# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1060. CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1869. SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM


## BY TELEGRAPH.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The President signed Sickles' commission as Minister to Spain, to-day.

Innocenco Casanova, recently released from a Cuban prison, is here.

The acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, J. W. Douglass, has addressed a letter to Clark, Dodge & Co, New York, denying their application for a rehearing and re-examination of assessment made against them by Assessor Webster, who claimed that monies employed by bankers and brokers, in the business of banking, were subject to a tax of one-twenty fourth of one per cent. This decision is sustained by the department.

The President has appointed H. Bay Meyers postoffice inspector for Alabama and Mississippi.

A delegation of Quakers from Baltimore visited the President to-day relative to the re-establishment of schools South, and with special reference to North Carolina.

The State Department has received no official or other report regarding Cuban affairs from the Consul at Havana.

### HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17.—There is much excitement in Wall-street in consequence of the failure of a German banking house, Schepler & Co., largely short of gold. The general estimate of their short contracts on gold is eight million dollars. It is understood, also, that they were short of government bonds, and had out a considerable amount of bills of exchange. Great excitement and confusion was caused by their failure—the gold market feeling the first effect. At the opening there was a perfect rush to buy, which carried the premium up to 42¾, but it soon after declined to 41¼. It was rumored that the Bank of England directors, at an extraordinary meeting, had advanced the rates of interest to five per cent. United States bonds were firm, with prices ¼@½c. higher than on Saturday. Railways opened heavy but rallied and became firmer. Express and the miscellaneous list were heavy. It is stated that Schepler & Co. were large shippers of petroleum, produce and provisions, and heavy dealers in gold, bonds and stocks for Europe, with extensive credits in London, Antwerp, Bremen and Frankfort, and their liabilities are extensively estimated on this side.

### NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS—TY GREAT CREVASSE.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Governor Warmouth has issued a proclamation instituting a ten days' quarantine against Nicaragua, Central American ports, and Vera Cruz.

The crevasse below the city is becoming worse, and it is stated that a channel has washed through the levee to the depth of fifteen feet, and several hundred feet wide. The new work washed out as fast as made. The distance at this point from river to lake is but eight or ten miles, and it is supposed that the large number of canals and bayous will carry off water enough to prevent spreading over a width of more than three or four miles. Several of the finest plantations of St. Bernard Parish are submerged. A report has been received that there is damage to the levees above the city, the river having only receded a couple of inches from the highest point, and the levees at several points near the city are in a precarious condition.

### EUROPE.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, May 17.—The law prohibiting political meetings five days previous to the election is to be strictly enforced. A monster demonstration is announced for to-day, and the prefects having been instructed to disperse all meetings, disturbances are anticipated.

THE SPANISH THRONE.

MADRID, May 17.—The Spanish cortes have rejected the proposition for a triennial regency.

ENGLISH OPINION ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

LONDON, May 17.—The critical state of affairs in Paris is variously commented on by the press here. It seems to be the general impression, however, that the French Government has fomented this discontent and adopted repressive measures to stay the disorders arising with a view to some ulterior design.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The first through train from Sacramento, with five hundred passengers, has arrived at Omaha. The travel West is very large.

Thomas Gibbs, of Savannah, has disappeared, leaving behind him liabilities to a considerable amount. There is no clue to his whereabouts.

The stockholders of the New York Tribune have abolished the office of managing editor, giving the exclusive control to Horace Greeley.

The Richmond and Charleston delegation to the Memphis Commercial Convention have arrived, and the city is rapidly filling with strangers.

A vigorous campaign is progressing between the citizens and robbers in the Mexican Pacific States. The robbers have been worsted and many killed.

In Sonora the revolution is assuming a serious aspect. The revolutionists have captured and established their headquarters at the town of Elfunte, where three hundred troops from Sonora joined the insurgents. The Apache Indians who were driven from Arizona are devastating the borders of Sonora and other border States.

Chief Justice Chase, in a suit brought against the City of Richmond to make her redeem her small notes issued during the war to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, has decided that having been issued to aid the rebellion they cannot be redeemed. The Legislature which authorized their issue was *de facto* a Legislature, and had the power to grant such authority; and had the notes been issued for any legal purpose, and not for the subversion of the government, they would be liable to redemption.

GOLD AND CONTRACTS—IMPORTANT DECISION OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—A case came up in the United States Court, at Richmond, on Friday, of which the points were these: Messrs. C. M. Fry & Co., of Liverpool, brought suit against W. H. Hobb's administrator for about £3600 sterling, claimed as amount of drafts overdrawn on shipments of some eight hundred bales of cotton, consigned to Fry & Co., through Messrs. McIlwaine & Co., of Petersburg. The account was proved, and the main point in the case was whether judgment should be rendered for the amount of the sterling bills converted into gold dollars, or whether the difference between gold and greenbacks should be added to the amount in gold dollars. Chief Justice Chase decided that the sterling bills being payable in Liverpool were gold contracts, and that the difference between greenbacks and gold must be added to the sum of dollars in gold. The judgment amounted to about $23,000.

### FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

**Probable Damage to Cotton by the Frost—Prospects of the State University—Fresh-water Shrimp—Market Cheating—Senator Sprague and the South Carolina Money Market.**

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBIA, May 17.—Forebodings about the cotton crop gain strength from day to day. The press of the county seats teem with statements of damage; and these come, I think, from every part of the State. I gather in general that the severest loss is farthest north; and that the damage decreases as we go south, the coast having suffered very little. A gentleman who plants in Abbeville estimates that his crop is injured to the extent of one-fifth. If we assume this to be a representative fact, we see that the damage done in York and the Piedmont region generally (where, however, comparatively little cotton is grown) must be immense, while that in Barnwell and the southern limit of upland cotton the injury is comparatively trivial. One unfavorable circumstance attending this mishap is the scarcity of cotton seed with which to replant. An order for cotton seed, at whatever price, has been received in Columbia from the Savannah side of this State. And in Greenville, a gentleman writes that he thinks there will be very little replanting there because of the want of seed. It is to be remembered in this connection, before we hastily conclude that the cotton yield is to be much curtailed by this frost, that cotton which survives a stress of weather like this always turns out to be far more vigorous and prolific than when the stand is good. This fact is well known to cotton planters. It demonstrates another point which might be useful to planters—that they generally have too much cotton when they thin out.

THE UNIVERSITY.

The disposition, so far as ascertained, of the Board of Trustees of this institution, is favorable to a liberal and conservative policy. They realize that they have a difficult and delicate trust reposed in them; and they seem disposed to manage that trust in such way as shall best secure to the State the fullest advantages of the University. They are aware that extreme steps (for which there was at one time some ignorant clamor,) would materially curtail the patronage of the institution and to that extent impair its usefulness. Such a course would also, unquestionably, react against the party whose extremists at one time were clamoring for it. Guided, then, by the highest interests of the State and the soundest principles of State economy, to say nothing of political interests, they would have been directed to the policy already foreshadowed. In view of this conservative policy of the board, as gathered from their liberal individual opinions, the friends of the institution throughout the State now look with increasing confidence and hope to its future. The University is going on in regular operation with sixty odd students in daily attendance; and, with the facts and future prospects [illegible] are, it excited no little surprise here that the Phœnix last Tuesday morning should speak of the University of South Carolina as being in a condition similar to that of the State institutions of Alabama and of North Carolina. Now, the facts are that both those State institutions have been in effect closed by a course of administration directly opposed to that which the Trustees of the University of South Carolina seem inclined to adopt. In both Alabama and North Carolina they have so upset things by turning out the former professors and turning in adventurers and politicians, as to make it impossible for the citizens of these States to patronize their own State institutions; and the result is that, as I am informed, there are about ten students in the former, and *two* in the latter. This is the result that the Trustees of the University of South Carolina manifest a disposition to avoid if possible; and the best wishes of our community second that diposition.

ITEMS.

The finding of a shrimp in the waters of the Congaree at this place is a noteworthy fact. Dr. Geiger has a specimen preserved which was found last Monday. It seems to be a common shrimp (*crangon vulgaris*,) having, however, four instead of two long *antennæ*. This creature, in fresh water, is clearly out of its usual *habitat;* but instances are known to have occurred before. Nomadic shrimps like this are known to have been found in the Santee thirty or forty miles above salt water.

The disposition to cheat grows upon our people. Within the past few days two cases of "foxed" butter have been detected in the Columbia market. The wretches contrive to plaster good butter over a lump of refuse tallow, rancid butter, and such stuff, and will sell it only in the mass. We are getting Yankeeised rapidly.

Senator Sprague is represented as saying that he would have to pay twenty-five per cent. a year for money in Columbia. He must have gotten his figures from Shylock & Co.; for the usual price of money here is one-and-a-half per cent. a month on short time, and one per cent. a month on longer time. This is twelve and eighteen per cent. per annum, instead of twenty-five. CORSAIR.

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGES.—The battle of the gauges is over. In the fight between Stephenson and Brunel, the genius of the North has triumphed over the man of many defeats, and has added another to the list of failures already so large. The Great Western has given in at last, and, in the place of the expensive broad gauge, they are laying down the more convenient narrow gauge. As regards the Midland districts of England, the broad gauge is already a thing of the past. Since the 1st inst. the Great Western Railway Company have ceased to run any broad gauge passenger trains between London and Birmingham or Wolverhampton. Travellers between London and Shrewsbury or the North have no longer to change carriages, either at Wolverhampton or Birmingham, the trains now running between Paddington and Birkenhead on the narrow gauge without any change whatever. Already, too, on the branch between Reading and Basingstoke, the third rail has been removed, thus converting that line from a mixed gauge into an entirely narrow gauge line, and connecting the Great Western system with the London and Southwestern Railway and the South of England. In addition to this, the whole of the broad gauge lines north of Oxford will immediately be taken up, removing in the Midland counties the last trace of the system.—*London Shipping List.*

PEEDEE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.—At the annual meeting of the Peedee Medical Association, held at Cheraw on the 12th instant, the following delegates were appointed to the State Medical Convention, which will convene in Charleston on May 20: Drs. T. A. Dargan, P. R. Griffin, J. B. Jennings, C. Kollock, J. R. McLean, W. A. Player, Edward Porcher, S. H. Pressley, W. D. Wallace, W. A. Washington, J. J. Wilson and F. E. Wilson. The next semi-annual meeting of the association will be held at Florence on the second Wednesday in November.

—Many of the successful applicants for consulates, it is said, are throwing up their papers in disgust, having applied without any idea of what they were asking for, and finding on inquiry that the fees are not large enough to make even patriotism attractive.

### LINKING OCEAN WITH OCEAN.

**The Pacific Railroad—A Review of the Enterprise from its Conception to its Completion—What it will Accomplish for the Country.**

The consummation of the great engineering work which now spans our continent, suggests a glance backward to review the progress of the age. Any man who had predicted fifty years ago that by science, and the practical application of it, the Atlantic would be brought nearer in this year to the Pacific than New York then was to Boston, would have exposed himself to strong doubts of his sanity. Yet this seeming maniacal fancy has been realized. Deserts and mountains have in vain interposed. The line across the continent is so long that trains upon it are run by eight or ten different times, and a contemporary suggests that "ultimately we shall have a double set of hands upon all watches—one for local time, and one for a general time—uniform all over the world."

It is said that a Pacific road was foreshadowed, before the age of railways, by Jonathan Carver, in 1778. In 1835, Rev. Samuel Parker recorded his opinion in his journal of an overland trip, that the mountains presented no insuperable obstacle to a railway. But the most remarkable foresight was evinced by Lewis Gaylord Clark, who, in 1838, wrote in his popular magazine, the Knickerbocker: "The reader is now living who will make a railway trip across this vast continent." In 1846, Asa Whitney began to urge his project upon State Legislatures and popular gatherings, proposing to build a railway from the Mississippi to Puget Sound (California was not yet settled by whites) if Congress would give him public lands to the width of thirty miles along the entire line. In 1850, the first Pacific railroad bill was introduced into Congress by Thomas H. Benton. It contemplated a railway only "where practicable," leaving gaps in the impassable mountains to be filled up by a wagon road. As yet, even the Alleghanies were not crossed by any unbroken railway, but by a series of inclined planes, upon which the cars were drawn up and let down by stationary engines. In 1853-'4, by direction of Congress, nine routes were surveyed to the Pacific, on various parallels, be ween the British possessions and Mexico. In 1859, Congress authorized the construction of three roads—a Northern, a Southern and a Central—and thus indicated our natural and inevitable trans-continental system. They were to receive no money endowment, but very liberal land grants. But before any active steps were taken to build them, all such enterprises were extinguished for the time by the late civil war. The Central Pacific Railroad Company, was, however, chartered by the California Legislature in the midst of the war, and as a continental railway began to be considered a military necessity, in July, 1862, one was chartered by Congress from the Mississippi to the Pacific. One of the greatest difficulties to be apprehended on the Pacific road is snow, which, upon the Sierras, sometimes falls to the depth of thirty feet, and which caused last year a considerable detention of trains, although twenty-two miles of what are called snow sheds are erected to protect the track. An early result, however of this line is expected to be the securing of a Southern line, which will be required by the necessities of trade, and secure from the wintry obstructions to the present route.

It has been remarked that opportunely with the notes of preparation for the grand opening of the railway yesterday came news of the progress made by the Eastern Telegraph Company in coupling Canton with Calcutta, London and New York. By the end of the year, when the line is expected to be completed, San Francisco will send her news for China east and her ships west, will transmit orders for teas and silks three-fourths of the way around the globe in a moment, and will receive the shipments from an opposite direction in a little over a fortnight. The distances across the continent are given as follows: New York to Omaha, (point of commencement of the Union Pacific Railroad,) 1479 miles; Omaha to Ogden, (point of commencement of the Central Pacific Road,) 1030 miles, with the addition of a branch to Salt Lake City, 40 miles; Ogden to Sacramento, 748 miles; Sacramento to San Francisco, 120 miles—making the whole distance from New York to San Francisco 3377 miles.

From the advanced sheets of a new edition of Richardson's "Beyond the Mississippi," we learn that "of the eighteen hundred miles between Omaha and Sacramento, not one-third is really mountainous, but more than two-thirds were so counted, and received the higher government endowment, $32,000 or $48,000 per mile. Much of the Central Pacific traverses a flat country, yet not one mile received less than $32,000. The Union Pacific obtained the highest mileage, $48,000, for one hundred and fifty miles west of Cheyenne, heavy mountain work, though the region is really one long, inclined plane—'as fine a country to build a railway through as lies on the face of the globe.' Building and equipping the entire line probably cost, on an average $50,000 per mile. The government bonds issued averaged $30,000 per mile, and the company's first mortgage bonds sold for $30,000 more, leaving a net cash profit of $17,000 000 upon the construction alone, in addition to the ownership of the road and its magnificent land grant." Thus we see what a glorious good thing the builders have had of it at the people's expense. But many believe that the profits are even much larger than here represented.

The New York Journal of Commerce takes a decidedly moderate view of the probable success and advantages of the Pacific Railroad. That journal says:

Turning from the glare and din of this *feu de joie*, let us devote a few sober words to an estimate of what the Pacific Railroad will do for this country and for the world.

To begin with, we must discard the extravagant language of the advertising agents. We must remember that the Pacific Railroad, like every other scheme which has bonds to sell, has been heavily puffed, and continually presented to the public in the most favorable light. A great many gentlemen have had a powerful interest in keeping this road before the people as a most desirable investment. If they have dipped their pencils in rainbow colors in portraying the attractions of the line, they have done no more than usage permits in such cases. But now that the object has been accomplished and the work done, no critic can be accused of a design to underrate this great national exploit if he prefers not to adopt the superlative enthusiasm of those who, for business purposes, have diligently written upon the Pacific Railroad. * * * *

The Pacific Railroad will be of great advantage to California and all agricultural regions on the Pacific. Many emigrants will go out there who now settle in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and other States. But we do not anticipate the rush of small farmers which some of the San Francisco journals expect to see. The cost of getting to the Pacific coast will deter great numbers of emigrants from making the trip, and they will still halt in the States where they have hitherto done so well, and where are yet so many broad acres yearning to receive them. Still the population of California and of Oregon will derive large and valuable accessions from the brain and muscle of the Old World and of the Atlantic States. For those regions this is a day to be exulted over. The opening of new markets for some of the products of the Pacific and the facility of interchange with the products of the Atlantic slope will also be of incalculable value to California and her northern sister.

Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Nevada will each derive substantial benefits from the Pacific Railroad and its branches. Swarms of miners will be attracted to those regions; more gold and silver will be dug and new villages and cities will be built; trade, which ever follows in the track of mining, will prosper; portions of country suitable for agriculture or stock raising will be possessed by thrifty and industrious people, and much of that which is now a wilderness will be made to blossom like the rose. But while we admit all this, we do not go as far as some sanguine prophets, who predict that the myriad unprofitable mines of Colorado, Montana, &c., are by some inexplicable witchery of the railroad to be suddenly made lucrative to their owners. The difficulty heretofore encountered out there has been not the want of miners or cheap supplies, but the absence of economical means of extracting the gold and silver. This obstacle will still remain to be overcome.

New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, all the trading centres, large and small, in the North and West, will profit more or less by the completion of the Pacific Railroad. To what extent the commercial benefits will be felt here will depend upon the express and freight rates through.

One of the greatest blessings to flow from the road, when it is in good running order, will be the facility of travel between the two sides of this continent. Leaving out of sight all possibilities of danger from Indian raids—now happily becoming less likely to occur—there can be no dispute between the business advantages of going from New York to San Francisco in six or seven days by rail, instead of twenty or twenty-five days per steamship. It by no means follows, however, that the completion of the road will stop passengers from going back and forth by the ocean route. For persons not in a hurry, or desirous of enjoying the largest variety of scenery, the trip via Panama, one way or both ways, will still have its charms. Possibly there will be a competition between the steamship and railroad lines, which will soon reduce considerably the fare on both.

But though, as we incline to think, the immediate benefits to result to America and the world from the completion of the Pacific Railroad are commonly stated with that occidental luxuriance which is full as wild as oriental hyperbole, we would not detract one jot of praise from the true greatness of the undertaking, and we believe that, in the future, it will prove itself so convenient, so useful, so indispensable to the nation, and withal so profitable (if judiciously managed,) as to stop the last cavil against what has seemed to many the national extravagance of entering upon so costly a work at a time when we could so ill afford it.

### A SHOCKING PLOT.

**A Bloody Conspiracy against the Life of a Newly Married Husband—The Bride Implicated.**

The Macon Journal of Saturday, without revealing names, gives an account of a domestic conspiracy of a heinous character, which has just come to light in a neighboring county of Georgia:

It seems that a young lady from an adjoining State was visiting the county town last year, and while there was courted by, and engaged herself to, a young lawyer of the place. All was smooth sailing until she returned home. Then she learned that her parents had other plans for her future. She was told that her hand was sought by a very wealthy old man, and that she must prepare to receive him as her future husband. To her remonstrances and disclosure of her love for, and engagement to another, her parents turned a deaf ear. They had determined she should marry the old man, and at last, by arguments, threats and importunities, brought her to the point of writing to her lover and breaking off the engagement. Immediately upon receiving her letter he left for her home, and, on arriving there, soon had an interview. Then was concocted the horrible plot. It was settled between them that she should marry the old man, and after getting him to settle his property on her, the young man was to have him murdered! Back home came her lover and commenced his preparations. He soon found a willing tool, who, for the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid when the guilty pair were married, agreed to go to the old man's house and murder him. The marriage, in the meantime, had taken place, and the would-be assassin found the old Benedict in the first flush of the honeymoon. The assassin, from some cause, did not or could not put find an opportunity to do the deed, and finally either relented or became doubtful as to the safety of the job. He then sought an interview with his intended victim and told him of the plot, first binding the old man to secrecy. The feelings of the old man can be better imagined than told in words. He hardly knew what to do; but at last concluded to go home and confront the young wife with the terrible revelation. He did so and was met of course, by an indignant denial. The old man was staggered, but not entirely convinced, and fearing that he would invoke the law's aid and have the matter thoroughly sifted, the wife wrote at once to her lover all that had happened. He realized his peril and made preparations to fly. In a day or two he disappeared, and there the matter stands at present. What the old man will finally do is not known at present. All the parties are highly respectable.

### GRANT AND THE BLACKS.

**The Colored Man in the North—Demand for Equal Participation in Office—The Negro Question Brought Home to the North—Visit and Address to the President.**

A Washington letter of Friday last to the Baltimore Sun says:

The National Executive Committee of the Colored Men's National Convention, recently held here, called upon President Grant this afternoon by appointment, and presented him with an address in relation to the appointment of colored men to office. The address is based upon the published statement to the effect that the President intends to appoint in the Northern States to important positions such colored men as could discharge the duties with profit and honor to the public service. The address then says:

"We are assured that the appointment of competent and trustworthy colored men to prominent positions in the Northern States would give a death blow to objections against our holding such positions in the South, by convincing the South that it is not true that the North wishes to force a policy upon them which it is not willing to accept itself. If negroes are elevated to important places by the general government in Rhode Island, the problem of negro office-holding becomes easy of solution in Georgia.

"Then, too, we think that if in the Northern States, where the negroes are numerically weak, they are permitted to share some of the honors of citizenship with their white fellow-citizens, our brethren in the South, where they are numerically strong, would the more willingly share their political immunities with their white fellow-citizens, and the whole race will be strengthened in its patriotism by the knowledge that the negroes are no longer regarded as a separate class in politics.

"The colored men of the North have already furnished such proofs of manhood as to lift the question of fitness for office out of the arena of mere experiment. We furnished from among ourselves in the North a prominent yoke-fellow for many white abolitionists during the dark period of anti-slavery agitation, when the foundation was being laid for the existence of the Republican party—a party which has saved and nearly purified the nation of its prejudices against color and condition. We do not regret the fact that we have done the work, and that our brethren of the South have secured the first and the largest fruits of political preferment; but we do feel the need of commanding their respect by showing that we can command the confidence of our white fellow-citizens, even where we are in the minority.

"Our homes being in the North, we are anxious to kindle in our children such associations as shall stimulate them to mastery in all the educational and political advantages of that section, so that if they remain in the North they may become eminent exponents of its principles, and if they go South they may be able to carry the full advantages of these principles with them.

"The Fifteenth amendment, endorsed in your Excellency's inaugural, becomes virtually passed when it shall be known that the patronage of your commanding office is dispensed without regard to color, in the Northern, as it has been in the Southern States. Those Northern States which are prepared to resist the passage of this amendment will lose all motive of opposition when they find that, to them, its most objectionable feature may be imprinted upon their communities without it.

"We have taken the liberty of urging this latter consideration, not because we are doubtful about the final passage of the Fifteenth amendment, but because we are assured that your Excellency has the power, and, as we believe, the disposition to bring about, by a single blow, what must, in the nature of things, come, viz: Our entire and equal participation in the honors as well as the duties of citizenship.

"We refer to the Northern aspect of the question, not because we are less interested in the South, but because we are of the opinion that the North, in view of its educational advantages and the elevating experiences that belong to free society, should furnish a criterion as to the ability of negroes to fill responsible positions. We desire that the political experiences of Northern colored men, and the political power enjoyed by Southern colored men, may blend so completely as to cause the entire people to forget color or section in their recognition of patriotism.

"Our rights as men were recognized by Mr. Lincoln, and we are filled with all gratitude in view of this fact; but we come to you with a feeling of fellowship added to that of a mere sense of gratitude, because you have appointed numbers of our race to important positions, and thus given a rebuke to vulgar prejudice against a class. In this you have gone far beyond our late lamented President; for, while under the necessities of war, he made the nation *ours* by calling us to its defence, you, under the calm influences of peace, have given us to the nation by lifting our race into the enjoyment of immunities."

The address is signed by Geo. T. Downing, of Rhode Island, president; F. G. Barbadoes, Massachusetts, secretary; Sella Martin, New York, Wm. J. Wilson, New Jersey, George L. Matson, North Carolina, local committee.

The President replied that the subject was one involving important considerations, and that he would remember the tone of the address and consider the suggestions, after which the delegation withdrew.


## Special Notices.

☞ THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

☞ HALF WAY UP LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN, the place where memory is stirred by a thousand thrilling associations, and where the brave boys of both armies met and fought hand to hand, where the blood of both friend and foe was mingled together and ran down the mountain-side in rivulets, is a smooth-faced rock, upon which a poor, wounded soldier inscribed the following:

"S. T.—1860—X.—Early in the battle I was wounded, and carried to this spot by two clever 'Yanks.' They bade me farewell, as they supposed, to die, for I was so weak from loss of blood that I could but faintly thank them for their kindness. They left in my canteen a part bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS, to which I owe my life, for it strengthened me, and kept life within me until help came and my wound was dressed. God bless them for their kindness, and for the PLANTATION BITTERS.

HENRY DAVAGEL,
Company B, 10th Georgia."

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
May 18 tuths3

☞ EXECUTORS' FINAL NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given that on the fifteenth day of June ensuing, at Twelve noon, the undersigned will apply to the Judge of Probate of Charleston County for a final discharge as Executors of will of the late THOMAS M. BUME.

EDW. G. HUME.
JOHN S. MITCHELL, M. D., } Executors.
T. GRANGE SIMONS,
May 15 stuth 1mo

☞ 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 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.
May 11 tuths H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

☞ ROSADALIS IS A CERTAIN CURE for the worst forms of Rheumatism. It never fails.

BALTIMORE, May 20, 1868.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—*Dear Sir:* Your "Rosadalis" has proved a great success in my case of Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia, after having tried in vain for two months to get relief from other sources. It certainly is worthy of trial by any person so afflicted.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
THOMAS H. GORE.

*Dear Sir:* This is to certify that I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the past five or six years, many times unable to move. I tried all medicines recommended to me for the disease, without receiving any benefit. Having heard "Rosadalis" highly spoken of, I procured a bottle, and finding some relief continued it until I am happy to say that I am completely well.

I not only consider the "Rosadalis" a sovereign remedy for Rheumatism, but I believe it also a preventive, and I cheerfully recommend it to the "afflicted."

Yours, very truly,
JAMES WEBB.

For sale by
GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.,
Importers of Drugs and Chemicals,
May 15 sjn3 Charleston, S. C.

☞ UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE — COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.—CHARLESTON, MAY 1, 1869.—The undersigned, Collector, will be in attendance at No. 45 Broad-street, Charleston, until May 31st, to receive from residents of the City of Charleston, St. James' Santee, St. James' Goosecreek, St. Thomas and St. Dennis, St. John's Berkeley, St. John's Colleton, St. Andrew's, St. Stephen's and Christ Church, Special or License Taxes, also Taxes on Income, Billiard Tables, Carriages, Plate and Gold Watches, included in the annual list for 1869.

Unless payments are made on or before the day above named, the law imposes additional charges.

Taxpayers are informed that the Collector has no power to deduct the five per cent. penalty and one per cent. per month interest on taxes not paid within the time specified in the notices.

Neither is the Collector responsible if the parties who require Licenses do not receive their notices, as they are invariably put in the Postoffice. All Licenses are due ten days from date of notice.

WILLIAM R. CLOUTMAN,
May 4 tuths Collector.

☞ 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 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 obstinate 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. SKEINE, RAOUL & LYNAH, A. W. SOKEE & CO., ED. S. BURNHAM and Dr. H. BAER.
February 23 DAC tuthsecowSmos

## Special Notices.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER FALCON, 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 consignee's risk.

MORDECAI & CO.,
May 16 1 Agents.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on dock at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense.

☞ Freight will be collected at the new tariff rates. JAMES ADGER & CO.,
Agents New York and Charleston Steamship Line.
May 18 1

☞ OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., MAY 14, 1869.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office up to the 28th instant inclusive, to build a suitable BRIDGE for the public use and convenience over the Creek known as Church Creek, which creek now separates Wadmalaw Island from John's Island."

For all information connected with this work apply at this office.

By order of the Board. F. C. MILLER,
May 15 stuth6 f1 Chairman Board.

☞ LAGER BEER AT $2 25 PER DOZEN, OR $4 50 per case. Champagne Cider in glass—quarts and pints. A new supply received this week. Also, a superior article of FRENCH CLARET on draught.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No 275 King-street.

☞ TIES, SCARFS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, at

BLACKWELL'S,
May 11 tuths No. 219 King-street.

☞ VERGNE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—A BRANCH OF DR. VERGNE'S (OF NEW YORK) Electro-Chemical Baths is now established and in daily operation in Meeting, one door above Hudson-street, over the office of Dr. P. T. SCHLEY, who has a private room for the especial accommodation of those who wish to be treated by the Medicated Baths, which are celebrated for the cure of all diseases produced by the too liberal use of Mercury in any of its forms; also Rheumatism, acute and chronic; Gout, Lead Poisoning in any form, Nervous Affections, Debility, and Chronic Diseases generally.

Dr. S. will administer the Baths by instructions direct from the discoverer, Dr. V., which embrace many recent and useful hints.
May 3 1mo

☞ A SUPPLY OF CHOICE NEW ORANGE COUNTY BUTTER. Fulton Market Beef, in half and quarter barrels. WM. S. CORWIN & CO.

☞ CREDITORS' NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS indebted to Mr. GEORGE H. GRUBER are requested to make payments to either MR. GEORGE H. GRUBER, or to Mr. G. W. GRUBER, (to be found at Messrs. CORWIN'S STORE, KING-STREET,) during the month. After the first of June, all indebtedness unpaid will be placed into the hands of a Magistrate, in order to wind up the affairs as speedily as possible.

H. GERDTS & CO.,
May 10 1mo Agents for Creditors.

☞ A HOUSEHOLD ELIXIR ADAPTED to all the ills of mankind was a happy thing for practice of medicine could be swept out of existence, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS substituted in their place. There is a probability, too, that this desirable substitution may one day be accomplished. Certain it is, that the GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC is gradually displacing them, and that the confidence of the people in its sanitary and saving properties increases with every passing year. "Figures that cannot lie" show this to be the fact. No medicinal preparation enjoys the like popularity among all classes and conditions, in every section of the country. As an appetizer, a general invigorant, a remedy for indigestion, a cure for intermittent and remittent fevers, a gentle cathartic, a specific for flatulency and sour stomach, a gentle diuretic, a nervine, a blood depurent, a specific for sick headache, a mild anodyne, and, above all, as a PROTECTION AGAINST EPIDEMICS, it is unquestionably the STANDARD MEDICINE of the whole United States. In the towns and cities it is literally a HOUSEHOLD STAPLE. Mothers believe in it. They find it a "present help in time of trouble,"—a safe and pleasant remedy for the various ailments to which their sex is exclusively subject. Men believe in it, because it refreshes and invigorates the body and the mind, and tones both without exciting either.
May 15 DAC 6

☞ 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 May 15

☞ 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 25 cents.
February 27 DAC tuths3mos

☞ 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 Dr. H. BAER, RAOUL & LYNAH, W. A. SKEINE, G. W. AIMAR, ED. S. BURNHAM and A. W. SOKEE & CO. tuthsecowSmos DAC February 23

L. W. & L. G. WELLS & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 116 WEST PRATT-STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD.,
RECEIVE AND SELL ON COMMISSION ALL kinds of early
VEGETABLES,
FRUITS,
MELONS, &c.

We guarantee highest market prices and prompt returns for all consignments to our house. Stencil Plates furnished free of charge. 3mos May 3

JAMES KNOX.....JOHN GILL

KNOX & GILL,
Cotton Factors
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 128 SMITH'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, RICE, &c., RESPECTFULLY solicited, and liberal advances made thereon. Orders for CORN and BACON promptly executed with care and attention. May 17

## Shipping.

FOR BOSTON.

THE FIRST CLASS BRIG HENRY PERKINS, MAYO master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For Freight engagements, apply to A. J. SALINAS.
May 17 2 Accommodation wharf.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf. 1mo May 15

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELE