The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VIII.---NUMBER 1182. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A Cabinet Meeting and What was Done—The Hornet not to be Released—The Policy of President Grant—Cheering News from Ohio, &c., &c.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.]

WASHINGTON, October 5.

There was a full and important Cabinet meeting to-day, to consider the subject of the seizure of the Cuban privateer Hornet. Some of the Secretaries favored her release, but it was finally decided that her case came clearly within the scope of the neutrality laws, and that she must be detained. The Spanish Minister is highly elated to-night at the result of the conference.

It has been ascertained from authentic sources, and may be definitely stated, that the following are the views, in substance, entertained by the President, and sure to be carried out by the administration, with reference to the questions involved. The shipment of arms and munitions of war to either party engaged in the Cuban struggle is not prohibited. The revolutionists have an equal right to buy and ship arms with the Spaniards. It is upon the fitting out of naval or military expeditions that the neutrality laws operate. It is an entire mistake to suppose that the United States officers have ever been instructed to stop the shipment of merchandise, even though it be in the form of articles contraband of war. The owners and masters of vessels must in all cases take their own risk. But if any expedition, whether of armed men or of armed vessels, or if any vessel fitted out and intended for naval warfare, is started from our ports, then the question of our duty as neutrals, or as a friendly power arises; and even if we had acknowledged the independence of Cuba, our duty and our rule could be no different until we had directly and publicly espoused one side of the quarrel by making war upon the other.

A special dispatch from the office of the Cincinnati Enquirer says that the returns from the Ohio canvass show that the election of the Hon. George H. Pendleton as Governor is now certain, by a larger majority than the most sanguine of his friends had anticipated.

The Recent Panic in Gold—Statements of the President—Audacity of Fisk, Jr.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.

As comments have been made in the newspapers affecting the administration in connection with the recent gold panic, and much interest is expressed on the subject, the Washington agent of the Associated Press called upon the President to ascertain whether there was any foundation for the insinuation or direct charges against the administration. The President conversed with the utmost frankness on the subject, and said he had not thought proper to publicly contradict the statements concerning himself, as he had done nothing whatever to influence the money market or to afford any advantages to private parties. While in New York he had many voluntary advisers, but he repeatedly said to them that the administration always held itself in a position to act as it seemed best, and free to make any change of policy for the public interest. In the course of conversation he stated that, while on the eve of going to Newport, James Fisk, Jr., came on board the steamer at New York and said to the President that Gould had sent him down to ask that he would privately give them a little intimation as to what the administration was going to do on the financial question. The President replied that the giving of such information would not be fair, and asked Fisk whether he did not think so himself. Fisk admitted it would not be fair. The President then informed him that, whenever the administration was going to change its action or policy, the Secretary of the Treasury would give notice through the newspapers as usual, so that everybody might, at the same time, know what it was, thus excluding any possible charge of favoritism. On the morning of the panic, Friday week, Secretary Boutwell communicated to the President the situation of affairs in New York, when the President said, "sell $5,000,000 of gold." The Secretary said that he had come for the purpose of suggesting a sale of $3,000,000, the idea of selling gold thus appearing to be in the mind of each at the same time. A few minutes thereafter the order was telegraphed to New York to sell four millions of gold. It may be repeated that the President had informed no one whomsoever of the purposes of the administration on financial subjects, and the same remark is equally true as to the Secretary of the Treasury.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, but no developments have leaked out.

The Supreme Court met, but there was no quorum. The court will probably hear the Yerger *habeas corpus* on Friday. The case involving the constitutionality of the cotton tax will soon be argued.

Benj. B. Elroy has been appointed collector of the Third Mississippi District.

Hoar decides Sherman's recent order excluding claims against and attorneys from prosecuting claims before the War Department, to be illegal.

Supervisor Presbury reports forty stills seized, a thousand gallons captured, and thirty-five men arrested in the Virginia mountains, by a squad of Federal cavalry.

Samuel Bortue, a negro member of the North Carolina Legislature, on trial here for larceny, has been acquitted.

VIRGINIA.

Meeting of the New Legislature.

RICHMOND, October 5.

The Legislature convened at noon. There was a full attendance. In the House a temporary organization was effected by the election of William McLaughlin, of Rockbridge County, speaker, and H. G. Jones, of Albemarle, clerk. The House adjourned until to-morrow, when permanent officers will be elected. Bowden (Wells Republican) protested against permitting any officer, temporary or permanent, to take his seat without the iron-clad oath.

The Senate met, with Lieutenant Governor Lewis in the chair. Davis (old incumbent) was elected clerk, and Wirt Hanson (old incumbent) sergeant-at-arms. Miner (Loudoun) and Abraham Hall, second door keeper. Hall is the only colored man elected. A Wells Republican made the same protest as was made in the House against the entering office without taking the iron-clad oath.

The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow.

Both parties hold caucus to-night, the Wells men to prepare their ticket for speaker, General D. B. White, who was nominated for that position last night being objectionable to General Butler (having challenged him when in this city,) has withdrawn, and the ticket will be changed to-night. The Wells Republicans ran a regular nominated ticket for officers in the Senate to-day, which received six votes. There is little talk about senators to-day in view of the more immediate interest in the choice of speaker by the Walker men in caucus to-night.

Robert Douglass, private secretary to President Grant, is in the city to-day.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

WILMINGTON, October 5.

This morning the case of the Cuban privateer was carried before General Allan Rutherford, United States Commissioner of the District of Cape Fear. Judges Person and French appeared for the government, and Geo. Davis, Esq., and Judge O. P. Meares for the defendants. The parties were arraigned on the charge that they did accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign people in war, to wit: the people of Cuba against the people of Spain, a country with which the United States are at peace, and did fit out and arm, or did procure to be fitted fitted out and armed, within the limits of the United States, a certain ship or vessel called the Cuba, with intent that the said vessel shall be employed in the service of the people of Cuba to cruise and commit hostilities against the people of Spain, and did enlist and serve on board of said vessel, with intent to cruise and commit hostilities against the people of Spain, in violation of the statutes of the United States, and the acts of Congress of April 20, 1810. The government pressing the matter, the parties were not required to give bonds for their appearance, but were placed in the custody of the United States Marshal, Neff, who released them on parole on their personal assurance that they would not attempt to leave. The counsel for the government made the point that the vessel had been fitted out in the United States, as charged in the indictment, to cruise and commit hostilities against a government with which the United States are at peace, and to make it a *prima facie* case they asked for a continuance to allow time to secure the presence of witnesses for the government from New York and Washington. Counsel for the defendants opposed the motion for continuance, contending that the United States had no right to hold them as the vessel was commissioned by a regularly organized government, the Republic of Cuba; that she put into Smithville in distress, and that it was contrary to the laws of nations to detain her. Commissioner Rutherford dedecided that it was a *prima facie* case, and granted the government until Monday, the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock, to produce witnesses.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

TROY, N. Y., October 5.

The flood is unprecedented. Three persons have been drowned.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

The flood is subsiding. Freighting and trade resumed.

CONCORD, N. H., October 5.

The storm here was violent. The telegraph north is interrupted. The river is rising fast. Damage considerable.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 5.

Full reports of the flood show an immense damage. Bridges and factories have been swept away and several lives lost.

EUROPE.

MADRID, October 5.

The note of Minister Sickles to the Spanish Government, in relation to Cuba has not been withdrawn. A circular is published in the Official Gazette instructing the Captain-General of Cuba to treat rebel prisoners with humanity, and deal with their offences through the ordinary tribunals, and urging him at the same time to push forward reforms in the administration of the island.

At Espera Cuena, the troops lost twenty killed and thirty-eight wounded. The Republicans, a thousand strong, after losing forty killed, sixty wounded, and a number captured, retreated to the mountains.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Andalusia and Catalonia.

PARIS, October 2.

Dispatches received here to-day announce the arrival of the Empress Eugenie at Venice.

The ministers have decided to convoke the chambers on the 8th of November. It is said that four of the ministers will soon resign, and that Olivier, Legris, Talhouet and Schneider will succeed them.

In view of the supposed complications between the United States and Spain, the Prussian Government has dispatched vessels of war to the Antilles.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The car shops on the Pacific Railroad have been burned. Loss very heavy.

The ship Susan Smart, of Boston, was recently capsized, and only four of the crew saved.

Great preparations have been made at Staunton, Va., for the Valley Agricultural Fair, which commences on Tuesday next.

A man named McClellan, from Pennsylvania, was killed at Charlottesville, Va., yesterday, in attempting to leap on the railroad train.

NAPOLEON III—A PROPHECY.

Some knowing genius has been delving among the dates of French history and figures out the downfall of Napoleon III, in this wise:

Louis Philippe fell in 1848. He was born in 1773, and took the seat on the throne in 1830. Add up the figures 1773, as follows: 1 & 7 & 7 & 3, and it makes 18; add this to 1830, and it makes 1848.

Louis Philippe was married in 1809. Count as follows: 1 & 8 & 0 & 9, and it makes 18; add 18 to 1830, it makes 1848.

Louis Philippe's wife was born in 1782. Count 1, 7, 8, 2, it makes 18; add 18 to 1830, it makes 1848.

Napoleon III was born 1808; made himself Emperor in 1852. Count 1, 8, 0, 8, makes 17; add 17 to 1852, you will have 1869.

Napoleon III was married in 1853. Count 1, 8, 5, 3, makes 17; add 17 to 1852, makes 1869.

Empress Eugenie was born in 1826. Count 1, 8, 2, 6, makes 17; add 17 to 1852, makes 1869.

Still the French History gives more of this rencontre. Robespierre fell in 1794. Count 1, 7, 9, 4, (21) with 1794, and you have 1815, the fall of Napoleon I.

The same for the Bourbons: 1, 8, 1, 5 (15), are 1830.

Louis Philippe's fall, 1848. Count 1, 8, 4, 8, (21)—add 21 with 1848, gives 1869.

FALL OF NAPOLEON III.

Napoleon I reigned 17 years.
Les Bourbons reigned 17 years.
Louis Philippe reigned 17 years.
And in 1869 Napoleon III will have reigned 17 years.

Still more: Napoleon III was born in 1808. Count 1, 8, 0, 8, gives 17 years. Napoleon III was married in 1853; 1, 8, 5, 3—17. Eugenie was born in 1826; 1, 8, 2, 6, gives 17.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

Meeting of the Charleston District Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

COLLETON, S. C., Monday, October 4.

The Charleston District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, began its session with the usual religious services, at Indian Fields Camp Ground, Colleton County, on Thursday, September 30th, and was organized with the Presiding Elder of the district, Rev. A. M. Chrietzberg, in the chair. B. Stokes, delegate from Walterboro' Circuit, was elected secretary. The names of the delegates from the various circuits and stations were enrolled, and they were accredited as members of the Conference. The chairmen of the various regular committees were announced, and after motions and resolutions preliminary to the regular business, the meeting adjourned its session for the day.

On Friday morning the Conference resumed its session, Rev. A. M. Chrietzberg in the chair, who announced the regular committees. Reports from the pastors of the various charges in the district were made. These reports were interesting, furnishing as they did evidences of the increased vitality of religion in the church. Pending the hearing of these reports, Bishop Wightman appeared and took his seat as chairman of the Conference. The election of lay delegates to the next session of the South Carolina Annual Conference was made the order of the day for the afternoon session.

In the afternoon session the election was entered into, with the following result: Delegates—Dr. A. E. Williams, Hugo G. Sheridan, Francis J. Pelzer and S. W. Williams. Alternates—J. S. Funches, Daniel Knight, B. Stokes and J. S. Murray.

The Saturday morning session, with the Bishop in the chair, was occupied with hearing reports from the various committees. The report of the Committee on Education, by Rev. J. R. Pickett, chairman, was read. Professor Dupree, of Wofford College, being introduced by the Bishop, gave a highly interesting address, showing the origin and progress of that institution of learning, the high grade of scholarship demanded for its honors, and the determination of its faculty to keep it abreast of any in the land, proving that while it was a denominational college it was not sectarian—some of its recent graduates entering the ministry in other churches, uninfluenced in their predilections by any advice of the faculty. The address of the chairman of the committee was of a highly interesting and instructive character, evincing his thorough acquaintance with his subject and his ability to deal with it in a masterly manner. The report on Ministerial Support was read by Hugo G. Sheridan. This was a paper of real ability, and the subject treated in a manner highly creditable to the committee, for the valuable suggestions offered. The evils growing out of a secularized ministry were forcibly set forth; the Divine appointment clearly exhibited that those "that preach the Gospel should live of the Gospel," and charged any failure in this direction to the want of vital piety in the officiary whose business it is to care for the ministry. The reports of committees on the State of the Church, on Sunday Schools, on Missions, on Temperance, on Legal Tenure of Church Property, on Pastoral Relations, on Church Literature were severally read and adopted. These papers were productions of high excellence and rare merit, and were replete with interest to the entire church. The place for the next Conference having been fixed at Providence Camp Ground, the present session adjourned *sine die*.

A MODEL MEETING.

Coffee at a Township Meeting—The Why and Wherefore of a Burying-Ground—Divers Radicals Explain their Position.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

ORANGEBURG, S. C., October 4.

May I trouble you with an account of the last meeting of Zion Township, Orangeburg District, or, rather "Keounty," so-called? The meeting was for the purpose of deciding whether there should be a township burying-ground or not. Very early on the morning of Thursday last, Coffee, with a few of his white brethren, and some of the respectability of the township, had assembled for the purpose. I had no idea Sambo was in so much earnestness about a place to be buried; but as his forty acres and a mule have not appeared yet, he seems to have given up all hopes in that direction and whittled down his agrarian ideas to six by three. The meeting bade fair to be a quiet one indeed, until one of the property-holders opposed it on the ground that there were enough burying-grounds already, when several darkies, in long speeches, told of "rebs who had been planting cotton and corn over de dead bodies of de great colored race;" that "de white man felt very little interest, as da was stablished in de land by the labor of dat mighty people; but how would it be when de colored foax owned de lan, den de poor white man would want a place to be buried." About this time a white man, "so-called," followed with what he called a speech, less sensible, by far, than the speeches of the negroes who had preceded him. But to make the matter short, Coffee got the laud and no mule, when the meeting came to a close. Just before this, a carriage came up with a mahogany colored individual, one white man, and an unadulterated negro, who pretended that they understood there was a mass-meeting of the citizens, and had come to make speeches. So they began to speak—mahogany colored taking the lead. It seemed he was alarmed, fearing that votes would be lost by heavy taxation, &c., but Sambo was soon satisfied on that subject, when he was told that the tax was to pay for the corruption of their former rulers, who had squandered the public money, &c. Next the white man followed, giving a history of himself and great ancestors, who all no doubt fought, bled and died for republicanism, but he forgot to say that he wished Seymour and Blair elected, and wrote a letter to a Democratic club that he was a Democrat, (at the same time being a candidate on the Radical ticket.) This part of his history his friend and brother has not been informed of. His purpose at the meeting was to define his position, as certain articles in the papers had made him unpopular. This was very easily accomplished by telling them of your statement of the cotton crop of 1868, in which an estimate of the number of dollars per head was given. The question was asked: "Did you get your share?" "No!" "no!" was the reply from his sable audience. No doubt he thinks he has a claim himself.

I trust in God there is a day of reckoning ahead—the political pot has already boiled to its highest, and the scum is being thrown over.

RESELLIS.

WHAT IS DOING IN FLORENCE.

No News Good News—The Crops—How the Negroes Work—Health of the Section—Slander Suit—Serious Fire—Taxation.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FLORENCE, S. C., October 4.

The dearth of sensational news is perhaps a favorable sign for our immediate condition. Up to this year, since the war ended, we were continually in commotion about some exciting subject, generally detrimental to the welfare of our section. But '69 has been, thus far, characterized by greater industry and quiet, better feeling and order, and more encouraging hope than any period since December, '65.

The cotton crop of this section is about as large as it was last year, except that the rust has caused it to open earlier, and consequently to be thrown upon the market in larger quantities than usual for this season. Not over half of a corn crop will be realized this year, and this, with very short potato and pea crops, will necessitate the expenditure of a large part of the proceeds of the cotton crop for corn. Nearly all the bacon consumed in this vicinity has still to be bought, as we have not yet been able, with security, to risk the effort to raise and "save our bacon." Hands have *worked* better this year than since they were freed, and *stealing* has not been so common.

The health of our community has been unusually good this year, but though death has not come so frequently, taxes have come more heavily and unrelentingly. The tax officers are still gorging at Darlington.

We had a little excitement the other day in the trial of a slander case, before P. C. Fludd, colored magistrate. The suit was brought by Loyns against Strauss, both merchants, and although the amount was small, Colonel Seymour, of Charleston, and Colonel Warley, of Darlington, were engaged as counsel in the case. The crowd was so great to hear these distinguished gentlemen, that the magisterial court had to be adjourned to a larger hall. The jury gave damages in the sum of $48, and I hear an appeal was taken.

I must not forget to announce the burning near here of Mr. Robert McKenzie's turpentine still, with about $2000 worth of turpentine and rosin, and two or three small buildings—total loss about $2500. Cause, accidental. Mr. McKenzie is one of our staunchest citizens, and has the sympathies of the community. There was no insurance.

PRESSLEY.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The Prospect in Pennsylvania—Signs of a Democratic Triumph.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

The news from all parts of the State is decidedly encouraging. Democrats are united and hard at work, while the Radicals are demoralized and split into two factions, the office holders and those who wish to be placed upon that list. The fight between these parties is fierce and bitter. In Blair County a contest of this kind is going on, and a friend writes from that locality "Stickers are more in demand this fall in this county than they have ever been before, and the prospects for the Democratic State ticket are good, and if we do not elect it, the Rads will not have much trouble in counting their majority in Blair." From Northumberland County we have the following: "Every thing looks well in this section. We will elect Packer. Many of our business men, who formerly voted against us, will now support Packer and Pershing." These are indications of the drift of public sentiment, and they point to a glorious triumph of the Democracy at the coming election.

The Campaign in Ohio—Estimated Democratic Majorities.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

There will be a lively contest this fall among the great Democratic counties as to which of them will give Pendleton the largest majority. The race will be close between Butler, Holmes, Fairfield, Crawford, Mercer and Auglaize. Each of these counties are up to two thousand and over, and the rivalry between them will be intense. Above these counties, in the extent of our majority hitherto, has been noble old Franklin and Munroe. The Franklin boys talk of 3500 and Munroe can give 2600. There is another class of counties, such as Licking, Hocking, Defiance, Putnam, Allen, Shelby, Ross, Pickaway, Brown, Richland and Pike, which in numerical Democratic power are only inferior to the others we have mentioned. When the Hayes men hear from the above counties, they will feel decidedly "Hazier" than before. We shall have to give two banners this fall—one to the county giving the largest Democratic majority, and another to the county showing the largest Democratic gain. This will give our friends in the Republican counties a chance.

Tennessee Politics—What the Legislature will do.

[Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

NASHVILLE, September 28.

The Legislature convenes next Monday, and early in the succeeding week will elect a United States senator. At this early day the following events can be predicted with a reasonable certainty of their fulfilment. 1. Andrew Johnson will be elected senator. 2. The Fifteenth amendment will not be ratified. 3. A constitutional convention will be called at an early day, which body will effect the enfranchisement of every disfranchised person in the State at the earliest practicable moment, but will not interfere with the civil and political rights of the negro. 4. In any event the bonds of the State will not be repudiated, although the earnest advocates for such a measure will not be wanting. 5. The partisan legislation of the last few years will be generally repealed. These are the main questions to come before the Legislature and the convention growing out of it. The fight over the senatorship will be fierce, but the result can be told in advance. The new Legislature will contain an abler set of men than has ever been found in the Tennessee General Assembly.

A New Radical Plot—Andrew Johnson to be Rejected as Senator.

[From the Philadelphia Press, Radical.]

Tennessee is developing a new move in her State politics. By many it is conceded that under the new election Andrew Johnson will receive his credentials as United States senator. It is said now that Messrs. Stokes, Brownlow, Maynard, and also Etheridge, freely declare that the Senate will refuse to admit Mr. Johnson, under a specific construction of the clause of the constitution which declares that body to be the exclusive judge of the qualifications of those elected to it. The disqualification is none other than "disloyalty," and the allegation will be substantiated sufficiently for the immediate purpose by the evidence brought out on the trial for impeachment. That one less than two-thirds of the Senate voted to convict the President, is to be offset by the fact that much more than a majority were comprised in the affirmative. There is much force in the objection of the Tennesseans. Jesse D. Bright was expelled by the Senate for disloyalty, the disloyal action being the writing of a mere letter of recommendation. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, was rejected by the Senate for the same, his overt disloyal act being the furnishing of money to his own son.

A Radical Trick.

Much surprise was expressed because Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, appointed a number of Democrats as delegates to the Louisville Commercial Convention. But some shrewd fellow found out that the election took place on the very day the convention was appointed to meet, and so, surprise gave way to indignation and disgust.

OFFICE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—CHERAW, October 1, 1869.—The Coupons on First Mortgage Bonds of this Company falling due this day, will be paid upon presentation at the People's National Bank at Charleston. Persons living on the line of this Road can have their Coupons cashed at any office if they prefer it. J. H. McIVER, Treasurer.
oct1 fmw6

THE CHERAW AND SALISBURY RAILROAD.

Letter from Major Townsend.

Mr. D. B. Townsend, the president of the Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad, publishes, in the Chesterfield Democrat a long letter, containing his version of the circumstances attending the late sale of Cheraw and Darlington Railroad stock, held by his company. Mr. Townsend argues that it was manifest that Charleston intended to do no more for the road, but would stand back and let the North Carolina interests lead off. He continues as follows:

In pursuance of this policy, demonstrations were made along the line in North Carolina in July, numerous subscriptions were obtained, payable on demand, for the purpose of locating the road immediately, and a general interest was aroused in favor of the enterprise. To sustain this, and to assure our North Carolina friends that we were in earnest, it was decided at the meeting of directors in Cheraw, August 11th, to organize and send out a corps of engineers on the line immediately, and to raise, by the sale of some of our lifeless stocks, an important sum of money to commence the grading at this end of the line. All of the directors outside of Charleston voted for the sale, and but for the extraordinary and vexatious suit that has been brought, because of this sale, the work would now be progressing finely.

The stock was subscribed and paid over to the company some six or seven years ago, and although it has been regarded as dead capital in the hands of the directors—because no use could be made of it heretofore—there has never before been any question raised as to our title to the stock. If the company owned the stock the board had a perfect right to sell it in the best and highest market. That Charleston was not the point to negotiate an advantageous sale, is evident from the fact that the Northeastern Railroad stock, which has been regarded as much better stock, was quoted and selling at the time this negotiation was going on at $8 to $9 per share. There was another significant indication. Charleston had been strongly represented on the board ever since this stock was transferred to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Company, and her directors knew how anxious we were to realize means to go on with the work, and yet no offer or intimation of an offer ever came from that quarter. And finally, two of the Charleston directors were present when the sale was ordered—voted against the sale, but did not offer to better the bid. They did suggest hypothecation, but seven of the directors preferred to sell.

* * * * *

I happen to know all that has been said about the object of this purchase is erroneous. The stock was bought as an investment, and I have the very best authority for saying that no discrimination will ever be made against Charleston by the proprietors of this stock. But it is time for the question to be settled in this State as to whether the stockholders or other people are to run and control the railroads. What right, for instance, has the Northeastern Railroad Company to run the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad? Both are distinct corporations, owned by different stockholders, and presided over by different boards of directors, and yet it is very well understood that the Northeastern Board exercises as absolute control over the Cheraw and Darlington Road as it does over its own concern, and this accounts for the "milk in the cocoanut." Why, it is said, (and I presume will hardly be denied,) that the president of the Northeastern Railroad offered the purchasers of this stock interest at the the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the entire investment, for the simple control of their proxy for two years! It is fair to conclude, therefore, that it is profitable to the Northeastern Company to control the Cheraw and Darlington Road, or that an energetic concern could run the road, that an nearly $6000 for the simple privilege of representing 4013 shares for two short years. It is apprehended, no doubt, that new stockholders will find out that they have just as much right to run it, as a separate and independent concern, as the proprietors of any other railroad in the State.

Special Notices.

OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, AUGUST 28, 1869.—This company is now prepared to FUND THE INTEREST DUE, and to become due on September 1, 1869, on the bonds of the CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, endorsed by the State of South Carolina, according to the provisions of Section Third (3d) of an Act to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their Road, which section reads as follows, viz:

SECTION 3. That the said Company is hereby further authorized and required to fund and redeem the Coupons for interest of the Bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, guaranteed by the State, now past due, and that may fall due on or before the first day of September, 1869, by issuing therefor an equal amount of their Bonds, with Coupons attached, for interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, and the principal to become due in twenty years after the date thereof. And the payment of said Bonds so to be issued in substitution for interest Coupons shall be guaranteed by the State in the same manner and as fully as the said original Bonds of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company are now guaranteed; subject, however, to the provisions of Section 6 of this Act.

The Treasurer of the Company will FUND DAILY, until Saturday, 11th September, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. CAMPBELL & SEABROOK, No. 50 Broad street, and thereafter at office of the Company, foot of Mill street. S. W. FISHER, Secretary and Treasurer.
aug30 mwf

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.—CHARLESTON, October 1, 1869.—Depositors in the Savings Department of this Company, and those having Special Deposits bearing Interest, are notified that the Interest to 1st of October on their Deposits will be paid or credited on presentation of their books, on and after the 1st of October, in accordance with the rules. All Deposits made in the Savings Department on or previous to the 20th of October will bear interest from 1st October.
oct1 fmw6 THOMAS R. WARING, Cashier.

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.
may13 1yr

BE BEAUTIFUL.—IF YOU DESIRE beauty, you should use HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM.

It gives a soft, refined satin-like texture to the complexion, removes Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Tan, &c., and adds a tinge of pearly bloom to the plainest features. It brings the bloom of youth to the fading cheek, and changes the rustic Country Girl into a fashionable City Belle.

In the use of the Magnolia Balm lies the true secret of beauty. No lady need complain of her complexion who will invest 75 cents in this delightful article.

LYON'S KATHAIRON is the best Hair Dressing in use.
sept27 mwf1mo

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally Reviewed; the Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. These Lectures will be forwarded on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 74 West Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.
aprl9 mwf1yr

Special Notices.

THE PRICE TELLS.

CHEAP PRINTING.
CHEAP PRINTING.
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Which contains the commencement of the

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oct4 mwf3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made at the next session of the State Legislature for the renewal of CERTIFICATE No. 889, dated 4th June, 1859, for Ten Thousand One Hundred and Twenty-five (16-100) Dollars Three Per Cent. Stock, now standing in the name of WM. DEHON, the original having been lost.
aug6 1amo3 A. M. DEHON, Executrix.

WORDS OF CHEER—ON THE Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with a helping hand for the erring and unfortunate. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Pa.
sept25 3mos

Special Notices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN are notified that she is THIS DAY discharging at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at the risk of owners.
oct6 2 JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All goods remaining on wharf at sunset will be at risk of owner or consignee. JOHN & THEO. GETTY.
oct6 1

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER Steamship MINNETONKA are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk, or if stored, at expense and risk of owner or consignee.
oct4 3 RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, OCTOBER 1, 1869.—The Board of Directors of this Company having declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital paid in, the same (free of Internal Revenue Tax) will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 4th instant.
oct2 swth3 THOS. R. WARING, Cashier.

A CARD.—SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ATLANTA DEPARTMENT.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA:

The above Company was organized in 1866, in consequence of the wholesale forfeiture of Southern policies by Northern companies. The unparalleled success of the enterprise has forced several of these companies to restore their Southern policies, from the fact that they could not operate in our midst without the appearance of honesty.

We keep all our money at home to build up our impoverished country—every dollar of premium being safely invested in the State from which it is derived. The institution is purely Southern, and hence should appeal with great force to the patriotism and sympathy of every Southern heart.

'Tis not our purpose to make war on other companies, but to exhibit the special advantages offered by this purely Southern Company—founded on patriotism and solid wealth. Its ratio of assets to liabilities—the true test of a company's strength—is second to none on this continent, being nearly $300 to $100.

Whenever and wherever we have presented the claims of this Company, it has not only enlisted the sympathies of our people, but has also secured their hearty co-operation. We have secured 600 policies in South Carolina since the 10th of February. We number among our Directors General Wade Hampton and Colonel Wm. Johnston, gentlemen well known to every citizen of South Carolina. We appeal personally to the people of South Carolina to assist in pushing forward this deservedly popular Southern institution.

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General Agent Southern Life Insurance Company,
No. 23 Broad-street, Augusta, Ga.
S. Y. TUPPER,
Agent, Charleston, S. C.
H. W. DESAUSSURE, M. D.,
Medical Examiner.

We cheerfully recommend the above Company to the patronage of the citizens of South Carolina.

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aug19 2mos

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that at the expiration of three months from date hereof application will be made at the People's Bank of South Carolina for a renewal of CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, (Thirty-six Shares) No. 2267, dated April 18, 1859, in favor of S. F. CHAPEAU, the same having been lost.
aug6 1amo3 S. F. CHAPEAU.

THREE MONTHS AFTER DATE application will be made to the City Council of Charleston for renewal of CERTIFICATES for the following Stock, the original having been lost, viz: No. 329 for Two Thousand and Sixty-five (21-100) Dollars Six Per Cent. Stock, dated 19th March, 1855, and No. 327 for Twenty-two Hundred Dollars Six Per Cent. Stock, dated 14th March, 1855, all in the name of WM. DEHON.
aug6 1amo3 A. M. DEHON, Executrix.

NOW IS THE TIME TO REPAIR the inroads made upon the physical strength by the heated term which has closed with September. The vitality that has been oozing through the pores in the form of perspiration, for the last three months, requires to be replaced, as a preparative to the cold season which makes such disastrous havoc with relaxed and untoned systems. The reserve of vigor with which the stoutest man commences the summer campaign is drained out of him at its close, and unless by some means he acquires a new stock of vital energy wherewith to encounter the shock of a colder season, he may droop and wither like the falling leaves whose life-juices are exhausted. If it is thus with the strong, how much more perilous is the condition of the weak and ailing. Their reason must suggest to them, more forcibly than these printed words, the necessity for invigoration, and the world having decided, after an experience of almost a quarter of a century, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS embrace such restorative properties as are not possessed by any other tonic and alterative preparation in existence, the importance of resorting to that great RENOVATOR AND REGULATOR OF THE HUMAN MACHINE, at this critical season, is as obvious as the light of day. Let all who desire to escape an attack of Chills and Fever, Bilious Remittent Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, or any other of the diseases of which the fall season is the prolific parent, have recourse promptly to this celebrated preventive and restorative
oct4 dac

A CARD.—A CLERGYMAN, while residing in South America as a Missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease