

VERSAILLES, April 13.—Thiers, in a circular, bearing date of the evening of the 13th, describes the situation as in the main unchanged, and says the Government will not at the proper time. The Commune accounts of victory at Paris are false as they are unprincipled. Our victory will come bloodlessly. The Paris delegates have arrived and been received, not because they are Communists, but because they are Republicans. My answer to them was, that no one menaces the Republic but assassins; the lives of the insurgents will be spared, but the workmen temporarily subsidized in Paris must return to their labor and secession be suppressed.

A dispatch from Marseilles says the city is quiet and the police force is being re-organized. Delegates from the party of conciliation have returned to Paris. The conditions of peace proposed to them by President Thiers were, that Paris shall first lay down her arms, and then municipal franchise will be granted to the city.

Bonn, April 13.—German financial delegates who are to assist in the Peace Conference here, arrived to-day.

Bonn, April 13.—The amount of the credit to be asked of the German Parliament is 200,000,000 thalers.

Gen. Bismarck von Bittenfeld has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

HAMBURG, April 13.—It is reported that France has undertaken to restore to the owners all German ships taken by French cruisers not condemned as prizes of war.

VERSAILLES, April 13.—The Paris and Orleans railway has not been cut.

PARIS, April 13.—Noon.—Delegates of the party of conciliation, who have just returned from Versailles, are silent as to the details of the negotiations with the Thiers Government. Nothing will be made known until the full report of the mission is completed. The plate seized in the Bureau of Foreign Affairs is being converted into specie. The Commune, considering the column in the Place Vendôme as a barbarous monument, a symbol of brute force and false glory, and a negation of fraternity, have decreed its demolition. The *Mot de l'Ordre* claims that the Nationals now occupy the whole of Neuilly, and expect a general attack to-night by the army of Versailles.

PARIS, April 13.—P. M.—Assièges still holds out against the Versailles, whose every attack has been repulsed. Engagements are in progress at Neuilly. Shells from Valerian are falling in the Champs Elysees. Cannonading has been heard South of the city.

PARIS, April 13.—Evening.—The object of the Versailles commander to-day was apparently to reach Assièges, and thereby relieve a detachment surrounded by the Communists on the island of Grande Jatte. The Versailles batteries cannonaded the villages of Levallois, Champoret and Neuilly. There was infantry fighting at all the approaches to the villages. The Communists gave way at 1 o'clock. Dombrowski asked reinforcements; they were sent forward, and it is announced by to-night's Communist journal that the Versailles forces were finally repulsed. Delegates from the party of conciliation report Thiers, while unwilling to discuss a treaty, but willing to guarantee a republic and accord certain municipal privileges to Paris, upon a plan to be elaborated by the Assembly, positively declines belligerent rights to the Communists, or to grant an armistice. The Mailot gate is a wreck.

VERSAILLES, April 14.—An ineffectual cannonade from Assièges and Clormante continues. The insurgents have not captured Neuilly.

PARIS, April 14.—Thursday night, the artillery firing South and West, ceased. Several battalions of National Guards were disbanded, because of hostility to the Commune.

VERSAILLES, April 14.—The fighting for the past two days resulted in advantages to the Commune. Their troops occupy Assièges, Villy, Mondinasquet, Villijuf, Hautbruyeres, part of Chateaux and Neuilly. They have erected new barricades before Porto Maillot. The Versailles army is posted on this side of Chersey LeRou, at Chevilly and LePays. Gen. McMahon says he will act on the defensive until his army is greatly reinforced. Ultimate triumph over the Commune is regarded here as probable.

LONDON, April 14.—At 4 o'clock, the Versailles forces were repulsed everywhere around Paris.

American Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—The Southern Claims Commission, to-day, took up the case of two sons of ex-Adjutant-General Thomas, who claim damages for the seizure of a brick kiln at Arlington.

Subscription to the national loan to-day \$2,000,000.

New York, April 13.—The Sub-Treasury sold \$2,000,000 gold, at 10.13@10.21; bids aggregated near \$10,500,000.

HAVANA, April 13.—Advises to the 2d instant have been received from Porto Rico, that Gen. Baldaque has again assumed the Captain-Generalship. Romero, the newly appointed Secretary, will not take possession of his office for the present. A list of deputies to the Cortes, soon to be voted for, has been published. The Conservative party is making strenuous efforts to organize for an efficient campaign.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Edward Marston and his wife, who had been newly married, were passing a train at high speed, which caught the lady's long dress; the husband attempted to save her, when both were drawn under the wheels and killed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 13.—The military authorities of Alaska have released the civilians after several months' imprisonment. No evidence was found. The prisoners were carried to Olympia, Washington Territory.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The President has abandoned his California trip till

fall. The reference of questions from the High Commission and the enforcement of the Ku Klux bill keeps him here.

MADRID, April 14.—The election of Duke Montpensier to the Cortes has been declared legal.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Nominations: P. R. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; H. H. Manning, Collector Fourth Texas District.

Both houses meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock. The Senate passed the Ku Klux bill with the amendments proposed by the Judiciary Committee, which amendments strike out the repeal of the test oath for United States jurors, leaving the law as at present; and another, by Sherman, as follows: That if any house, tenement, cabin, shop, building, barn, or granary shall be unlawfully or feloniously demolished, pulled down, burned or destroyed, wholly or in part, by any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together; or if any person shall unlawfully, and with force and violence, be whipped, scourged, wounded or killed by any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together; and if such offence was committed to deprive any person of any right conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or deter him from or punish him for exercising any such right, or by reason of his race, color or previous condition of servitude, in every such case the inhabitants of the County, city or parish in which any of the said offences shall be committed, shall be liable to pay full compensation to the person or persons damaged by such offence, if living; or to his legal representative if dead; and such compensation may be recovered by such person or his representative by a suit in any court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction, in the district in which the offence was committed, to be in the name of the person injured or his legal representative, and against said County, city or parish; and execution may be issued on a judgment rendered in such suit, and may be levied upon any property, real or personal, of any person in said County, city or parish; and the said County, city or parish which may have satisfied such judgment, or the person out of whose property said judgment shall have been satisfied, as the case may be, may recover the full amount of said judgment, costs and interests, from any person engaged as principal or accessory in such riot, in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction; and the person out of whose property said judgment shall have been satisfied, shall, in such case, have contribution as at common law; and the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district shall have jurisdiction of such action. The bill was passed by 45 to 19—Hill, Robertson, Shurz, Tipton and Trumbull voting nay.

In the House, a resolution was offered to expunge his speech from the *Globe* and reprimand Representative Garrett, for quoting in the speech, which Garrett had leave to print, from the *Vicksburg Herald*, to the effect that Senator Ames was a shoulder-strap puppy and poltroon, a consummate liar and fool. Without disposing of the matter, the deficiency bill was taken up. An amendment was adopted giving \$20,000 to rebuild the orphan asylum of the Sisters of Our Lady of Mercy at Charleston; also, requiring national banks to pay the expenses of printing their notes. Without disposing of the bill, adjourned.

Probabilities of the weather—Clear weather, with cool Northerly winds, will probably be experienced on Saturday over the lakes, followed by a slight disturbance Saturday night on the upper lakes. Clear or partially clear weather is probable on the Southern States and the Atlantic coast.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 14.—The bill ordering a special election for the vacancy occasioned by Irving's resignation failed, by 63 to 64—thus perpetuating the lock in the New York Legislature.

BOTH KILLED.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, under the heading, "A Tragedy Completed," gives the following: Tuesday afternoon, two men, named Felix Dunne and Patrick Cominsky, were arrested for fighting and disturbing the peace. They were taken to the Central Station and locked up in the same cell. Shortly afterward they got to fighting again, and Cominsky beat Dunne so severely that he died last night from the effect of his injuries, at his residence, No. 13 St. Thomas street. Shortly after the affray in the cell, Cominsky was released and sent home, and although he had the best medical attention, he sunk rapidly and died at 9 o'clock. The circumstances of the case certainly disclose an unwarrantable neglect, a criminal imprudence. The men should never have been put in the same cell."

INCENDIARISM.—The stables and out-houses of Dr. J. S. Reid, a well known citizen of Abbeville, were destroyed by an incendiary fire on the 18th.

On Saturday, the steamboat Samuel J. Hale exploded her boilers, on the Mississippi, killing seven persons, all of whom were deck hands on the boat.

The Charleston German Schutzenfest will be celebrated at the Schutzenplatz, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of May.

The great bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis was completed a few days ago. It cost \$1,000,000.

Mr. Edmon: Please allow us space in your columns to return to the Fire Department and our friends our thanks for their kindness in subduing the fire in our store on last night.

APRIL 15. MONTEITH & FIELDING.

NOTICE.—The sale of ICE will be discontinued until further notice, as some part of the Ice Machinery is out of order. All persons having Tickets and not inclined to wait, the money will be refunded to.

APRIL 15. JOHN C. SEEGER.

Heise's Ice Cream Saloon
Is open for the season. Give us a call.
April 12

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COLUMBIA BAR, RICHMOND, SPECIAL TERM, MARCH, 1871.

Address and resolutions of the Columbia Bar, presented to his Honor Thos. W. Glover, at the close of the session, by James D. Trudewell, Esq., and, by request of the Bar, ordered to be published.

Judge Glover.—Sir: The most humble of the Columbia Bar, I am yet honored as their representative and organ on the present occasion to give expression to the very profound gratification we have felt in meeting with you once more in the administration of the law and the dispensation of the justice of the country; and we may be allowed to say that the pleasure of this conjunction has been increased by the fact of the very cordial manner in which the Governor, in the exercise of a constitutional power, granted our request to invest you with the functions of a Special Judge—an act on the part of his Excellency deservedly complimentary to yourself, courteous to the Bar, beneficial to the country, and worthy to be remembered as a pleasant incident of our lives.

The very numerous and important causes in which his Honor Judge Melton was found to be engaged when promoted to the Bench, rendered the Special Court absolutely necessary, and your labors during the term have been arduous indeed—for the period of nearly three weeks constantly and severely pressing upon and taxing alike your bodily and mental powers. We rejoice, nevertheless, to perceive that the resources of both have been abundant to respond to your high and anxious duties, and that, with the blessing of God, your physical and intellectual vigor remains quite equal, if need were, to more extended toils.

It is peculiarly grateful to us of the old time to have been permitted again to address you in the distinguished relation of a Judge—the enlightened minister of the law and the impartial dispenser of justice—the presence of whom at once begat in us that pride and dignity of demeanor ever inspired by the winning suavity, spotless probity and distinguished learning and ability which illustrated the Bench of this State when yourself adorned the ermine.

And although we are most fortunate in having bestowed upon the Fifth Circuit a Judge in all respects capable and acceptable, (kindly, too, given to us by the General Assembly in some good degree, at least, because we desired to have him,) we may venture to assure your Honor, on behalf of the young gentlemen of the Bar, that they likewise are especially grateful for the captivating and refined urbanity with which you have met and encouraged their early forensic efforts. Indeed, the whole community, the old which knew you in the other days that are gone forever, and the strangers who now rule us, who knew you in a just and honorable fame, received you with pleasure, and part with you with regret; and although it is true that we are a conquered and afflicted people, mourning amidst the ruins of our institutions, stricken down in calamitous war; that bitter waters of conquest have been turned upon us, and in our own land find ourselves by the rivers of Babylon, our harps unstrung and hung upon the willows; still, in commemoration of the generous act of our captors, in the person of the Governor, in permitting our meeting, we will take them down and strike a note of gladness, in the hope that our noble old mother, by the joint efforts of her native and adopted sons, will soon be restored to her ancient dignity and grandeur. A common determination and struggle to that high consummation we hope will accomplish it, and we ardently desire and trust that you, so honored by her people in the past, and so cherished in the present, in the mercy of Heaven, may be spared to see the day when peace and concord shall prevail in all her borders, when a peaceful and honorable union of all classes shall pour light and sun-shine upon her dark places, and public virtue and true religion shall resume her pristine historic glory.

Allow us now to remit your Honor from these labors and responsibilities, to the dear quiet of home and the domestic circle, with the earnest prayer that you may long live, calmly waiting on the inevitable hour, and gently shedding patriarchal blessing and repose all around you. As embodying the sentiments of the Bar, inspired by their intercourse with you, now about to terminate, they have adopted the following resolutions, which I am instructed to present to your Honor:

Resolved, That the Columbia Bar are profoundly impressed by a sense of the dignity, urbanity, patience, learning and success with which the great labors of the Court have been accepted and fulfilled during the Special Term by his Honor Judge Thomas W. Glover, and that in this behalf we tender to him our most grateful acknowledgments.

Resolved, That we furnish his Honor in open Court with a copy of these proceedings, and request that he will retain it in remembrance of the Columbia Bar, and the occasion which brought us together.

Resolved, That with the permission of the Court, these proceedings be recorded in the Clerk's official journal, and be published in the newspapers of Columbia and the city of Charleston.

D. B. MILLER,
Clerk of Court Richmond County.
Charleston Republican and Courier please copy and send bills to this office.

On Monday, the House of Representatives again passed (130 to 21) a resolution declaring that the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the present internal revenue system and the repeal of all laws imposing stamp duties, except modified ones on spirits and tobacco. A resolution to this effect, it will be remembered, was passed in December, but did not come up in the Senate.

A Deserved Tribute.—The *Saturday Review*, the most scholarly and discerning of the English weeklies, in noticing the memoir of the late General J. Johnston Pettigrew of this State, written by W. H. Trevellick, Esq., pays the following well-deserved tribute to the integrity and motives of the Confederate leaders:

"A brief, touching, sensible and manly memoir of General Pettigrew, one of the many brave and distinguished Southerners who fell in the service of the Confederacy, is not only a becoming monument of a good and honorable life prematurely cut short, but a serviceable illustration of the general character of the Southern military leaders—of the spirit and temper in which the 'slave-owning oligarchy' really entered into the war. No one who has read or heard enough of the character of the Confederate Government and staff to know how largely both were composed of such men as Lee, Jackson and Pettigrew—men of the highest moral character, of pure and simple piety, whose course only the bitterest party malice can ascribe to any other motive than a profound sense of duty—can doubt that from first to last the Southern people firmly, devoutly, and even dispassionately, believed in the justice of their cause, and, in taking up arms for the State against the Union, conceived that they were acting in obedience to the law as well as in defence of the right. To talk of a 'causeless and wicked rebellion' is possible only to those who will not or do not know what manner of men the rebel leaders were; and there must be something wrong about the heart or intellect of the man who, having read this short and simple record of the life of one who was an active participant in the events which led to secession, and an active soldier in the war which followed it, can repeat that party shibboleth without a sense of compunction and self-distrust."

A STUPID JOKE.—The old saying about the great distance a lie will travel while truth is putting on its boots, is likely to have another verification in the case of a clumsy hoax published in one of the Southern papers, and now going through the rounds of the Radical press of the North as a genuine fact. The *Macon (Ga.) Telegraph*, a well known and respectable Democratic paper, printed an impossible story, of the seizure of a man (a Radical) near that city, by a band of masked Ku Klux; of his being flayed alive, and finally skinned and roasted whole at the stake. The very extravagance of the particulars, the name of the pretended victim—Adam Sekoh (Adam Hokes)—and the circumstances that the narrative appeared on the 1st day of April, should have been sufficient with any sensible reader to stamp the story as a burlesque, although a very stupid one. But there is hardly a Radical paper that has not reproduced it with startling head lines. The *Telegraph* is, of course, very much mortified now, and endeavors to explain that the purpose of its reporter was to ridicule the cock-and-bull tales of Ku Klux outrages manufactured for political purposes at the North, but, unfortunately for the truth, not one Radical sheet in a hundred will have the candor to publish its correction. They are not only eager to make capital out of the blunders of the Southern papers, but to assist in circulating the inventions of their own party contemporaries.

The *Telegraph* might have been more judicious in its selection of a subject upon which to perpetrate a hoax.

WAR WITH MEXICO.—An account of an extraordinary affair reaches us from Texas by telegraph. It appears that a Mexican provision train was proceeding in the direction of a post in the State of Chihuahua, when it was set upon by Indians, and the party, including women and children, murdered. The Mexican troops pursued the murderers across the boundary line into the United States territory, when the troops of the latter went to the rescue of the Indians, attacked the Mexicans, and were beaten, with a loss of forty men and their commanding officer, all of whom were killed. This is, at least, a strange affair. For the Mexicans had no legal right to invade our territory, but under the circumstances, international comity should have overlooked the trespass, as there was no aggressive intent. Be this as it may, should the United States sustain the conduct of the commander of Fort Goodwin, the affair is likely to lead to serious complications.

The latest version of the alleged secret treaty between Russia and Prussia is given in the *Monday Review* of Vienna. No actual treaty, it is said, exists, but an exchange of written declarations is alleged to have taken place between Prince Gortschakoff and Count Bismarck from the 9th up to the 13th of July, 1870. These declarations embrace five points, the last of which stipulates that Prussia leaves to Russia the choice of the moment for demanding the abrogation of the restrictions in the Black Sea, and that Prussia guarantees her support of this demand on the part of Russia under any circumstances.

NEGRO KU KLUX.—A band of negroes in disguise, a few nights since, made an attack upon the house of Mr. Pnd Shaw, in this County. They demanded money, and fired several shots into the house. Mr. Shaw is a very old man, himself and wife living entirely alone, and the villains no doubt thought that they would have an easy job; but it so happened that a young friend was with him at the time, who scattered the gang by sprinkling them with shot. One of them was severely wounded, and he is now under medical treatment.

Lawrenceville Herald.

Lippman's Bitters are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Depot in Columbia, S. C., at GEIGEN & MCGEEON'S, Druggists, 814.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, April 14.—Columbia Hotel—J. K. Livingston, Bennettsville; J. W. Moore, J. H. Vannarsen, Augusta; J. J. Green, J. J. Boesse, New York; T. R. Robertson, Winnsboro; W. J. Byles and wife, New York; H. Johnson, Pacific Company; H. W. High, L. J. N. C. & A. R. H.; H. V. L. Sprigg, Charleston; J. S. Browning, Fur Dealer; B. Bushton, S. M. Shaver, Atlanta; J. F. Sloan; O. G. Siebels; H. T. Farmer, N. C.

Nickerson Lease.—H. W. Raymond, New York; J. S. Coles, Augusta; J. C. Foster, S. L. Stewart, D. J. Carter, Lancaster; E. Kidder, Wilmington; Wm. Johnston, Charlotte; J. H. Gay, Chester; J. A. Wright, Washington; T. F. Riley, Greenwood; G. W. Connor, Cokesbury; J. M. Seigler, Newberry; M. Nicely, G. & C. R. R.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Noon.—Cotton dull and unchanged—uplands 7½@7¾; Orleans 7½; sales of the week 47,000 bales; export 7,000; speculation 2,000; stock 813,000, of which American is 479,000; receipts of the week 136,000, of which American is 102,000; actual exports 264,000.

LONDON, April 14.—Evening.—Consols 93½. Bonds 90½.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Evening.—Cotton—uplands 7½; Orleans 7½@7¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000. Yarns and fabrics quiet and firm.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Noon.—Flour, corn and wheat dull. Pork weak, at 19.00 to 19.50. Cotton dull—uplands 14½; Orleans 15½; sales 2,000 bales. Freights firm. Governments very strong and active. Stocks steady and quiet. State bonds dull and steady. Money strong. Gold strong, at 10½. Exchange—long 100; short 107½.

P. M.—Money easy, at 6. Sterling firm. Gold 10½@107½. Governments strong; 62½ 13½. Southern dull, Cotton unchanged, with sales of 3,569 bales, at 14½. Flour—Southern dull and declining; common to fair extra 6.85@7.50; good to choice 7.55@9.00. Whiskey steady, at 90½. Wheat dull and favors buyers—winter red and amber Western 2.62@2.65½. Corn unchanged. Pork 19.50@19.75. Beef dull. Lard steady. Freights unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, April 14.—Flour steady—extra family 6.15. Corn steady—sacked 68; bulk 60. Pork 19.50. Shoulders 7½; sides 9½@10. Lard—kreg 13; tierce 12. Whiskey 86.

CINCINNATI, April 14.—Flour in light demand and holders firm—family 6.00@6.50. Corn 56@57. Provisions unchanged and little doing.

BOSTON, April 14.—Cotton—middling 15½; receipts 1,545 bales; sales 300; stock 13,000; receipts of the week 5,938; sales 2,200.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton dull and heavy—middling 14½; receipts 926 bales; stock 11,232; receipts of the week 2,084; sales 400.

CHARLESTON, April 14.—Cotton steady—middling 13½@14; receipts 568 bales; sales 300; stock 17,332; receipts of the week 2,556; sales 3,700.

MOBILE, April 14.—Cotton quiet—middling 14½; receipts 2,257; sales 1,000 bales; stock 40,566; receipts of the week 5,851; sales 6,200.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.—Flour dull—superfine 6.00; double 6.62; treble 7.00. Corn scarce—held at 73. Pork dull—mess 20.00. Bacon 10½@11½; sugar-cured hams 15½@16. Lard dull—tierce 12½@12½; keg 13½@13½. Sugar supply light—prime 9½@10. Molasses—prime fermenting 30@40; plantation re-boiled 35@45. Whiskey dull—Western rectified 85@95. Coffee 14@15½. Cotton in fair demand—middling 14½@14½; receipts 3,532 bales; sales 5,200; stock 219,648; receipts of the week 26,796; sales 29,700.

SAVANNAH, April 14.—Cotton steady and in fair demand—middling 13½@14; receipts 880 bales; sales 900; stock 51,500; receipts of the week 7,966; sales 5,400.

AUGUSTA, April 14.—Cotton quiet but steady, at 13½ for middling; sales 456 bales; receipts 236.

NOFOLK, April 14.—Cotton dull—low middling 12½@12½; receipts 126 bales; sales 25; stock 4,242; receipts of the week 460.

WILMINGTON, April 14.—Cotton quiet—middling 14; receipts 36 bales; sales 93; stock 1,943; receipts of the week 35; sales 384.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY THE BOARD OF TRADE.

APPLES, per bu. 1.00@2.00
BACON, per lb. 12@14
BALE, per lb. 12@14
BUTTER, N.Y. 20@25
COUNTRY, per lb. 20@25
HAMS, per lb. 12@14
SUGAR, per lb. 12@14
SILVER, per lb. 12@14
SPICES, per lb. 12@14
STARCH, per lb. 12@14
TEA, per lb. 12@14
Tobacco, per lb. 12@14
WHEAT, per bu. 1.00@2.00
YARNS, per lb. 12@14

LATEST QUOTATIONS OF SOUTHERN SECURITIES IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—Corrected April 14, 1871, by J. C. KAUFMAN.

A. C. KAUFMAN
Banker and Broker, No. 25 Broad Street.
Names of Securities, Rate In, and Asked.

STATE SECURITIES.

North Carolina, old 6 46
North Carolina, new 6 24
South Carolina, old 6 75
S. Carolina, new 6 64
S. C. reg'd stock, ex in 6 65
Georgia, new 7 90
Georgia 6 82
Tennessee, old 6 64
Tennessee, new 6 64
Alabama 8 102
Alabama 5 68

CITY SECURITIES.

Atlanta, Ga., bonds 8 86
Augusta, Ga., bonds 7 80
Charleston stock 6 45
Charl'n Fire Loan b'ds 7 70
Columbia, S. C., bonds 6 60
Columbus, Ga., bonds 7 72
Macon, Ga., bonds 7 75
Memphis, Tenn., b'ds old 6 54
new 6 54
Savannah, Ga., bonds 7 85
Wilmington, N. C. 8 75
Wilmington, N. C. 8 72

RAILROAD BONDS.

Atlantic and Gulf 7 80
B. R. 1st mortgage 7 80
Central Georgia 7 97
Charleston and Savan. 6 60
Charlotte, Col. & Aug. 7 85
Cheraw and Darlington 7 88
Georgia Railroad 7 70
Green & Col., 1st mort. 7 85
Green & C., State guar. 7 60
Laurens 7 50
Memphis & Charleston 7 87
North-Eastern 1st mort. 8 89
North-Eastern, 2d mort. 8 78
Sav. & Char., 1st mort. 7 78
Sav. & Char., State gua. 7 67
South Carolina 7 70
South Carolina 6 68
Spartanburg and Union 7 55

RAILROAD STOCKS, Par.

Atlantic and Gulf 100 35
Central Ga., ex div. 100 118
Charlotte, Col. & Aug. 100 40
Georgia 100 98
Green and Col. R. R. 20 21
Macon and Western 100 107
Memphis & Charleston 25 9
North-eastern 50 10
Savannah & Charleston 100 20
S. C. R. R. shares 100 38
S. C. R. R. b's shares 125 38

BANK STOCKS.

Peop's N'l B'k Charl'n capital \$500,000 100 105
1st Nat'l Bank Charl'n capital \$400,000 100 130
S. C. Loan & Trust Co. capital \$200,000 100 100
Central National Bank, Col'a, cap'l \$100,000 100 100
S. C. Bank & Trust Co. capital \$200,000 100 95
Bank of Charleston 100 21
Union Bank S. C. 50 51
People's Bank S. C. 4 4
Plan. & Me. Bank S. C. 25 2
Bank of Newberry 50 50
Bank of Camden 50 50
Others worthless.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

Charleston Gas Co. 25 20
Charl'n City R. stock 50 52
Graniteville Man. Co. 100 par
G. & C. R. cert. indob. 58
S. C. R. cert. indob. 65
N. E. R. R. cert. indob. par
City Charleston cer. in. par
City of Memphis coup. 60
N. E. R. R. pref. stock 40
S. U. R. past due coup. 55
S. C. R. past due coup. 50

EXCHANGE, ETC.

New York sight 100 par
Gold 110 111
Silver 103

S. C. BANK BILLS.

*Bank of Charleston 30
Bank of Camden 1
Bank of Georgetown 8
Bank of S. C. 14
Bank of Chester 12
Bank of Hamburg 3
Bank of Newberry 3
Bank of the State of S. C. prior to '61 40
issue '61 and '62 33

*Pl. & Me. Bank Charl'n
*People's Bank Charl'n
*Union Bank Charl'n
*S. W. R. R. Bank, old
*S. W. R. R. Bank, new
State Bank, Charleston
Farmers' Ex. B'k Char. 1
Exchange Bank, Colum. 10
Com'l Bank, of Colum. 10
Merch. Bank of Cheraw 3
Planter's Bank Fairfield 3
S. C. bills receivable 95
Charleston change bills 95

Bills marked thus () are being redeemed at the bank counters of each.

Greenville and Columbia Railroad Co.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 15, 1871.

THE Annual Meeting of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company will be held on THURSDAY, inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. Stockholders will be passed free to and from Columbia to attend the meeting, as heretofore. They will be required to show their Stock Scrip to the Collector, who will exact pay from all others, as no one but a Stockholder, or those of their family residing with them, are entitled to the privilege.

All Stock represented by proxy requires a two cent stamp for each signature, and no one but a Stockholder can be a proxy.

O. V. CARRINGTON, Secretary.

April 15
Papers publishing by agreement, two insertions.

Wanted.
A YOUNG MAN, without a family, of good reputation, that will attend to our business and take orders for goods, and be without respect to politics. Liberal wages will be paid.
PAYSINGER & FRANKLIN.
April 12