the society. All resolutions, resignations and applications for membership must be made in writing.

SEC. 11. Any alteration or amendment to this constitution can be only effected by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting of the society.

Mr. A. A. Gilbert, of Sumter, introduced the following resolution for the purpose, he said, of drawing out expressions from the planting interest here upon a matter which very vitally concerns our agriculture:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the experience of the past three years, with the present element of labor, has demonstrated the impracticability of any system of shares or partnership—that such systems are in fact contrary to the fundamental principles which underlie the successful cooperation of capital and labor—and that a judicious and liberal system of wages is believed to be the only one upon which effective labor may be based and ultimate success follow.

Mr. Thomas hoped the resolution would not be adopted. He regarded it as a matter which should be left to the discretion of every gentleman himself. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was withdrawn, and after discussion, participated in by Messrs. Gaillard, Gilbert, Baxter and Holloway, the motion to lay on the table was renewed by Mr. Baxter, and decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Chesnut offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to whom shall be referred the subject of fencing, and that the said committee be charged with the preparation of a bill on that subject, to be submitted to the society at its next meeting.

Mr. Baxter introduced a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a committee of three to investigate the practicability of making sugar and refined syrup from the sorgho cane as represented by the process of the Sorghum Company, and to examine the works of Dr. W. P. Passmore, at Greenville, S. C.

An interesting debate, participated in by Messrs. Baxter, Lawton, Clemson and Pope, ensued, relative to making sugar from sorgho cane and the beet.

Mr. Blake offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the representatives of the industrial and educational interests of the State of South Carolina be earnestly requested to communicate to the proper permanent committees of this society whatever practical information they may have touching the development of the interests of the State.

Mr. Wallace, of Richland, offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed by the president, to report at the next meeting of the society on the commercial manures and their application to the agriculture of the State; also to show the advantages to be derived to agriculturists by the conversion of cotton seed into oil.

Mr. Richardson offered the following substitute which was adopted:

Resolved, That committees of three be appointed by the president upon each of the following subjects, who shall prepare and submit a report to this society: On commercial fertilizers; on labor-saving and agricultural implements; upon the best and most scientific method of cultivating cotton; upon the best method of cultivating corn; upon stock raising; on rice culture; on fish culture; on new articles of culture.

Mr. Thomas offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the subject of scientific and practical agricultural education is among the most important to which the attention of this society should be directed, and that the Committee on Education be directed to report such a scheme on this subject as may be deemed proper and effective.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, a committee of five was appointed to nominate an executive committee. Messrs. Richardson, Pope, Wannamaker, Williamson, R. S. Porcher and J. H. Kinsler, were appointed said committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Richardson offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all applications and funds for membership in this society should be addressed to Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, Secretary of the South Carolina Agricultural and Mechanical Society, Cokesbury, South Carolina, who shall report such applications to the Executive Committee and turn over all such funds to the treasurer of the society.

Mr. Woodruff, of Spartanburg, offered the following:

Resolved, That the various county agricultural societies of the State be requested to appoint commissioners to canvass their respective counties in the interest of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society, and procure members for the same.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lawton, the president was requested to appoint, at his leisure, four delegates to represent the State at the Convention in Memphis.

On motion of Mr. Richardson, the roll of life and annual membership was opened by the secretary, and the delegates requested to enroll their names.

A lengthy discussion ensued relative to fixing the permanent place for holding the annual fairs. It was finally agreed that the first annual fair should be held in the City of Columbia, and after that the matter be left with the Executive Committee.

The president announced the following committee:

Committee on Immigration—A. A. Gilbert, T. P. Haskell, J. H. Furman, J. W. Baxter, T. S. Poinest.

Committe to visit the Sorghum Works at Greenville—J. Q. Donaldson, L. Williams, D. W. Aiken, B. Z. Herndon.

Committee on Fencing—James Chesnut, J. D. Moore, John McCrea, A. M. Aiken, W. H. Trescot, J. K. Pope.

Committee on Fertilizers—John S. Green, Major John Davis, F. Wannamaker.

Committee on Improved Implements—John B. Moore, W. S. Henerey, William Glaze.

Committee on best Method of Cultivating Cotton—John P. Kinard, R. A McCaslan, E. H. Dowling.

Committee on best Method of Cultivating Corn—Dr. J. W. Parker, P. S. Flowers, Thos. Long.

Committee on Stock Raising—R. S. Porcher, T. W. Holloway, R. E. Griffin.

Committee on Rice Culture—Dr. Turnipseed, J. H. Kinsler, Dr. Mc. Kinsler.

Committee on Fish Culture—T. W. Woodward, G. B. McCants, H. L. Elliott.

Mr. Thomas was called to the chair.

Mr. Baxter offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be tendered to the president, General Johnson Hagood, for the correct, prompt and courteous manner in which he has discharged the important duties incident to his office.

The president resumed the chair, and in response said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I tender you my sincere thanks for the cordial courtesy with which you have met my inexperienced effort of presiding over your deliberations. We are now done talking. The period for work has come. I can only say to you that, in the discharge of the duties of that office with which you have complimented me, I shall exert all the energies I possess, and I sincerely trust our efforts will meet with your approval.

On motion of Mr. DeLoach, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

GRANT AND HIS FRIENDS.

Dana makes a forcible application thus: "Suppose that it had been discovered and proved, during the hunt after Andrew Johnson, that he had appointed persons to office who had bestowed on him valuable gifts, would not the impeachment trial have had a different result?"

Several men who wrote to the President in favor of the appointment of friends have been astonished at receiving unsolicited commissions themselves. The mystery was solved by the fact that they closed their letters by saying, "I have the honor to subscribe myself," &c., it being the rule to give all subscribers something.

The Washington Chronicle says: "One of the most interesting sights visible occasionally in our streets is the miniature 'establishment' of Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of the President, consisting of a pretty little basket barouche drawn by a diminutive pair of Shetland ponies. On the front seat, Miss Nellie, in a becoming spring suit, holds the whip and reins gracefully, while, perched behind, a colored footman, sitting bolt upright with folded arms, surveys the curious gazers on either side of the street with dignified satisfaction."

The correspondents say that the President is becoming crusty, suspicious, morose and chronically unhappy. His body and mind are both suffering. He finds the presidency too large for him. That is the whole matter. His health is not good. He has had to shut up shop six times already in as many weeks. He is losing flesh. Visitors complain of his brusqueness, and many of them of his temper. Every day at 4 o'clock he runs off for a ride and a smoke, and he has wholly stopped visitors of nights. These he spends with his household in the private family rooms of the Executive mansion. The few admitted there speak of him as giving the appearance of being thoroughly fagged out at each day's round of work. He smokes incessantly, and sits for hours with his little girl's hand in his own, not saying a word, and never rallying except when his wife makes it a point that he shall. Mrs. Grant is universally regarded as a sweet, plain, dutiful woman, whose head hasn't been a bit turned. She is widely respected, and can certainly do more with her husband than any one else can.

There is a legion of discontented Republicans in Washington. Cameron openly says: "Without taking my advice the President and Secretary of State succeeded in giving a constitutional drunkard a good mission, and a constitutional thief a consulate, besides crediting Pennsylvania with a Secretary of the Navy who has succeeded within six weeks in ridding the party of every workingman's vote. The only minister we have (except a negro, who cannot be a voter in our State,) is a man sent down for Russia who ought to be sent to the Loboo Islands vice guano removed." Schurz says to and of the President: "Your selections are unknown men who do not represent the party or conduce to its strength in the State of Missouri." And to the Senate: "I hope the men who have dared to impeach one President will not flinch before the face of another." Ross, Fowler and Brownlow have openly broke with the President, and Sprague says: "He is utterly tied up by the politicians; I have no hope of him; I have departed from him." Mr. Edmunds takes pains to snub the President on every occasion, and General Butler said when Grant crowed on the tenure-of-office question:—"The President doesn't know anything more about law than an old hen, and any one can wind him around his fingers."

Special Notices.

☞CITADEL SQUARE BAPTIST CHURCH. Services on SUNDAY MORNING at Half-past Ten o'clock—in the EVENING at Eight.
May 1 s

☞ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Service at half-past Ten o'clock To-MORROW MORNING, by Rev. W. W. HICKS, and in the EVENING at Eight o'clock.
Evening service—seats free as usual.
May 1 s

☞DIVINE SERVICE WILL BE CONDUCTED in the Orphan's Chapel on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at Four o'clock, by the Rev. THOS. SMYTHE, D. D. May 1

☞UNITARIAN CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE will be held in this Church, To-MORROW MORNING, at half past Ten o'clock, and at NIGHT, at Eight o'clock.
Preaching by Rev. RUFUS P. CUTLER.
Subject at Night—"The Christ of the Scriptures."
May 1

☞RIVER BAPTISM.—THE REV. C. SMALL, Pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, will administer the Ordinance of Baptism, at the foot of Council-street, To-MORROW, May 2, 1869, at half-past Twelve o'clock, P. M. The public in general is invited. There will be a collection taken up on the ground for the benefit of the Church. By order of the Church. REV. C. SMALL, Pastor.
May 1 2* T. A. DAVIS, C. C.

☞MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.—THE Rev'd Clergy, of all denominations, are particularly requested to call on the ladies of their congregations to decorate the graves of Confederate soldiers in their respective churchyards, on Memorial Day, May the 10th. May 1

☞BORDEAUX CLARET WINE, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, by the gallon; SMOKED SALMON and HALIBUT, SMOKED TONGUES, PIG SHOULDERS, BREAKFAST STRIPS, received this week. WM. S. CORWIN & CO.

☞SOUTH CAROLINA, BEAUFORT COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.—D. H. PLATTS, ADMINISTRATOR, vs GABRIEL VARN.—BILL FOR INJUNCTION.—Pursuant to a decretal order of the Court of Equity in the above stated case, the creditors of J. J. PLATTS, deceased, are called on to prove their demands before me by the first day of August next. H. G. JUDD, C. C. P.
Beaufort, S. C., April 23, 1866.
May 1 may1-jel-jy1

☞FERNELIUS CALLS DISEASE AN affection of the body, contrary to nature; a perturbation of its habit; a derangement of its courses. What disease is, sometimes eludes human intelligence, but some diseases are known—their origin, action and even their antidotes. Whoever has discovered an actual remedy for one disease, has done something for his race. Doctor Ayer has done more, for his medicines afford us the means to control and cure several dangerous disorders. We rarely speak on medical subjects, preferring to leave them to physicians, who understand them better. But such effects as are seen in our midst, on affections of the lungs by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, on scrofulous complaints by his SARSAPARILLA, and on the several complaints that they cure by AYER'S PILLS, should not be ignored.—*Keokuk (Iowa) Journal.*
May 1 1

☞NOTICE.—OFFICE OF CORONER. OF CHARLESTON COUNTY, APRIL 24, 1869.—During my temporary absence from the State, E. M. WHITING, Esq., Coroner for the Parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, and Magistrate, will attend to the duties of my office at No. 51 BROAD-STREET.
April 24 TIMOTHY HURLEY.

☞THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Election o DIRECTORS for the ensuing year will be held in the office of the Bank, East Bay, on MONDAY, the 3d of May ensuing. Polls to be open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. E. HASKELL,
April 24 stuths4 Cashier

☞CHARLESTON SAVINGS INSTITUTION—FINAL SETTLEMENT.—In accordance with the decretal order of the Court of Equity, the second and last instalment of four and seven-tenths per centum will be paid on and after THIS DAY to depositors, at the office of the Institution, No. 92 CHURCH-STREET.

TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS will be specially devoted to the payment of females. Males will be attended to on the other week days.

The Deposit Books must be surrendered, as this is the final settlement. The office will be opened every day (Sundays excepted) from Nine o'clock A. M. to Two o'clock P. M., and no payment will be made out of business hours. The payments will continue daily until every depositor is settled with.

HENRY S. GRIGGS,
March 29 10 stuths10 Treasurer C. S. I.

☞NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FRANCISCA WERNER, wife of HENRY WERNER, of Walterboro', merchant, will, in one month from date, carry on trade and business as a sole trader.
April 10 s3, f1, may8*

☞ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT for the present year of Real Estate is completed and will be open for the inspection of those interested until the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY next, previous to which time all intended appeals must be made. JOHN FERGUSON,
Assessor Town of Mount Pleasant.
April 21 w2el

☞CHEROKEE PILLS, OR FEMALE REGULATOR.—Cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation, Green Sickness, Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back, Hysterics, Sick-Headache, Giddiness, and all diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the cause and all the effects that arise from it. They are perfectly safe in all cases, except when forbidden by directions, and are easy to administer, as they are nicely Sugar-coated. They should be in the hands of every Maiden, Wife and Mother in the land.

The Cherokee Pills are sold by all druggists, at $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.

Sold in Charleston, S. C., by A. W. ECKEL & CO., G. W. AIMAR, W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, ED. S. BURNHAM and Dr. H. BAER.
February 16 D&C tuths eow3mos

☞CHEROKEE REMEDY CURES ALL Urinary Complaints, viz: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Urethra, Dropsical swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhea, Gleet, and all mucous Discharges in Male or Female, curing recent cases in from one to three days, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price—Remedy, One Bottle, $2; Three Bottles $5.
Price—Injection, One Bottle, $2; Three Bottles $5.
Sold in Charleston, S. C., by G. W. AIMAR, A. W. ECKEL & CO., W. A. SKRINE, ED. S. BURNHAM Dr. H. BAER and RAOUL & LYNAH.
February 16 D&C tuths eow3mos

☞CHEROKEE CURE, THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, cures all diseases caused by self abuse, viz: Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Night Emissions, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old age, Weak Nerves, Difficult Breathing, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

The Cherokee Cure will restore health and vigor, stop the emissions, and effects a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5. Sold by all druggists.

Sold in Charleston, S. C., by W. A. SKRINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, A. W. ECKEL & CO., ED. S. BURNHAM and Dr. H. BAER.
February 16 D&C tuths eow3mos.

Special Notices.

☞THE GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR are requested to meet at the Court of Common Pleas To-DAY, at Twelve o'clock precisely.
By order of the Chairman.
ISAAC HAYNE,
May 1 1 Secretary.

☞PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK.—PURSUANT to a resolution of the Board of Directors, the present stockholders in this Bank who held their stock on 1st September last, are hereby notified that, for the sake of convenience, the State tax upon the shares held by them will be paid through the Cashier, the amounts so to be paid to be charged against dividends. H. G. LOPER,
May 1 stuth3 Cashier.

☞A CARD.—THE COMMITTEE ON SCHUETZENFEST beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following Prize Presents (in addition to those acknowledged yesterday,) all of which are now on exhibition at Mr. VON SANTEN'S STORE, No. 229 King-street:

One Britannia Fire-proof Tea or Coffee Pot, from JOHN HEESEMANN & BRO., Housekeeping Articles, No. 321 King-street.

One fine Patent Movable Bronze Gas Stand, with Shade and Flexible Tube, from P. L. GUILLEMIN, importer of Gas Fixtures, &c., No. 140 Church-street.

One pair Fine Cassimere Pants, from O. E. & A. S. JOHNSON'S Clothing Establishment, No. 317 King-street.

One complete Set China Tea Service, from the GERMAN SCHUETZEN CLUB, "GERMANIA," from Washington, D. C.

One Engraved Silver-plated Butter Dish, from JAMES E. SPEAR'S Jewelry Establishment, No 285 King-street.

Two Fine French Felt Hats, from C. H. JOHNSON'S "Temple of Fashion," No. 269 King-street.

A Fine Gilt and Silk Embroidered Rifleman's Belt, from E. F. TORCK, Esq., corner East Bay and Queen streets.

One Silver-plated Cut Glass Cordial Stand, from W. CARRINGTON & Co.'s Jewelry Establishment, No 256 King-street.

One Barrel Leavening Flour from Messrs STENHOUSE & Co., Flour and Corn Merchants, No. 110 East Bay.

One Flexible Chain Back Photograph Album from Professor Herman D. MEIER, Editor Charleston Zeitung.

Two Sides French Calfskins from C. D. BRAHE & Co., Charleston, S. C., Importers French Calfskins, Shoe Findings &c., No. 13 Hayne-street.

One Case California Wine, "Sparkling," from C. D. AHRENS & Co., Family Groceries, Importers California Wines, &c., No. 221 King, corner Market.

"An Architect's Prize," consisting of a Silver Medal to be given annually to the best marksman who will form with twelve bullet shots, at 100 yards distance, the most perfect circle, said circle not to be over 18 inches diameter—by JOHN H. DEVEREUX, Esq, Architect and Builder, corner East Bay and Broad-streets.

One Fine Silver-plated Teapot from JAMES ALLEN'S jewelry establishment, No. 307 King-street.
May 1 A. NIEMAN, Chairman.

☞WHAT IS A TONIC?—BEAR THIS IN mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substance, is not a tonic, but a debilitant. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature; so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, *minus* all the heady and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild yet effective alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.
May 1 D&C 6

☞UNION BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, APRIL 29, 1869.—The Comptroller-General of the State having approved the official statement of this Bank, and authorized the resumption of business under the provisions of the late act of the General Assembly, the Board of Directors desire a meeting of the Stockholders in connection therewith.

A meeting will therefore be held at the Banking House, on East Bay-street, on THURSDAY, 20th May proximo, at Twelve o'clock M.

By order of the Board.
April 30 H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

☞A DISTINGUISHED METHODIST Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these Bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the sideboard, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close