

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail one year, \$4; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.50. Serviced in the city at \$1.00 per week, payable to the carrier, or \$3 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$4; six months \$2.50.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, one year \$2. Six copies \$1. Ten copies, to one address, \$15.

Subscriptions in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

CASH RATES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE DAILY NEWS.—First insertion 12 cents a line; subsequent insertions 6 cents a line. Special notices 25 cents a line. Business notices (by count) is each line. Marriage and funeral notices \$1 each. Meetings 75 cents each. Cuts and Electrotype Advertisements will be inserted on the fourth page only.

NOTICES OF WANTS, To Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, &c., not exceeding 20 words, 25 cents each insertion; over 20, not exceeding 30 words, 40 cents each insertion; over 30, not exceeding 40 words, 50 cents each insertion.

These rates are for the first week, and must invariably be paid in advance.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS, to run two weeks or longer, for each line of solid nonpareil: 2 weeks \$10; one month \$15; 3 months \$25; 6 months \$40; 12 months \$75. Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS will be published in the TRI-WEEKLY NEWS at the same rates as in the DAILY NEWS. Contract advertisements at one-half the rates for the DAILY NEWS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE WEEKLY NEWS, per line of solid nonpareil, 1 insertion 10 cents; 2 insertions 5 cents; 3 insertions \$1; 6 insertions \$1.75; 12 insertions \$3.

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by Express. If by mail, must be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

Address: RICHARD DAWSON & CO., No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S.C.

The Charleston News.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1871.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold closed steady in New York, on Saturday, at 160 1/2.

Cotton closed firm, with sales of 3311 bales at 15 1/2 cents.

In Liverpool, cotton closed active and firm; uplands 7 1/2d, Orleans 7 1/2d; sales 15,000 bales.

The Pope has been informed by the Archbishop of Munich that the dogma of infallibility has been accepted by all the priests and congregations in the Bavarian capital.

The Germans have sent extensive orders, through English houses, for black flowers, which the latter will procure for them from the artificial flower manufacturers of Paris.

A Washington letter of Thursday says: "Seven members of the South Carolina Legislature, who had been expelled from office for disloyalty, have just arrived here on business connected with the recent disturbances in that State."

Only two days in Paris during the German occupation of that city consented to sell refreshments to the invaders. The result, unfortunately, was, that the population pillaged and destroyed both of them after the departure of the Prussians.

The Jardin des Plantes has suffered severely from the bombardment of Paris. The whole collection of plants has been destroyed. One hundred monkeys, three bears, one elephant and many other animals died of hunger and cold during the siege. The elephants themselves. The number of trees which perished is enormous.

A society has been formed in Alexandria, Virginia, to invite Northern immigration to Virginia. It is designed to circulate throughout the North publications setting forth the resources of Virginia, and its inducements to Northern settlers; also to publish lists of Northern people who have already settled in the State, together with their views and statements on the subject. This looks like business.

Bismarck, the Prussian diplomatist, finds his reward in promotion; Von Moltke takes his in a decoration. The new rank of Bismarck is the highest a Prussian subject can hope to attain; the Jewel of Von Moltke is the richest a German soldier can win. The empire which he created makes the diplomatist a prince of the realm. The empire which he cemented and consolidated gives the great soldier the grand cross of his order of merit—a decoration presented exclusively to winners of decisive battles and captors or defenders of fortresses.

According to a census of the new House of Representatives by the usually well-informed correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, the body contains 134 lawyers, 24 merchants, 25 farmers and planters, 11 journalists, 5 manufacturers, 3 general business, 6 bankers, 3 physicians, 2 clergymen, 1 teacher, 4 lumbermen and 3 railroad managers. It is a singular fact, according to the same authority, that the House contains seventeen ex-Confederate officers. It also contains five colored men—one black, one brown, and three light mulattoes.

We get excellent reports of the Chinese shoe-makers employed by Mr. Sampson, at North Adams, Mass. Their shoes are said to be of a superior quality, owing to the faithfulness of the workmanship, and they turn out as much as an equal number of American workmen. While sticking to their blue cotton Chinese blouse, and refusing to part with the queue, in other respects they have adopted the ordinary dress of this country. As operatives, Mr. Sampson says that they are absolutely unexceptionable. Several benevolent persons teach these foreigners on Sunday, and they have shown great aptness for the acquisition of the English language. Facts like these demonstrate the utter wickedness of mistreating a peaceful and harmless class of immigrants.

A Washington letter of Thursday says: "The daughter of Chief Justice Chase was married to-day, at St. John's Church, to Mr. Sprague Hoyt. Dr. Lewis, the pastor, declined performing the ceremony on account of his high church scruples in regard to such matters in the time of Lent, but Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who is a low-churchman and a friend of the family, officiated to the satisfaction of all concerned. The ceremony took place after the usual morning prayer, when the congregation had retired, the wedding guests immediately filling their places. In a short time the chancel rattling and fife were covered with moss and blooming flowers. The purple covers were removed from altar and reading desk, and white was substituted. Bishop McIlvaine, in full canonical robes, entered, and, after a few moments in prayer, took his seat, and the organ sounded forth its music. There were four ushers—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Fred May, Baron von Arnheim and Captain Ward. There were four small boys, who had charge of the white cushions dividing the church. The ushers, groom and groomsmen wore white and the English morning dress. The President did not attend at the church, and the judges of the Supreme

Court could not adjourn in time for the ceremony. All the judges best known in society were present, among them Mrs. Fish and her daughter, Mrs. Webster, Lady Thornton and others. Misses Bathbone, Harris, Parker and Vail acted as bridesmaids. The bride came in on the arm of her father, the Chief Justice, and lastly Mrs. Sprague, with Mr. Hoyt, the groom. The dressing was of course elegant. Afterwards there was a reception from 3 to 5 P. M. at Mrs. Sprague's.

Dennis Gunn, who killed his sister's seducer, in San Francisco, has been acquitted. The verdict was widely cheered.

It is stated that by the opening of the Pacific Railroad the importation of tea destined for the Atlantic ports will be attracted to San Francisco. Thus the freight from China to San Francisco on a pound of tea is one cent, and thence to New York three and one-half cents, making four and a half cents for the entire distance. The freight via the Cape of Good Hope to New York is two cents a pound, but three months additional time will be required for the transportation. Considering the tea to be worth a dollar a pound, the interest on this value for three months, at eight per cent. per annum, will amount to two cents, and the additional insurance will amount to one and one-half cent, so that the expenses are brought up to five and a half cents, or one cent over the charges on the San Francisco route.

The President's Proclamation.

The proclamation of President Grant commanding "the persons composing the unlawful combinations" in South Carolina "to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days," is intended to be a very serious and solemn document. But those who know the truth about South Carolina treat it as a grim joke, when the President of the United States—cajoled, as usual, by Radical tuff-hunters—proposes to accomplish the impossible, and "to disperse" a set of men who can as easily be reached as the dwellers in other worlds than ours. We do not pretend to deny that "unlawful combinations" of citizens did, upon two occasions, break open the jail in Union, and did shoot to death the negroes who were accused of murdering Mr. Martin. These "armed men," however, do their work speedily and secretly. It is not known where they come from, or where they go to. They never meet in public. The people, at large, are ignorant as to who and what they are. For this reason, President Grant's ukase will be as effective as a bull against a comet.

There is a weightier reason behind. The evils under which South Carolina groans, and which make Ku-Kluxism possible, are not charged directly to the account of the United States; nor is there, in this State, any rebellious feeling against the National Government. Upon this point we cannot do better than quote Senator Sawyer who, last week, in his place in the Senate, said: "Much has been said, here and elsewhere, as to the inclination of the Southern people to enter into another rebellion. But he would tell senators there was not one word of truth in it. In the face of their maimed limbs, their desolated hearthstones, their ruined homes, their devastated fields, no such foolish idea could be entertained by them for a moment. He did not think that any of the disturbances in the South originated from hostility to the General Government, but that they were inspired by disaffection to the local governments. And why? Because the men who were most fitted by education and position to take part in the affairs of State were excluded from all participation. Through this cause, it could not be expected that men of an inferior moral and intellectual stamp had been elected into public positions."

No one will accuse Mr. Sawyer of a prejudice in favor of this people. The acknowledgment that the disturbances in the South do not originate from "hostility to the General Government" is wrong by the hard facts from Mr. Sawyer's lips. Equally significant is the confession that the outbreaks in the South, and especially in this State, are inspired by "disaffection to the local governments," which disaffection is caused by the exclusion "of the men most fitted, by education and position, from all participation in the affairs of State." Mr. Sawyer never uttered more pregnant or more truthful words.

We say, then, that the President's proclamation is a waste of ink and paper, because it cannot reach the so-called insurgents whom it commands to retire to their homes. Nor will the presence of United States troops—though the whole army be sent here—give to South Carolina a real and lasting peace. If United States troops be stationed in every village and at every cross roads, there will be no armed resistance to the State laws or the State officials. And, even without the presence of the Federal soldiery, there have been too many cases of active interference with the courts, or with the Radical rascals who are doing their best to give the coup-de-grace to the people. At Charleston the whites took up arms, as it was their duty to do, to defend themselves from the attacks of the marauding negro militia. The alleged robbery at Yorkville is not proved to have been the work of the so-called Ku-Klux. Only in Union has Judge Lynch held his court, and this was induced by the belief that the negroes who murdered Mr. Stevens would be acquitted, or be pardoned, unless the whites, or their allies, took the law into their own hands.

The vast majority of the white citizens of South Carolina do not contemplate, or desire, any armed hostility to the State government. They, therefore, do not fear the presence of United States troops. What is proposed to be done, in the nature of resistance, does not involve any violation of the laws, and can be accomplished as thoroughly in the midst of the soldiery as at a distance of a hundred miles from their camps. Nor do the people fear martial law, if that martial law is to relegate South Carolina to the position which she held before the completion of Reconstruction. What we are battling against is the rule of an irresponsible negro majority, who bar out the property holders from all participation in the affairs of government; who fill the State offices with ignorant and venal men; who grow rich by taxing to the tune of \$4,000,000 in one year, the impoverished white citizens of the State. This is our trouble. And we believe that we express the sentiments of the majority of the people when we say that, we had rather a thousand times be governed by the unprincipled Slickes of the South, than by the blockheads and knaves who, every session, hold high carnival in Columbia. It would be cheaper, for we should be spared the squandering and swindling which are now the order of the day. It would give us

more liberty, for whites and blacks would then be treated alike. The bayonet would puncture equally all men, whatever the color of their skin. Give me Canby, or Slickes, or Terry, or one tyrant, is better to be borne than a thousand!

We repeat, then, that all the "horses, foot and dragons" of the United States army will not make South Carolina permanently tranquil, nor give stability to the government of the State. The property holders demand that they be represented in the Legislature, and in the Municipal councils, which make laws and levy taxes. They demand that the arming of one race for the oppression of the other be ended in fact as well as in name. They demand that only capable and honest men be appointed to office. When these things are done—and sooner or later they must be done—the people will pay the taxes and sustain the government. Until then, the whole power of the property holding classes must be thrown en bloc against the corrupt crew who have thrust South Carolina deep down in the slough of poverty and despair.

Shall the Taxes be Paid?

The Barnwell Sentinel says that every day the question is asked, How are we to pay the taxes? And the question cannot be answered, because the people have not the money, and there is nobody to buy the land.

A large owner of real estate advises the people to refuse to pay, and to aid and assist each other in resisting the confiscation of their property. Upon this the Sentinel says:

"Honesty demands it, and self-preservation compels it. His counsel is, that the people of each township peaceably assemble, organize themselves into committees of safety, and resolutely determine, that if the treasurer of this county attempts to collect a dollar of the second and third tax, ordered to be collected this year, he will be resisted. No Ku-Klux in this, no disguise, no masks, no dominoes, but a patriotic combination to assert the principles upon which we went to war in 1776, and gained our independence—Resistance to Taxation without Representation. This may be called Revolution. Be it so. It is the only means of safety left. These are wrong words, but we have said more than once 'THE PEOPLE WILL NOT SUBMIT TO BE TAKEN OUT OF THEIR LANDS'."

In another place, the same paper says: "We are not alarmists. We have had war, bloodshed and suffering enough to make the heart sick. We deprecate violence, but we say to the men in authority, beware! The last feather is about to be placed on the camel's back; when that attempt is made, further endurance will be pusillanimous; an outraged people will rise in their might and sweep every tax-gatherer, with his books and his posse, from the face of the earth."

The Union Times warns the people that another draft upon the finances of the people will be presented next November. It says:

"However willing the people may be to carry a heavy load of taxes, they cannot and we believe will not stand under another load this year, and the government officials might as well make all they can out of what is paid into the treasury this spring. There is, very evidently, a general determination to resist the payment of the November draft, from the simple reason that the taxpayers will not be able to meet it. We suggest that the taxpayers of each county hold a mass meeting, at their respective courthouses, at some early day, and determine what they will do in the premises."

discusses, at some length, the whole question of State and county taxation. His conclusions are contained in the following paragraphs:

"We believe that two mills for the county and four for the State will be enough for all legitimate expenses, and the property put down fifty per cent. from the last unreasonable and illegal valuation. Any number of mills is an indefinite tax until the assessment is made; for if an arbitrary and fabulous price is the rule, the poor taxpayer may be sold out with two or four mills as the maximum."

"And why this change of time for collecting the taxes? Or, it changed, why not divide the amount so that the people may pay only one tax for one year? It may be that they discern in the signs of the times a coming change in the political atmosphere, and are preparing for it. There is to be a general election next year, and their next session may be their last, and they want all the money in their pockets, and feel it their duty to suggest it; and not advising a course known as resistance, take Republican ground, and stick to the Union Times. The people constitute the State; they make the laws and they can unmake them. They gave no authority to a few, who pay no tax, to take money from the balance to supply themselves. If the people refuse to pay these unreasonable taxes imposed by their faithless servants, what then? Why, they won't be paid, and no violence to the law done, for the people are a law unto themselves. By the joint resolution the seven mills for the State and the three mills for the counties are the highest authorized, and one-fourth of this or less can be levied; and as soon as it is ascertained that the amount fixed is over, the people should meet in the townships throughout the State and resolve that they do not intend to furnish any more money for such use as they make of it in Columbia."

The Wolf at the Door.

The Greenville Mountaineer is of opinion that the State taxes for the present year can never be paid. Many have not paid for last year, and cannot do it. It says: "We have 'seen delicate women and decrepit old men' selling the provisions which were absolutely needed to keep their children from starvation, in order to obtain money to pay their taxes, whilst others were going from 'friend to friend to borrow money.' And we doubt whether Greenville is in a worse plight than the rest of the State."

The Unionville Times has authority for saying that a number of colored people have threatened to murder Jim Hardy, one of the colored witnesses who testified against the murderers of Matt Stevens. The plot is to perpetrate the infernal deed in such a manner and at such a time as to make it appear that the Ku-Klux did it. Charley Near, another colored witness in the trial, has left the State under the belief that his life was not secure with his own race here.

The Greenville Enterprise calls upon Governor Scott to refuse to negotiate the Sterling loan authorized last session, and invites the press of the State to speak out "plainly and emphatically" upon the subject.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS SAYING GOODS thrown aboard from the ship "HALL-GOOD," ashore on breakers, are requested to send same promptly to MORDECAI A. CO., Agents Steamship Falcon. mar27-1

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP VIRGINIA, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo to-day, at Brown's Wharf. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on wharf at owners' risk and expense. WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent. mar27-1

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SOUTH CAROLINA, from New York, are hereby notified that she will discharge cargo to-day, at Pier No. 2, Union Wharves. Goods uncalled for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk and expense. WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent. mar27-1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT three months after date application will be made for RENEWAL CERTIFICATE of three shares of South Carolina Railroad and Bank Stock, standing in the name of L. E. COONER, the same having been lost or destroyed. GEO. BOLIVER, C. O. P. Orangeburg, S. C., March 22, 1871. mar27-lamco

HO! FOR THE RACES.—OLD FASHIONED RACES will come off over the Washington Course on Tuesday, March 28th.

First Race, citizens' purse for all Trotting and Pacing Horses owned in the County. Mile heats, best two in three to harness.

Second Race for Running Horses, owned in the County. Mile heats. Citizens' purse. Ten per cent. entrance.

There will be police in attendance, and strict order will be enforced. Much sport may be expected. An unusually large number of horses will start.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The Commencement Exhibition will take place at the Hibernian Hall, on Tuesday Evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. Oration will be delivered by Messrs. ALFRED HANCKEL, D. HUGER WILKINSON and LANGDON CHIEVES of the Graduating Class; after which the Alumni Address before the Alumni Society will be delivered by the Hon. W. D. PORTER.

Candidates for admission into the Sophomore or Freshman Classes will present themselves at the College at 10 o'clock this morning.

mar27-2 F. A. PORCHER, Secretary Faculty.

ASSOCIATION OF THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.—The Annual Oration will be delivered by the Hon. WILLIAM D. PORTER, at the College Chapel, on Tuesday Evening, the 28th inst., immediately after the College Commencement Exercises.

The public are respectfully invited to attend. The annual meeting of the Members of the Association will be held at the Hall after the delivery of the Oration. D. HUGER BACOT, Secretary. mar27-2

UNION BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Notice is hereby given that this Bank will, on the first day of May next, be prepared, in compliance with the recent amendment of the charter, to consolidate, reduce, and redeem the Stock of the Bank—that is to say, ONE SHARE OF NEW, will be issued for TEN SHARES OF OLD STOCK; and at the request of any stockholder holding less than ten shares, the Bank will redeem the same at the rate fixed for said redemption by the charter, or holders may sell and assign all such by endorsement on the original certificates. According to the provisions of the amended charter "no one shall be considered or held to be a stockholder of the said Bank who has not received a new certificate for the consolidated shares," on or before the first day of June next.

H. D. ALEXANDER, Cashier. mar27-mw1

A GRATEFUL ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—A. J. CHARLOCK, a printer in the office of the Ohio Weekly Clarion, writes to the proprietors of the PLANTATION BITTERS as follows: "Three months ago I was the mere shadow of a man, and so debilitated that my limbs shook under me while at work. The compositor at the next case took me one day. 'Andrew, you need a tonic. That's what's the matter, and there's no tonic that was ever got up equal to PLANTATION BITTERS. Try 'em.' I have 'tried 'em,' and you are at liberty to state (if you wish) to me for confirmation that they have restored my health, and, I believe, saved my life."

SEA Moss FARMINE from pure Irish Moss, for Biscuits, Mangoes, Puddings, Custards, Creams, &c., &c. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world. mar27-mw1dco

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF CHARLESTON.—COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—JOHN S. RYAN, against W. H. MODOV, P. L. CALLAHAN, H. M. DRANE and THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Whereas, by an order of his Honor, B. F. GRAHAM, made and entered on the 23d day of March, 1871, this case is referred to the undersigned, as special referee, to take the account of all the partnership transactions between the copartners in the firm of McDOWELL, CALLAHAN & COMPANY; and whereas, it is further ordered that said Referee shall call upon all the Creditors of the said firm to present and prove their respective claims before him, and that he shall receive and examine proof of all such claims as may be produced if either of the partners require it. Therefore, the undersigned hereby calls upon all Creditors of the said firm of McDOWELL, CALLAHAN & COMPANY to present and prove their respective claims before him, at the office of HAYNES & SON, No. 22 Broad Street, at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, 1st day of April, 1871.

I, W. HAYNES, Special Referee. mar24-3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Sub-Agents of the Land Commission, that from and after the first day of March, 1871, they will report all their proceedings to Hon. F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of the Advisory Board.

ROBT. C. DELARGE, L. C. S. C. Columbia, February 28, 1871. mar11

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S GENUINE MEDICINAL OIL LIVER OIL.—ESTABLISHED 1830.—Acknowledged by eminent physicians to be the best in the world. Sold by Druggists generally. JNO. C. BAKER & CO., Philadelphia. A full supply on hand by Dr. J. H. BAER, feb6-mw1dms No. 131 Meeting Street.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.—The efficacy of HOTTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons, with our number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopoeia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as Hottetter's Bitters. To use the language of a venerable physician of New York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the use of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a general stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of Hottetter's Bitters. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

mar25-2dco

Miscellaneous.

REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF THE LODGE will be held Tuesday Evening, at Masonic Hall, between 7 o'clock and 8 o'clock. Desires to be present, please be punctual. The Arrar will be received at its third reading. By order W. M. LEVI LOBB, Secretary. mar27

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Bernal Obedience Association will be held at Kroger's Hall, Westworth Street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

STUART SOMERVILLE, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF CHARLESTON.—In pursuance of an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, will be held in the City of Charleston, S. C., the 28th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

WILLIAM THAYER, Cashier. mar24

Financial.

\$4000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. R. M. MARSHALL & BRO., Stock and Real Estate Brokers, mar24-lamco No. 88 Broad Street.

GOLD CHECKS ON NEW YORK. For sale by JAMES H. WILSON, No. 5 Broad Street. mar25-2

Wanted.

WANTED, A LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING and Sewing, as house-keeper and seamstress. Address Postoffice Box No. 111, Sumter, S. C. mar27-6

WANTED, A JOURNEYMAN BARBER, at JOHN LOSANO'S Fashionable Barbers, Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon, No. 102 E. 2d Street. mar27-1

WANTED, EVERYBODY TO KNOW that the only place to get SHAVES at LOSANO'S, No. 102 Market Street. mar27-1

WANTED, A DRESSMAKER. Address at once, Mrs. J. E. NUNN, Florence, S. C. mar27-4

WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK and Wash. A capable person can secure a permanent place. Apply at No. 94 King Street, one door south of Broad Street. mar27

SITUATION WANTED BY A GARDENER, who understands the raising of orchards, grapes, strawberries, &c.—city or country. Apply at No. 10 Church Street. mar25-2

SITUATION WANTED BY AN EXPERIENCED Confectioner, Ice Cream, Cake and Bread Baker—city or country. Apply at No. 144 Church Street. mar25-2

A HOUSE SERVANT (WHITE) WANTED, well recommended, at No. 68 Hazel Street. mar24-3

WANTED TO RENT, A BRICK HOUSE containing six or eight upright rooms, with gas and water on the premises, in the trial or lower part of the city. Rent punctually paid. Apply at No. 92 Westworth Street, between Grace Church and Opening Street. mar24-mw3

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FEW good dressmakers—first-class and second-class, at Madame LIZIE'S Dressmaking establishment, King Street, above Westworth, over the Dollar Store. mar25

Lost and Found.

LOST CHECK NO. 719 OF JOHN HANCKEL on the People's Bank of South Carolina, dated March 21, for Four Hundred and Five 00-100 Dollars (\$450.00). All persons warned against cashing the same, as payment has been stopped. NATHAN BITTER, Cashier Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, No. 74 Broad Street. mar27-1

LOST ON SUNDAY, THE 26th INST., in Chapel Street, a HAIR BRACELET, with locket containing the likeness of a child, and a watch key of the same. Return to the same to Mr. VANDERHOOF, at the corner of Chapel and Alexander Streets. mar27

For Sale.

"WOODWARD" DONKEY PUMP, IN good order, twelve (12) inch Cylinder, eight (8) inch stroke, eight (8) inch water outlet, for sale by RAYNOLD, BOLMES & CO., No. 17 East Bay. mar27-mw1

BARGAIN!—TO PRINTERS AND BOOKBINDERS.—A Rugged Wood Frame Paper, made in this country, is nearly new, cuts 25 inches, and has an extra knife. No charge for package. Price \$40. Apply at THE News Office. mar27

FOR SALE ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—A comfortable HOUSE, with six rooms, outbuildings, large lot and garden, and delightfully situated on Middle Street, midway between the Steamboat Landing and the Point, and well known, also, a LOT in the city, on the south side of Cumberland Street, next east of Meeting, 49 by 72 feet. Apply to J. D. ALEXANDER, No. 76 Broad Street. mar27-1

FOR SALE, SEVERAL SEWING MACHINES, of good quality, which are offered cheap. Call at No. 27 Queen Street, between Meeting and Church Streets. feb14

To Rent.

GENTLE RESIDENCE DOWN TOWN.—Two and a half story BRICK DWELLING in the order, containing four square and two attic rooms, gas, water, and central heating, and excellent spring water on premises, situated in St. Michael's Alley, near Meeting Street. Apply to William A. Lee, No. 99 Bro. d Street. mar27-1

Boarding.

A COUPLE OF BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated with GOOD ROOMS and large Room at No. 241 King Street, opposite Basil. mar27-1

Removals.

THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, of New York, have removed to their new office, No. 40 BROAD STREET. mar25

NOTICE.—THE "EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY," of New York, have removed from their old office, No. 21 Market Street, to their new office, No. 20 BROAD STREET. WM. B. SHAW, General Agent. feb13

Dissolutions of Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of LENIGAN, SELL & FOSTER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. A. LENIGAN, ROBERT SELL, and CHARLES FOSTER are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in settling the affairs thereof. (Signed) CHAS. A. LENIGAN, EDGAR RICKER SELL, CHARLES FOSTER. Charleston, March 20, 1871. mar25

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the WHOLESALE FINEST AND WHITE GOODS AND MILLINERY BUSINESS, at the old stand, No. 21 Hayne Street, under firm name of SELL & FOSTER. EDGAR RICKER SELL, CHARLES FOSTER. Charleston, S. C., March 20, 1871. mar25-lamco

Miscellaneous.

JOHN BINNS'S Most respectfully informs the Ladies of Charleston that he has received by the steamer Charleston, an assortment of new and fashionable and recent improvements in HOP SKIRTS, viz: the Nilsson and Victoria. For style and finish they cannot be surpassed.

Also, TABLE LINEN, Napkins and Doilies, Table and Pocket Cutlery, which will be disposed of at rates to suit the times. Call on J. M. BARNETT, opposite Anson Street, and be convinced. mar24-3

CARD. JOHN BINNS, AGENT.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Charleston, and the public generally, that he has opened a Store at No. 31 Market Street, and will keep on hand every article for Ladies' and Gents' WEARING APPAREL, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Agricultural Tools and various articles, useful and ornamental; too numerous to recapitulate in an advertisement, and will sell for cash, or on a small margin over direct import cost;