

# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II.....No. 90.] CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1866. [PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## The Daily News.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE STATE.  
LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.  
THE LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week is published officially in THE DAILY NEWS every Friday morning.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

President Johnson's First Levee.

Secretary Seward gone South for his Health

Death of Henry Winter Davis.

Spain Accepts the Mediation of England and France in Reference to Chile.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

NEW YORK MARKET.

Cotton 52 to 53 Cents per Pound.

## Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 1.—Notwithstanding the disagreeable condition of the weather, the first Levee of President Johnson was largely attended by foreign Ministers, members of the Cabinet, and other prominent civil officers. The Senators and Representatives were received first—after which the officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, followed by the citizens. They all afterwards paid their respects to General Grant and Staff. Present and conspicuous among the crowd was the Marine Band, discoursing pleasant music. The public Departments were closed, and business was generally suspended.

WASHINGTON, December 31.—The Government have been advised that the representation made to Spain in favor of peace with Chile, has so far prevailed that the good offices of France and England have been accepted upon the terms proposed by them and the United States. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of State of the United States embarked last night on board the U. S. steamer *DeSoto*, for the warm climate of the South Atlantic States. They are expected to be absent two or three weeks. WM. HUNTER, Esq., Chief Clerk of the State Department, has been appointed Acting Secretary of State during the interval, and H. N. COVING, Commissioner of Emigration, has been appointed Acting Assistant Secretary.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury CHANDLER has left for the South, to investigate charges of corruption among cotton agents.

Governor JENKINS, of Georgia, has addressed a letter to the President of the United States as the Constitution of Georgia, and tendering his thanks for the offered cooperation of the United States Government in affecting the earliest restoration and permanent prosperity and welfare of the State.

Death of Hon. Henry Winter Davis.  
BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Hon. HENRY WINTER DAVIS died at half past two o'clock, of pneumonia.

Later from Europe.  
NEW YORK, December 29.—The steamship *Australian*, from Liverpool 16th instant, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.  
LIVERPOOL, December 16.—COTTON.—The sales of this week were 80,000 bales, including 12,000 to speculators, and 22,000 to exporters. The market opened dull, at a decline of 1/4, but recovered, closing with an advance of 1/4 on the week. The quotation of Middling Orleans is 21 to 21 1/4.

NEW YORK MARKETS.  
NEW YORK, January 2.—Cotton 52c. @ 53c. per pound. Naval stores dull. Spirits Turpentine \$1 05.

## Foreign News by the Steamship Australasian.

It is stated that Admiral Goldborough, commanding the United States squadron of evolution in the European waters, had gone to Villafraanca, near Nice, for winter quarters, where it was expected three more ships from Australia would join him.

The King and Queen of Portugal had arrived in England, on a visit to Queen Victoria.

On the night of the 18th, the mail steamer *Samphire*, while crossing from Dover to Calais, was run into by the *Amelia*, a small steamer bound from Rotterdam to Cardiff. The steamer was struck in the fore compartment, which immediately filled, and a gentleman and two ladies were drowned in the fore cabin. The rest of the passengers, among whom was Prince Christian, of Augustenborg, the betrothed husband of Princess Helena, were saved, and the damaged steamer was towed to Dover by a Belgian mail steamer. The *Fanny Buck* was also towed into Dover, with the loss of her stern and cutter.

It is announced that Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, and Sir Francis Baring, who has held various ministerial offices, including that of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Admiralty, are to be raised to the dignity of the peerage.

The notorious Yelverton case is not yet finally disposed of—Miss Yelverton (Mrs. Yelverton) having given notice of her intention to move for a new trial of her case against the Saturday Review.

The cattle disease continues to increase. The official return for a week gives the number of cases at 2356, being 1228 in excess of the previous week. A conference, at which a number of agricultural societies were represented, was held in London on the subject of the cattle plague. The French Government has called upon the Minister to the crime for which Stephens was originally committed, contending that the minor offence of prison-breaking is merged in the high political crime imputed, and refusing, consequently, to surrender the refugee.

## Affairs in Alabama.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR PATTON.  
The inaugural address of ROBERT M. PATTON, Governor of Alabama, is a long and interesting document. He says that "at the beginning of the year 1861 Alabama contained nearly one million of inhabitants, and all branches of industry and trade were prosperous. Villages, towns and cities were flourishing, and internal improvements were rapidly and satisfactorily going forward; nine hundred and ninety-seven thousand bales of cotton were produced in 1860; and Alabama had become the largest cotton-growing State in the Union, producing about one-fifth of the entire American crop." The results of the war proved most disastrous, for the Governor adds:

Of the wide waste and ruin which the war has wrought upon our once happy country, Alabama has suffered a full share. Of her brave sons who entered the army, it may be safely stated that from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand perished in the service. In natural wealth, her loss in one species of property alone, that of slaves, is not less than \$5,000,000, and the aggregate amount of losses of the various other descriptions of property in this State alone we have sustained a loss in actual and substantial wealth of at least \$500,000,000.

I think we may all profit much by contrasting the prosperity and grandeur which our country enjoyed at the beginning of the recent war, with its crippled and almost ruined condition. In doing this we shall forget the contentions, bickerings, passions, excitements and dissensions through which we have passed; or if we cannot forget, at least let us rise above them. Let us be as one man, and if we are unable to recover that which has been lost, it becomes us to bend our united energies in saving and improving that which remains to us.

The war closed with Andrew Johnson as President of the United States. The South lay prostrate and helpless at the feet of Federal power. During the war the legislation of Congress was necessarily tinged with the passions of the times, and upon the return of peace there were found upon the national statute books some of the most stringent and proscription laws for the punishment of persons and loss of property. There was but one way by which we could escape the penalties of those rigorous enactments, and that was through the pardoning power of the President.

The Governor discusses other points as follows:—The reconstruction, or restoration, policy of the President was duly submitted to the people of Alabama, and has been unhesitatingly accepted by them. It may be safely asserted that, as far as the work of reconstruction has progressed in this State, it has been in strict conformity with what was understood to be the policy of the general government. Without undue murmuring, and in perfect good faith, our people have patriotically conformed to all the agencies of the situation. They fully and fairly accepted the results of the war with all their legitimate consequences.

In the year 1865 the bonded liabilities of Alabama amounted to over \$10,000,000. This heavy indebtedness was created, in part at least, by a system of banking, the general operations of which were detrimental to the public interest. But by a wise and judicious policy this large debt has been so far reduced that our liabilities on account of State bonds of the present time amount to only \$3,440,000. These bonds are payable as follows: \$2,100,000, payable in the city of New York, and bearing only 5 per cent. interest; \$848,076, payable in London, and bearing also 5 per cent. interest; and the remaining \$451,924, payable likewise in London, bearing an interest of 6 per cent. per annum. This is comparatively a small debt, which comes completely within the financial control and management of the State.

A sudden radical change has been wrought in our labor system. The extinction of slavery is one of the inevitable results of the war. The relation heretofore subsisting between the whites and the negroes has been totally changed. The negroes are now free, and this stubborn fact is fully and unequivocally recognized. How far governmental action may be able to promote the common interest of the two races, in their suddenly changed condition, is a problem which time alone can solve.

"The normal vocation of the negro is that of a cultivator of the soil. The soil and climate of Alabama peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, and that staple which wields a most potent influence in the commercial world. Land-owners are dependent on the negro for the labor which is necessary to the raising of cotton, and to make the soil fertile and productive. Living in their new condition their future happiness or misery depends entirely upon themselves. They will find no disposition on the part of the whites to oppress them or withhold from them any of those rights to which they are entitled as freemen."

The Riot in Alexandria.  
The Alexandria (Va.) Journal, in giving an account of the riot there on Christmas, says:

Whiskey flowed in streams from many restaurants, and from some it was dealt out as liberally to the colored people as to the whites. Early in the morning it was observed that all the young reconstructed were well armed.

Rioting commenced at an early hour in the morning, and by one o'clock P. M. had assumed such fearful proportions that the Mayor found it necessary to call upon the military authorities to suppress it. Three companies of colored veterans were forthwith ordered out, and proceeded to arrest every one found engaged in rioting and disorderly conduct. Many persons had been seriously and dangerously wounded before they appeared on the scene of action.

It was found that between fifty and a hundred of the ringleaders of the various disturbances then going on throughout the city were mostly sent to the jail, and were compelled to remain during the remainder of the day.

Some of them were yesterday morning released, while the more guilty are still in confinement.

It seems the first report was exaggerated, as the Journal says some fifty or one hundred were badly beaten; but, so far as we have been able to learn, but two were so badly injured as to preclude the hope of recovery.

During the day a most unprovoked shot is reported to have occurred at Chapel Hill, where a number of colored people were holding a party.

Major-General Auger has ordered Lieut. Col. Frye, commanding at Alexandria, to be active in arresting all parties who had been concerned in the riots, and directing him to release any persons arrested on the demands of the civil authorities, and to reveal such demands to department headquarters.

WHAT THEY SAY.—The English papers are praising President Johnson and his policy. The *London Times* thinks that his confidence in the South and the bold liberality of his policy, are not likely to be in vain. The *New* characterizes his administration as sagacious and prudent. The *Telegraph* says it affords both a crushing rebuke to the believers in an outward diplomacy and a splendid encouragement to those who believe in the capacity of a free people to select fit rulers, when one sees that this self-taught tailor of Tennessee, by virtue of his direct sincerity of purpose and his homely mother wit, bids fair to succeed in a task which might have sorely tried the statescraft of a Richelieu. The *tribune* says that the President has agreed to be disappointed at least one-half of the world by a wise and statesmanlike policy that will give him a high place in the pantheon of American worthies.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.—New England ought not certainly grumble at anything Congress determines to do for the South, no matter how liberal. She certainly has her share of important places which in a measure control matters in the Senate. Look at the following list of chairmen of prominent committees:

Manufactures—Sprague, of Rhode Island.  
Military Affairs—Wilson, of Massachusetts.  
Foreign Affairs—Sumner, of Massachusetts.  
Finance—Fessenden, of Maine.  
Postoffice—Dixon, of Connecticut.  
Claims—Clark, of New Hampshire.  
District of Columbia—Dixon, of Connecticut.

VIRGINIA.—The Governor of Virginia in his Message says the State owes \$41,000,000, and has \$22,000,000 of available assets. The interest due on January 1st was over \$6,000,000. He recommends a tax upon the oyster business, and the sale of the State interest in railroads, which might reduce the debt by \$15,000,000. The repeal of the usury laws is recommended, and the Message closes with an exhortation to support the Union in the payment of taxes and every other way.

## THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND CENTRAL RAILROADS.—ONE

always well informed contemporary of Augusta (the *Constitutionalist*) has the following information, which will be of interest to our readers:

The trains are now running daily on the Augusta branch of the Central Railroad, leaving Augusta at six in the morning, connecting with a line of hacks running between Lumpkin and station six and a half. The stopping on this road is now reduced to 22 miles, and the travel on this road instead of night, as heretofore. This is much more comfortable and convenient for persons desiring to go by rail instead of by the river. Persons leaving Augusta at 6 A. M. arrive in Savannah at 10 1/2 P. M. The fare from Augusta to Savannah is \$12 50.

After the 1st of January daily trains will leave on the Augusta branch of the South Carolina Railroad, connecting with hacks at Johnson's Turnout, which leave daily at 10 P. M. The fare from Johnson's Turnout to Charleston next morning. The train from Augusta will leave daily at 3 P. M. returning from Johnson's at 7 1/2 A. M. daily. Through tickets to Charleston, including stage fare, can be procured at the ticket office.

We announce with pleasure the resumption of daily travel on these roads, and anxiously look forward to the time when the iron horses will ride over their entire length, connecting our city by rail with Savannah and Charleston.

President Johnson is still very reticent upon the subject of appointments. He declines absolutely to appoint any person to office upon the recommendation of a Congressman or Senator who does not support his policy. He is fixed also in his determination to pursue his reconstruction policy to the end. Congress may as it pleases, he is determined that, so far as in him lies, the Southern States shall be regarded as States. He will let them perform all their local functions and elect their own rulers, and the only drawback they will have is a want of representation in Congress. If the present Congress does not grant them this, President Johnson is sure that an appeal to the people will elect a representative body that will admit the Southern Congressmen.

## MARRIED.

Thursday evening, December 21st, 1865, by the Rev. W. M. VATER, Mr. C. A. DRAVTON to Miss ELIZABETH J. CHARLTON, both of this city.

On Sunday evening, December 31st, 1865, by the Rev. JAMES B. SEABROOK, Mr. C. A. GRIFON to Miss L. A. PEZANT, both of Charleston.

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

ACCIDENTS.—That all mankind are constantly liable to accidents more or less serious in their effects, a minute's reflection will convince the most sceptical. A workman, after coming home in the evening, while playing with his children, has met his death by the accidental moving of a knife he had been using at his work and still carried about his person. A mechanic returning home at night has in the dark fallen into a pit, broken his leg and nearly lost his life. A gentleman, while his pruned trees in his garden, has fallen from his step ladder and dislocated his ankle. A gentleman, while in his office, has been seriously, if not dangerously, wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of a friend; and a recent incident which occurred in our city shows that even jurymen, while sitting in the discharge of their duties in the halls of justice, are still in danger of injury or death from that constant liability to accident from which no man can hope to escape.

The incidents we have cited above are such as have occurred in the ordinary avocations of life, where apparently there was not the remotest sign or apprehension of danger. At home with our family, all in robust and vigorous health, who would suppose that death was lurking there? Returning home from work at night by a way that had often been trodden before in perfect safety, who would expect to incur personal damage from a dangerous fall? On going into a garden for recreation and exercise, who could suppose that danger was hidden? Or, while conversing with a friend in an office or sitting in the jury-box in the Court-house, to make the fatal mistake of stepping on a nail? How is it possible that danger could be present? Yet what we have just related are all facts, and they show that danger may be born, even when we least expect it.

And it should be borne in mind that in relating the accidents above mentioned, we have confined ourselves to those cases where there was the least exposure to risk. When we refer to those instances of personal injury arising from accidents received in the workshop, traveling in railroad cars, or the stage, the facts might be greatly multiplied, showing that no one should imagine himself exempt at any time from accident, whether he be at home or abroad.

We should realize the fact that liability to accident is one of the inevitable concomitants of man's existence here. We cannot entirely escape it by any possible precautions we may take. Let a man, by extraordinary care, avoid danger in every possible way, yet he may still suffer injury or death from an accidental cause, unseen beforehand, and, therefore, not guarded against.

It is the very nature of an accident that it is unforeseen and takes us unawares. Could it be foreseen, it might be avoided and no damage accrued. But, taking us always unexpectantly, the accident happens before we can escape, and we thus suffer unavoidably from the injury.

No one can properly say: "I am not liable to accident." This liability constantly attends every one. It surrounds us in front and rear, on the right hand and on the left, above our heads and beneath our feet; in the house as well as abroad; in the morning as well as at noon, and at night. In no place, at no time, and under no circumstances, can we be said to be entirely free from liability to personal accident.

Although we cannot, by any foresight, preserve ourselves from accident, we may avoid some of the evils it entails by making provision against the pecuniary loss that would ensue to ourselves or families, in death or disability of one who may be the sole support of his wife and children.

Such being the case, is it not the dictate of a wise forecast to make such provision as may be within our power to mitigate, in some measure, if we cannot avoid, all the evils arising from accidents? Although we cannot, by any foresight, preserve ourselves entirely from accident, yet we may avoid some of the evils it entails, by making provision against the pecuniary loss that would ensue to ourselves, or our families, should we incur injury or death from accidental causes. This pecuniary loss, if a family, arising from the death or disability of one who may be the sole support of his wife and children, adds poignancy to the grief which such an event must occasion, and the opportunity, if offered to us, of avoiding such loss, and thereby mitigating the evil, should not be allowed to pass unheeded and unimproved.

This opportunity is now offered by the *Travelers' Insurance Company*, of Hartford, of which Messrs. W. B. HERIOT & Co., No. 249 King-street, are the Agents in this city, where, for a very moderate consideration, a policy can be obtained—insuring to your family, in case of your death from accident, the sum of \$1000 up to \$10,000; or, in case of your being disabled from attending to business by an accident, the payment of from \$10 to \$60 per week while so disabled, not exceeding twenty-six weeks from any one accident.

This is no impious plan "to refute the awards of providence, and not to rest in Heaven's determination." The policy above referred to does not engage that the holder of it shall not meet with an accident, but that the pecuniary loss entailed on the sufferer by the event, shall, to a certain stipulated extent, be borne by the Company. This is an ordinary business transaction, and like any other transaction in which one party for a consideration, undertakes to do for another what that other cannot do for himself, violates no decree of the Majesty on High.

The fact is that, surrounded as we are by impending danger unseen by us, and, therefore, the more imminent, we should provide for it not that we are protected at all times by an all-seeing and all-merciful Providence, who "redeemeth our lives from destruction, and crowneth us with loving kindness and tender mercy." And although in His infinite wisdom he does see fit to permit the evils of accident to happen to us, yet he does not forbid our mitigating to those who are near and dear to us some of the evils to which our suffering from accident subjects them.

Office and residence, No. 183 KING-STREET.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
December 6 1865 W. M. F. FOSS, M. D.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,  
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1865.  
[GENERAL ORDER, No. 33.]  
NO ENLISTED MEN WILL HEREAFTER BE allowed to be absent from their quarters in the City of Charleston, either by day or night, except with passes, which must be signed by the Commanding Officer of their Company, or the Officer with whom they are serving, and must be given in limited numbers and as rewards of good behavior. Orderlies, Clerks, &c., will be once provided with permanent passes.

Patrols will be organized, who will arrest any soldier found violating this Order.  
By command of Drevet Major-General CHAS. DEVENS,  
GEORGE S. BURGER,  
Capt. 54th N. Y. V., A. A. General.  
December 30 3

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—A COMMITTEE of the Vestry of this Church will be at the Church building on *This Day* from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., to rent the Pews.  
January 3 1

UNIVERSALIST NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Corporation of the First Universalist Church will be held *This Evening*, the 3d inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. L. V. MARTIN, in Coming-street, opposite Duncan-street.  
January 3 1 J. F. ALDENON, Secretary.

A CARD.—THE PALMETTO FIRE ENGINE COMPANY return their sincere thanks to Mr. M. OTTOWD and Mr. JOHN RUGHEIMER, for refreshments furnished at the monthly meeting on the 1st inst.  
January 3 1 PATRICK WALSH, Secretary P. F. E. Co.

DARK WESTERN BELLE.—THIS VESSEL is now discharging at Vanderhorst Wharf. All goods not permitted, will be sent to the Custom House.  
MARSHALL, BEACH & CO.,  
January 3 4 No. 24 Broad-street.

CONSIGNEES BY THE BARK DONA FIDE.—Herby notified that she has been entered at Custom House under the Five Day Act, and all goods not permitted will be sent to store.  
RAVENEL & CO.,  
January 3 6

CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—MERCHANTS' Regular Line Schooner MARY LANGDON, will discharge her cargo *This Day*, at Adger's North Wharf. All goods not called for before sunset, will be stored at risk and expense of consignees.  
WILLIAM ROACH, Agent,  
Corner East Bay and Adger's South Wharf.  
January 3 1

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER DAVID FAUST, from New York, are herby notified that she is *This Day* discharging at Kerr's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.  
January 3 3 D. J. STURGES, Agent.

OFFICE OF THE CAPTAIN OF POLICE, CHARLESTON S. C., January 3, 1866.—On and after this date the Police Bell (St. Michael's) will be rung at 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M. By order of the Mayor,  
C. B. SIGWALL, Captain Police.  
January 3 3

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHARLESTON.—CHARLESTON, 30TH DECEMBER, 1865.—In pursuance of authority from the Comptroller of the Currency, and by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors, this Bank will commence business on *Tuesday*, 2d January, at 9 o'clock A. M., at their Banking House, formerly "Bank of Charleston."  
December 30 WM. C. BREESE, Cashier.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the Estate of WILLIAM BIRNIE, deceased, will please render the same, duly attested; and all persons indebted will please make payment to the undersigned.  
MATTHEW OGILVIE, } Qualified  
WILLIAM BIRNIE, } Executors.  
December 11 mws

NOTICE TO COTTON AND NAVAL STORES SHIPPERS.—The undersigned is prepared to make full CASH ADVANCES on shipments of Produce to first-class HUSBANDS in New York and Liverpool.  
WILLIAM H. WESSON,  
At TRADERS' STREET, No. 74 East Bay, and at W. C. BEE & Co., corner of East Bay and Vanderhorst's Wharf.  
December 23 mws

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES DIRECT Tax Commissioners, No. 20 Broad-street (near of Law Range). Taxes received between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M. November 14

NOTICE TO LOTHOLDERS.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the depositions being committed on the Grounds, no one will be allowed to attend to any lot except those employed by the Company.  
J. J. STROUB, Secretary.  
December 1 1

NOTICE.—I WILL GIVE MY PROMPT ATTENTION TO THE COLLECTION OF ACCOUNTS, RENTS, AND THE RENTING OF HOUSES. To be found for the present at the office of Messrs. T. SAY-AGE HEYWARD & SONS, No. 123 EAST BAY.  
December 13 wfs J. H. DAWSON.

MESSRS. COURTNEY & TRENHOLM, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Newberry, S. C., will be prepared to furnish TRANSPORTATION FOR COTTON to Columbia, S. C., from all points on the Greenville Railroad and the Blue Ridge Railroad, at greatly reduced rates, upon the completion of the South Carolina Railroad to Columbia, which may be expected on 1st of January, 1866. For particulars address us at Newberry Court House. wfm December 27

LOAN ON RESPONDENTIA.—CARGO OF BRIG C. W. RING.—A LOAN of about (\$30,000) THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, more or less, is wanted to pay salvage and other charges incurred on the late CARGO (consisting of 620 BALES COTTON) of the Brig C. W. RING, JAMES McLEAN Master, which was dismantled on her intended voyage from Galveston towards Liverpool, and brought into this port by salvagers, and to be secured by the hypothecation of said cargo, and to be reimbursed, with maritime interest, within FIVE DAYS after its arrival in Liverpool, for which port it is to be reshipped by another vessel as soon as practicable. Sealed proposals for making said loan, stating rate of maritime premium, will be received at the Office of WM. B. HERIOT & Co., No. 249 King-street, until 12 o'clock Noon, of *Wednesday*, the 10th January, 1866.  
December 15 wfs Master of the Brig C. W. Ring.

NOTICE TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON.—DR. W. M. F. FOSS offers his PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Charleston, and calls their attention to his treatment of Chronic Diseases generally, especially Chronic Cutaneous Diseases, delicate affections and Carbuncles—as his treatment in those diseases is far superior and entirely different to the old mode of practice, and based on a successful experience of more than twelve years' standing. No mercury, arsenic, iodine, caustic nor acids used, and no particular restrictions requisite as to diet.

I have been practicing medicine in Barnwell District for sixteen years, and am well acquainted with the effects and treatment of that protean and morbid agent, misnamed typhoid fever, convulsions, cholera, and other diseases which the human system is liable; and have cured innumerable cases of cutaneous diseases in a few weeks that had existed for years and baffled all previous treatment.

Office and residence, No. 183 KING-STREET.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
December 6 1865 W. M. F. FOSS, M. D.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST SUB-DISTRICT,  
MILITARY DISTRICT OF CHARLESTON,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., DECEMBER 29, 1865.  
[GENERAL ORDER, No. 33.]  
NO ENLISTED MEN WILL HEREAFTER BE allowed to be absent from their quarters in the City of Charleston, either by day or night, except with passes, which must be signed by the Commanding Officer of their Company, or the Officer with whom they are serving, and must be given in limited numbers and as rewards of good behavior. Orderlies, Clerks, &c., will be once provided with permanent passes.

Patrols will be organized, who will arrest any soldier found violating this Order.  
By command of Drevet Major-General CHAS. DEVENS,  
GEORGE S. BURGER,  
Capt. 54th N. Y. V., A. A. General.  
December 30 3

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN APPEAL TO THE CITIZENS OF CHARLESTON IN BEHALF OF THE STONEWALL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY: We, the undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose, respectfully solicit the aid of the community in behalf of the STONEWALL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, in procuring the funds necessary for repairing their present apparatus.

We do this with full confidence in a cheerful and ready response, remembering that the services of our Fire Department have always been warmly appreciated by the public, who have never answered its appeals but with a hearty, generous and substantial support. The interests deeply concerned in the maintenance of a well regulated and properly equipped FIRE CORPS are too obvious to be adverted to, and it would, no doubt, be sufficient merely to show that these interests are involved, to meet with approval and encouragement.

But, besides this, the claims of the Firemen appeal to the honest pride of the citizens of Charleston. Shortly before the war, beside the reputation long enjoyed for good order and efficiency, superior perhaps to those of any other city of the Union, they were possessed of apparatus which could compare favorably with any. Many of these, from various causes, have been injured or destroyed, and while we cannot expect so great an injury to be at once repaired, still much can be done by which they will be enabled to afford a timely and effectual aid, and to sustain their former reputation.

The members of the STONEWALL FIRE ENGINE COMPANY have organized themselves with the desire to meet and sustain the requirements of the high standard of our Fire Department, and trust that their efforts already made in that behalf have met with your approval, and that you will now afford substantial encouragement to their future exertions. We do not ask for a NEW ENGINE, we simply desire that the one now in use may be placed in good working order, and to that end request your assistance.

The committee will wait upon the citizens and be happy to receive any contributions.

COMMITTEE: THAD. C. JOWITT, ..... Chairman.  
J. E. BONESSE, C. A. ALMAR, T. H. MILLER, J. H. MILLER, THAD. C. JOWITT, Pres't.  
J. E. BONESSE, Sec'y.

The appeal for means to repair the Engine of the Stonewall Fire Company is cheerfully recommended by me.  
M. H. NATHAN,  
December 29 wfs Chief Fire Department.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas, ELIZABETH C. WARING, of Charleston, Widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of JOHN B. WARING, late of St. John's Berkeley Parish, Plauter; These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said JOHN B. WARING, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, at No. 3 Rutledge-street, on the 17th day of January, 1866, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, this second day of January, A. D. 1866.  
GEORGE BUIST, Judge of Probates.  
January 3 wfs

DR. H. BAER.—OFFICE AT THE DRUG STORE of Mr. A. C. PHIN, Meeting street, near Market.  
November 22

THE WEEKLY RECORD CAN BE PURCHASED at H. P. RUGG'S, Market-street, and M. M. QUINN'S, King-street, at which places newboys can be supplied.  
No papers will be sold from the Office in Hayne-street.  
December 16

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES made new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York.  
November 9

SEMMONS' BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, to strengthen and improve the sight of old and young, by day or night, with ease and comfort to the eye, without the distressing results of frequent changes. These celebrated glasses are too well known throughout the South to speak of their superiority over all others. Double and single Telescopes of immense power and field. Catalogues sent free, by inclosing stamp.  
SEMMONS, Oculist-Optician,  
609 1/2 Broadway, under Latture House, N. Y.  
November 16 2mo

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL and best in the world! The only true and perfect HAIR DYE. Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. Produces immediately a splendid Black or natural Brown, without injuring the hair or skin. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR, Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS, For restoring and Beautifying the Hair.  
CHARLES BATCHELOR, New York.  
August 17 37

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE THE ITCH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS. Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and ALL ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists. By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, No. 179 Washington-street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.  
November 8 5mo

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Bright's Disease, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Induration of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder. The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivaled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above-mentioned, and also DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER; whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revived and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind, which was previously sunk in gloom of an