

By Telegraph.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, March 1.—The Senate was engaged to-day in the discussion of the resolution with regard to the admission of the late insurrectionary States.
The House debated the civil rights bill.

From Europe.
NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamship Asia has arrived. Cotton steady, with a decline of a quarter penny on the sales of the week. Sales of the week, 56,000 bales. Sales Friday, 10,000 bales.
Consols 87½ a 87½. United States 5.20 a 68½.
The writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended in Ireland by royal assent. Many arrests have been made.
Later Liverpool advices represent cotton as firmer on Saturday, (17th,) but unchanged—middling uplands quoted at 19d.; consols 87½ a 87½ cents.

Comments of the New York Press.

Raymond's paper, the *Times*, says: The birth-day of Washington was fittingly chosen for popular demonstrations in favor of the Union. That in this city was triumphant. That at Washington, equally enthusiastic, was even more significant, for there the President himself uttered "thoughts that breathe and words that burn." That great effort of wisdom and patriotism will secure for him the gratitude of his own country and the approbation of the world. When this wonderful speech has been attentively read and digested by the American people, President Johnson will be as firmly established in their confidence and affections as the most popular of his predecessors.

The *Herald* says: Andrew Johnson has taken up the gauntlet which the Jacobins in Congress have flung down. The "man at the other end of the avenue" has shown his appreciation of Thad. Stevens and his radical clique by the bold and uncompromising manner in which he denounced them by name, in his speech in Washington, on the 22d, as traitors and revolutionists. He took plain issue with them in honest and homely words. He stands for the Constitution and the Union. His enemies, he declares, are working out another rebellion. The country, we opine, will sustain the President in this view. On the whole, President Johnson's speech is bold, manly and outspoken. More bold than anything which Mr. Lincoln ever pronounced, it is not less redolent of wit. It is not as classical as Sumner, as ornate as Phillips, nor as evenly balanced in its sentences as Seward, but it possesses the sterling qualities of frankness, courage and truth. It is, in fact, a speech suited to the man and to the times.

The *News* thus comments: The name of Andrew Johnson is upon the lips of the people in accents of delight and admiration. Never, perhaps, in the history of our country have the words of any one man sent such a thrill of hope and satisfaction through the popular heart as did those brave words of defiance that the President, on Thursday, flung in the teeth of the radical conspirators. The masses are quick to appreciate the merits of an act of great political significance, and they have, as if by instinct, measured the value of the bold and determined speech of their Chief Magistrate. They recognize in it a promise of redemption from the tyranny of faction and fanaticism.

THE PEOPLE ADMONISHING AND INSTRUCTING CONGRESSMEN.—The mail is pouring in timely admonitions from the people to those members who had resolved to thwart the Executive policy. Representatives who, three days ago, were eager for war, are advised by their constituents that the country desires peace—peace between sections—peace between those who claim to be Unionists in Congress and the President, whose devotion to the country needs no additional test. These healthy protests from the people direct, will do a world of good. They will indicate to those who have courted division between Congress and the Executive, that between faction and terror for the public welfare the American people can draw a ready and just distinction.

[New York Times.]

NEWS FROM HOME.—The radicals in Washington are hearing from home by every mail, and all they hear deepens their conviction that they have made a great mistake. The people elected their representatives on platforms that pledged them to support the President and his policy, and not to follow the crazy lead of Thad. Stevens. The people do not forget, and what the radicals now hear is the commencement of a fire in the rear that will grow fiercer every day till they fulfil the pledges on which they were elected.

[New York Herald.]

Immediately upon the passage of the Act of emancipation in Missouri, its Legislature organized the State Board of Immigration, to open the way and invite the industrious and enterprising of other States to come to Missouri. Governor Fletcher issued an official address, which, with many interesting facts about the State, attracted attention; and an immigration commenced upon the close of the war, reaching in six months from 50,000 to 80,000 persons, who have come to make their homes in the State.

A man named Myers, of Houston, Texas, the *Telegraph* says, has killed in his life (he is fifty years old,) 15,000 deer. His average for many years past has been 670 per year.

From Washington.

Another week of the session begins, but with as little prospect of the despatch of business as heretofore. Were this the short session, it would be within a week of its termination, and, as yet, the wheels of legislation are clogged by the efforts of Congress to defeat the President's plan of reconstruction. The war between the President and Congress has begun in earnest, but the Republican majority could not, at the caucus on Friday night, agree upon any plan of hostilities. They took measures, however, to save their elections.

Some members now say that it is useless to pass bills for the President to veto, and that, as their own measures cannot be enacted, they care for no other. Others propose a continuous session till the expiration of the Thirtieth Congress, to prevent the President from appointing his friends to office during the recess of the Senate.

To withhold the appropriation bills is another mode of annoying the Executive, but the substantial interests of the country would revolt at that, and few members who resorted to it could be elected. There remains but one mode, and only one—whereby, if the Republican majority can recover and keep the two-thirds power of the Senate, the President can be put down—to wit: impeachment. The first thing to be done towards this is to obtain a two-thirds majority of the Senate. Several modes have been suggested—one is to create new States in sufficient number for the purpose.

It was re-asserted to-day in the Senate, that the Cabinet of President Johnson is a unit upon all the measures of the President since his accession. This includes the veto. Mr. Seward endorses every word of the President's late speech, and we have heard, as yet, no remonstrance against it from others of the Cabinet. It is believed that the Cabinet will adhere to Mr. Johnson, though Mr. Johnson may not adhere to them.

Mr. Sherman has made a strong speech in the Senate to-day, against the scheme shutting out Southern representatives.

[Correspondence Baltimore Sun.]

Forney has now D. D. added to his name, which it is doubtful if any college in the land would have given him. Senator Nye, of Nevada, who, by the way, is something of a wag, proposes to make a title more significant. He has notified some of the Senators that he intends to offer a resolution expelling Forney from the Senate, on the ground that the Senate chamber is no place for dead ducks. He is just now engaged vigorously in the manufacture of public sentiment. He has issued cards for a reception to newspaper correspondents on Monday evening. There are many hungry young men of this class about the reporters' galleries and the lobbies who will attend, get primed with Forney's whiskey and anti-Presidential notions simultaneously, and the country press will show it in the course of a week or two.

The disbursements at the Treasury Department last week amounted to upwards of \$30,000,000. This is the largest outlay that has occurred in any one week since the close of the rebellion.

The action of the caucus on Friday evening, in declining to take issue with the Executive on an appeal to the people, meets with general favor here, as will any and all efforts looking to the avoidance of a more general rupture. In the caucus, however, there was nevertheless a determination expressed to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of the measures that may be introduced in Congress, and if the President sees fit to refuse his signature thereto, so be it.

General Grant's absence from the meeting in New York was said to have been because he did not coincide with the measures that he knew would be advocated there for the settlement of the questions at present disturbing the country.

Governor Cox, of Ohio, had a long interview with the President yesterday. The President talked to him as sweetly as he had ever talked to Sumner, Kelly, Beecher, and others, some time ago, and it is reported that Governor Cox has not yet made up his mind as to the views of the President.—*New York Tribune* 25th.

More than half a dozen letters were to-day received by Representative McKee, of Kentucky, detailing outrages against the freedmen of that State in various parts of his district. In one case of the shooting of two negroes and robbing them of all their families had, and upon the arrest of the perpetrators of the act by the agent of the bureau, they were discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out and tried before a Circuit Court. Another case, where a party of white men went to the house of an old negro, and free man nearly all his life, robbed him of his money, kicked him to death, raked the coals from the fire, put him on them, roasted him on one side, and then turned him and roasted the other. They also burnt two others nearly to death, putting an eye out of one, and boasted that they not only intend to drive out the negroes, but intended also to drive out certain whites.

[Now that the Freedmen's Bureau bill has received its quietus, statements like the above seem to be rapidly multiplying, for the evident advantage of those who would perpetuate their own power, and already the bureau is said to be getting many such reports from its agents. It is a

little singular that these outrages should break out all at once, when it is known that the present bureau has yet another year of existence after the former close of the war.—*Eds.*]

In addition to the audiences given by the President to-day to Governors Cox, of Ohio, Sharkey, of Mississippi, Parsons, of Alabama, and Generals Steadman, McCook and Saxon, a number of old Democratic friends, members of Congress from New York, visited the Executive, who expressed themselves approvingly of the policy of restoration, and their desires to co-operate in carrying out the President's plans. Among these gentlemen were Hons. Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo; A. P. Grant, of Oswego; John B. B. Steele, of Ulster; Elijah Ward and George Taylor, of New York, and Messrs. L. B. Crocker and F. T. Carrington, of Oswego.

From Europe.

The steamers Arago and Hermann have arrived, bringing advices to the 14th ultimo. We extract the following items of the news:

Lord Russell stated, in reply to a question, that the Government was not prepared with an act to carry out the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1864, on railway companies borrowing powers.

A fearful gale passed over the Southern coast of England. It is expected that many casualties will be reported.

The *Times*, of Monday, in a leader, says:

"As the time draws near for revealing the plans of the Ministry, it appears to become more and more certain that the reform bill of 1866 will consist simply of clauses lowering the franchise in Boroughs to £6 rating, and in Counties to £15 occupation. It would seem, unless he has been sadly misled, that Lord Russell has acted upon the advice of Mr. Bright, and has, greatly daring, resolved to stake the existence of his administration on the success of a bill which shall give us £6 for £10 householders, and a £15 for £50 County tenants. We cannot suppose that the Government believes that such a bill as is now predicted will be accepted as a settlement of the reform question.

"It is crude, violent and offensive; it expresses no policy; it corresponds to no aims. The conduct of the Ministry on reform seems to show that they are themselves conscious that they are settling down. They yawn from side to side, and roll and plunge with every fresh gust and every passing wave; but such things are premonitory of disaster, and we can only hope that if there is to be a shipwreck, something valuable may be left by way of salvage."

In the French Senate, on the 10th ult., M. Rouher protested against the speech delivered by M. Boissy, in Friday's sitting. Marshal Forey stated that the return of the French troops from Mexico would not take place as speedily as appeared to be desired in France, and he even advised that fresh reinforcements should be sent on. M. Rouher declared that Marshal Forey had expressed in his speech merely a private opinion, the views of the Government upon this subject being those contained in the speech from the throne, and the draught of the address.

There is a regular demand for cotton at Havre, and prices are rising. New Orleans low middling, 227½ 50c.; good ordinary, 240f.

The Paris flour market is firmer, and is at present regulated by the demand for England, and when that ceases, a recovery is impossible.

The Paris Bourse is dull, and rentes closed on Monday, at 65f. 85c.

ROW IN THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—A correspondent of the Louisville *Journal* reports that this harmonious and dignified body recently broke up in a row. Of course the accomplished Governor Brownlow was at the bottom of it, and although he was not on the surface, he was sure to have his hand in the fire. The *Journal's* correspondent relates: "The franchise bill was on its final passage. It is said that a sufficient number of its opponents refused to vote, reducing the number voting below a quorum. Col. Mullins requested the Speaker to require the members to answer to their names. The Speaker decided that there was not a quorum present. Col. Mullins made some reflection, which brought the epithet 'liar' from the Speaker. Col. Mullins returning the compliment with additions, the Speaker threw his baton at Col. Mullins' head. Revolvers were drawn, and the interposition of peacefully disposed members prevented a disgraceful and bloody fight. The Speaker then declared the House adjourned.

A significant fact developed in the recent negotiations for a reciprocity treaty between a committee of Congress and certain delegates from the British North American provinces is, that the colonies, through these delegates, treated directly with our Government, and not by the intervention of the British authorities, as formerly. In the negotiations of the original reciprocity treaty, the Commissioner was appointed directly by the Home Government, and was a British functionary. The concession to the colonies of the right to choose their own representatives, and to treat with us without that formal mediation, is very much like a virtual recognition of their independence.

Outrages by Negroes—A Reign of Terror in South Memphis.

The state of affairs in South Memphis is such as to excite serious apprehensions. Armed bands of negroes, numbering from ten to thirty, generally soldiers or ex-soldiers, prowled about the streets, "splitting the ear of night" with their fiendish carousals, committing all manner of devilry, and striking terror to the hearts of many a defenceless family. On Wednesday night, one of these gangs were seen at several places. Their conduct shows very fairly what the negro is, when conscious of superior brute force, and armed with the bayonet. About 10 o'clock, the party, numbering about eighteen or nineteen, entered the grocery store of an Italian, on the corner of Beale and Shelby streets, and helped themselves freely to the contents of a fruit stand within. Three of them carried muskets and accoutrements, and all were dressed in full uniform, and had pistols. After satisfying themselves with fruit, etc., they went out on the pavement and fired twenty or thirty shots promiscuously. One of them returned and fired at the store-keeper, but fortunately did not wound him seriously. The charge barely grazed his side, and the pistol was so close that the powder burned his flesh. Some policemen hurried to the spot, and arrived only in time to see the rear guard, with three muskets, closing up the safe retreat. They then proceeded to the grocery store of William Ryan. The front door was closed, but they went around to the back door, which was open, placed a guard there, and proceeded to help themselves to whatever struck their fancy. Five or six customers were in at the time. These were quickly relieved of all their money. Mr. Ryan himself was searched, but happened to have no money on his person except fifty dollars, which was in a secret pocket and overlooked. The money drawer was cleaned; what amount was obtained we are not informed. By way of assuring Mr. Ryan of their power and soothing him, they held a pistol close to his ear and fired it off—very magnanimous in them not to blow his brains out. They took in all about five hundred dollars' worth of goods, besides the money, and then departed leisurely. Such is the reign of terror in South Memphis, people close their stores and houses early in the evening to guard against violence; and when an instance of this kind occurs, they are almost afraid to report it to the authorities, lest double vengeance should be visited upon their heads by the authors of their wrongs.

[Memphis Argus, 23d.]

DEATH OF THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.—Joseph Crele, who was probably the oldest man in the world, died in Caledonia, a little town of Wisconsin, on the 27th of January last, at the age of one hundred and forty-one years. He bore arms at Braddock's defeat, was an old man when Jackson defeated Pakenham at New Orleans, venerable when Taylor whipped Santa Anna at Buena Vista, and yet was not too old to rejoice when Lee surrendered to Grant.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF SECRETARY SEWARD.—Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, left the city last evening for Washington. The Secretary had not designed leaving the city before Wednesday next, but a telegraphic despatch, received yesterday afternoon, caused him to depart at once for Washington.

[New York Herald, 26th ult.]

The Democratic members of the Ohio Legislature, in caucus, on Tuesday last, endorsed the President's veto.

Last week at Mobile the cold was very severe, the thermometer on the 16th being as low as twenty-two degrees. Ice was formed.

The Baltimore Common Council tabled, on Friday, a resolution endorsing the President's late veto message.

The Mississippi stay law has been declared unconstitutional by its highest court.

They have a chain-gang for the negroes in Wilmington.

NO-TOP BUGGY FOR SALE.

A GOOD BUGGY is offered cheap, for a few days, at BURN & TAYLOR'S shop, (formerly the Bayonet Factory.)

March 3

TO RENT.

A VERY neat and convenient STORE, in the business part of the city—on the corner of Main and Richland streets. Apply on the premises to

March 3

Planes, Fire Dogs.

AUGERS, TAILORS' IRONS, BRACES AND BITTS, LEVELS, No. 1 Mill and Bastard FILES. Just received by

March 3

THE CELEBRATED

DURHAM SMOKING TOBACCO!

BY FISHER & LOWRANCE

March 3

MILL-STONES!

BROUGHT OUT TO ORDER.

March 3

C. H. BALDWIN,

GROCER.

STANDARD grades of GROCERIES and FAMILY SUPPLIES constantly in stock and for sale by the package or at retail at POPULAR PRICES. Corner Main and Washington streets. March 3

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—Soon after the close of last week's operations, news from Europe unfavorable to cotton was published. This caused a general decline of 2c. on the transactions of Friday and Saturday last, the sales of the two days amounting to about 200 bales, the most of it on Saturday. On Monday, the market was easier, with sales of about 300 bales. Good middling bringing 43c. There were but few sales on Tuesday, but on Wednesday there was a good demand, and some 400 bales changed hands at full prices. The market yesterday was dull and quiet, with sales of less than 100 bales. The following quotations will indicate the character of the market yesterday: 35¢@42c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | S. Pd. | Up'd |
|---|--------|--------|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865 | 362 | 1,610 |
| Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to Feb. 21, 1866 | 3,579 | 56,867 |
| Receipts from Feb. 22 to Feb. 23 | 157 | 2,193 |

Total receipts 4,098 60,670

Exports.

| | S. Pd. | Up'd |
|--|--------|--------|
| Exports from Sept. 1, 1865, to Feb. 22, 1866 | 2,933 | 49,166 |
| From Feb. 23 to March 1, 1866 | 324 | 4,594 |

Total exports 3,257 53,760—3,257 53,760

Stock on hand 341 6,910

The supply of rice during the week amounts to about 1,000 bushels of rough, and 250 tierces clean rice. The market remains unchanged, clean Carolina selling at 11 to 12c. per pound.

The receipts of naval stores for the week comprise about 700 blbs. rosin, tar, &c. We learn of a sale of No. 1 and 2 rosin, repacked, at \$7.50, and No. 2 at \$7 per blb.; 100 blbs. No. 2, at \$4.50, and 120 blbs. spirits turpentine, at 50c. per gallon. Spirits are worth about 50 to 55c. per gallon, the latter price in a retail way.

There have been no arrivals of hay for some days, and we hear of no large sales. North River may be quoted, at \$1.60 to \$1.70 per hundred for second hands.

The arrivals of the week amount to about 1,300 bushels of corn, all from Baltimore. The cargo of a schooner amounting to 3,300 bushels yellow, and 2,500 bushels white, changed hands, at 96 cents per bushel, measure. From second hands the article is held, at 100¢@105¢ per bushel.

Oats are in good supply, and we learn of sales, at 60 cents per bushel.

The receipts of flour here have been light during the week, and the article is in some demand. Extra may be quoted at \$9.75¢@10; super at \$9.25¢@9.50; and fine at \$8.25. There have been no arrivals of salt lately, but the market is fully supplied. Sales in a small way take place at \$2¢@2.25 per sack.

Freights to Liverpool are unchanged, say 4d. for upland and 1d. for sea island. Some parties, owing to the growing scarcity of room, are asking 4d. for upland. To New York, by steamer, 1c. per lb. on upland cotton; by sailing vessel, 3c. per lb. and 3¢ per ton on railroad iron.

Bills of exchange on England at sixty days are selling at \$6.40 to \$6.42. For domestic exchange, the banks are buying sight drafts on New York at 4¢ per cent. off; at 15 days, 3¢ off; and 30 days, 1½¢ off. They sell sight checks on New York at par.

Gold is purchased by the brokers at 35 and sold at 37.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton firm. Sales 1,200 bales, at 43¢@44 cents. Gold, at 36 cents.

LIVERPOOL, February 14.—Sales of cotton for two days 14,000 bales; market easier and quotations barely maintained. Of the above sales, speculators and exporters took 4,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market was easier and inactive. Flour firmer. Wheat firm, at 10s. @10s. 6d. Corn advanced 3d., and tending upward; sales at 28s. 9d. of inactive and firm. Stock of pork scarce, and prices tend upward; hogs demand and demand, Bacon steady. Lard firm, at 73¢@74s. Tallow quiet and steady. Cheese firm. Sugar dull. Coffee quiet. Rice dull. Lined oil firmer. Sales at 40. Rosin very dull. Small sales of spirits of turpentine. Petroleum steady, at 2s. 4d.

LONDON, February 14.—Consols for money, 87¢@87½; five-twentieths, 67½.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Flour dull. Wheat firm—prime scarce. Corn dull—yellow, 70¢@71c.; white, 72c. Oats steady, at \$1.50. Provisions steady. Lard, 19c. Sugar dull. Whiskey firm, at \$2.23.

Selling Out!

TO CLOSE UP.

BUTTER, 50c.; SOAP, 15c.; CANDLES, B 40c.; SARDINES, 37c.; TOMATOES, 50c.; MACARONI, 40c.; VERMACELLI, 30c.; SWEET OIL, 75c.; RAISINS, 25c.; Cigars, \$2.25; Claret, 75c.; Tea, \$1.25; Coffee, 37c.; Soda, 15c.; Matches, 3c.; Crushed Sugar, 25c.; Codfish, 10c.; Mackerel, 10c.; Herrings, 13c.; and all other articles in proportion, at

March 3

COFFIN & RAVENEL'S.

STALLION JOHN MORGAN.

THE STALLION JOHN MORGAN will stand the season, commencing on the 10th inst., at the Columbia Fair Grounds, for \$40; groom's fee \$1.50. John is a handsome dark brown horse, eight years old, fifteen hands high, by Sir Archy, Whip and Woodpecker—thorough-bred stock—with a cross of Morgan. He was raised by W. B. Daniels, Esq., of York District, and in that section of the State has a high reputation as a stock horse. In January, 1865, a patriotic citizen purchased him at a high price, and offered him as a present to the most distinguished cavalry officer in the Confederate States army. The Lieutenant-General, however, with characteristic modesty, declined to accept the costly and splendid charger. John, having the kindest disposition, was then easily broken to harness, is a fast trotter and a fine buggy horse.

March 3

State South Carolina—Richland Dist.

By Jacob Bell, Ordinary of said District. WHEREAS Thomas E. Holmes hath applied to me for Letters of Administration, with will annexed, on all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Margaret McDowell, late of the District aforesaid, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the executors, kindred and creditors of the said deceased, to be and appear before me, at our next Ordinary's Court for the said District, to be holden at Columbia on Friday, the sixteenth day of March next, at ten o'clock a. m., to show cause, if any why the said administration should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and in the ninth year of American independence.

JACOB BELL

March 3

Ordinary Richland Dist.

Auction Sales.

Mules, Horses, Wagons, &c.

By LEVIN & PEIKOTTO.

ON MONDAY MORNING next, at the Court House, previous to the sale of City Lots, we will sell.

A team of four Mules, Wagon and Harness.

Several single Mules.

Fine Saddle and Draught Horses.

Buggies, Wagons, &c. March 3

Catalogue Sale of 500 Lots Dry Goods.

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Millinery, Silks and Notions.

BY McKAY & CAMPBELL.

ON TUESDAY, 6th March, at 10 o'clock, at our store, next to Post Office, Hasel street, Charleston, S. C., will be sold, Line of DRESS GOODS, GINGHAMS and PRINTS, &c.

100 cases and cartons Boots, Shoes, Hats and Straw Goods.

ALSO,

Cases Trimmed Hats, Silk and Belt Ribbons, Dress Silks, Notions, &c.

Conditions cash. Feb 28 1

Lot and Building.

By A. B. Phillips.

ON MONDAY next, the 5th March, (sale-day,) at 11 o'clock a. m., I will sell, at the Court House, by order of the Trustees,

A LOT on the North side of Medium street, between Gates and Assembly streets, with the building thereon, known as the Medium Street Church. The lot contains one-fourth of an acre. The house is about 25 by 40 feet. Terms cash. Feb 27

Importation 1866.

RIBBONS.

Millinery and Straw Goods.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Jobbers of RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS and LACES, VELVETS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FRATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, LADIES' HATS, (trimmed and untrimmed,) SHAKER HOODS, &c., &c.,

No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore St.,

Baltimore, Md.,

Offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness. Orders solicited and prompt attention given.

March 3

Old Newspapers for Sale,

BY the hundred or thousand, at

March 2

PHONIX OFFICE.

Notice for Commissioners.

THE Commissioners of the Poor, Roads and Public Buildings, will please to give me notice of the per cent. to be laid by them for their different Boards, by the 15th day of March, on a supposed amount of \$25,000 of State Taxes, March 1, 1866.

THOS. H. WADE, T. C. R. D.

March 2

FANNING'S RESTAURANT.

JUST received by recent arrivals, an assortment of AMBER CREAM ALE, by the barrel or at retail. Families can be supplied with this choice beverage.

I have also just received a fine supply of the best BRANDIES, WHISKIES and WINES, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

March 2

Information Wanted.

ANY one knowing of the whereabouts or fate of JOHN G. HAYNE, of Company F, 8th Texas Cavalry—better known as the Texas Rangers, Wheeler's Cavalry Corps, who was reported to have been captured on the 17th day of February, 1865, at Saluda Mills, near Columbia, S. C., will confer a lasting obligation upon his distressed parents, by communicating the same to J. A. HAYNE, at Nickerson's Hotel, Columbia, S. C.

March 2