The Daily News.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE STATE.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

THE LIST OF LETTERS re maining in the Postotfice at the end

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington News.

Washington, February 20 .- In the United States Senate, Mr. WALL offered a resolution to amend the Constitution by rendering the President ineligible for a second term, which he supported in a speech lasting all day. He spoke in caustic terms of the President, who, he said, developed a policy agreeable to every enemy of the namely: country. Mr. Wilsor offered resolutions, which were adopted, instructing the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire how far the late rebellious States had conformed to the sentiments of the President's reconstruction policy. Mr. Davis, of

won, reported a joint resolution, decaring that no Senator or Representative shall be admitted to either branch of Congress from the late rebellious states, until Congress shall have declared such states entitled to representation. Mr. Grinder, that it know owners of cattle who state that the country for the raising of cattle, that it know owners of cattle who state that they count two or three hundred thousand head. This only will show you the advantages that this rich land affords.

The country has many fine locations for ports of importation and exportation. There are a great State of Tennessee entitled to representation-Mr. Stevens said he was carnestly disposed, unill yesterday, to inquire into the condition of Tennosseo, and see if that State was entitled to repre- the sentation: but since then there had been a change. and it was wholly out of the power of the Committoe to proceed further, without surrendering the rights of the body to the usurpation of another power. Much excitement prevailed during the proceedings. STEVENS demanded a vote on the previous question. A motion was also made to adjourn, and other resolutions were offered to stave off a vete; but the House finally passed the resolution to deprive the South of representation, until declared fit by Congress, by 109 ayes to 40

South American News. New York, February 21 .- Panama dates of the 12th instant state that a gold mine has been dis-

osvered about eighteen miles from that place,

which is reported of exceeding richness. Advices from Callso confirm the news of the de-

claration of war by Peru again. Spain, but hostilities had not yet commenced.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, February 20 .- The Cotton market is excited, and has advanced one cent per pound, with sales of thirty-two hundred bales; Middling 46 cents. Gold 156. Sterling 146.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 20 .- Cotton firm. Sales eighteen hundred bales, at 45 to 46c. per pound.

Gorn dull. White 76c. to 78c; yellow 72c. Oats steady. Clover \$7.75 per bushel. Timothy \$4.25 per bushel. Provisions very dull. Bacon Shoulders 14.1c. Whiskey \$2.21. Coffee steady.

NEW OBLEANS, February 14.—Advices from the city of Mexico to January 27th state that the Imperialists had gained a great success in the surrender to them of Papantla by the Liberal Generals Muriar and Alaloe. The city acknowledged the Empire, the principal officers to go abroad if they wish.

From Muzatlan and Sina oa the news is unfavorable to the Imperialists. Crona holds all the mountain passes, and the Imperial forces are too small to break them. In Nilhosan the Liberals are defeated and driven out.

The latest dates received at the city of Mexico from Santia o and Monterey are to January 15th.

All the successible to the Imperial forces are too small to break them. In Nilhosan the Liberals are defeated and driven out.

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tain passes, and the Imperial forces are too small to break them. In Nilhosan the Liberals are defeated and driven out.

The latest dates received at the city of Mexico from Santa o and Monterey are to January 15th. All the roads to Monterey were infested by guerrillas. A number of leading merchants have returned there and resumed busiess among them.

em. The well-known Melna, son-in-law to Vidaurri, is at Chihushua.

The Imperial authorities have issued an order disarming the people, except with special

Maximilian has granted to certain parties the Mexican and European privileges for seventy years of building a railroad from Puebla to the Pacific.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FAIR IN BALTIMORE. —Various means of procuring relief for the suffering poor in the South have been decised by those in the in the South have been devised by those in the more favored sections and among our own citizens, but we have heard no step more likely to yield good fruits than a grand fair which is to be held at the Maryland Institute, for the purpose. It is understood that a number of the ladies of Baltimore, of cernest and benevelent sympathies, have the matter in hand, and it is assuming such proportions, it is said, as to give promise of large results. The ladies have been actively engaged in soliciting contributions for this object, and have met with much success, embracing donations of wares, fancy goods, &c., both in this city and New York.—Baltimore Sun.

are \$150,000 for steamship service to Brazil; for such service between San Francisco, Japan and China, \$250,000; for overland transportation between Atchison and Folsom, and for marine transportation to California, \$909,000. The bill also authorizes the Pestmaster translate of emotor sailing vessels for mail transportation to any location ports, paying compensation not exceeding the sea postages accraing on the mails so conveyed.

Venezuelan Emigration Scheme.

We have been furnished by a friend, with a request that we should publish it, the following letter from FLORENCIO PLINAS, Secretary of the emigrants by the Venezuelan Government. We | Delta as well as the orders: are constrained to confess a disinclination to any it seems that the highest civic virtue requires us each week is published officially to remain and share, be they bleak or bright, the in THE DAILY NEWS every Fri- fortunes of our country. But there are many depressed by a sense of present and prospective evils, who feel unable to meet the requirements of their condition here, and who, therefore, look ahead; and to such the information will be of in-

New York, February 14, 1866.

Mr. —, Columbia, S. C.:

Sir: I have just received your letter of the 16th of last month; no doubt so late for the mistake of the direction. I suppose many letters addressed to me from the South have been lost for this reason; therefore you will excuse me for asking you the favor of publishing in some newspapers of these States my proper place of residence.

you the favor of publishing in some nowspapers of those States my proper place of residence, namely: No. 35 West Thirty-third-street, New York City. By thus doing, many inquiries from your States can have duo answer.

Dr. Henry M. Price, of Scottsville, Va., has a very liberal grant from the U. S. of Venezuela, for the colonization of the land between the Orinoco and the Amazon. This territory is twice as large as the Empire of France, and it is watered by a network of magnificent and navigable rivers, that Kentucky, read a long argument in opposition to network of magnificent and navigable rivers, that

the Freedmen's Bill, and sustaining the veto of the President. Mr. Trumbult, opposed the veto, when a vote was taken on the vetoed bill, resulting in Ayes thirty, Nees eighteen, which was insufficient to procure its passage over the Executive veto.

In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution, declaring that the season of the presentative shall be admitted to improve the presentative shall be admitted to independ on the vetoe of the presentative shall be admitted to independ on the vetoe of the vetoe of the Executive veto.

In the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a joint resolution, declaring that the vetoe of the vetoe of the remaining the vetoe of the vetoe of the Platte, and, of course, the Requision of America, and the Empire of Brazil, S. A.

These lands, sir, abound in precious kinds of minerals—silver, gold, lead, coal, petroleum, copper, diamonds, &c. You will find a great variety of precious timber for all sorts of use—cochineal, vanilla, gentia, Peruvian park—all these articles grow wild, and in great abundance. It is also a country to raise all kinds of extile on its interest.

These lands sir, and the Empire of Brazil, S. A.

These lands, sir, abound in precious kinds of minerals—silver, gold, lead, coal, petroleum, copper, diamonds, &c. You will find a great variety of precious timber for all sorts of use—cochineal, vanilla, gentia, Peruvian park—all these articles grow wild, and in great abundance. It is also a country to raise all kinds of extile on its interest.

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These lands eight and the Empire o

importation and exportation. There are a great many places, healthy and cool, where you could with all your household settle in peace and happiness—where you could secure a bright future for the welfare of your children. Yes, the whols South can have a room there. There is land for all. For the laws of Venezuela, you and all of you that wish to go there will only all the privileges, either political, civil, &c., as soon as you are settled in the country. I think if you go there you will soon have a State of great importance in the Republic; for that part is the richest, and the one importation and exportation. There are a great ublic; for that part is the richest, and the one has more facilities for communication by

Dr. H. M. Price has written me that he has printed the grant that he got from our Government; this can give a better idea than all that I could tell you with regard to it. I think the next spring will sail from this country the first party that will make the selection of the locality of

the colony.

If you have any friend, or if it is possible for you to go yourself, I advise you to do it, for I am sure you will be satisfied. The country is one of the richest in the world, and has all the means to

In richest in the world, and has all the means to support a large and populous nation.

I will be most happy to give you, or any of your friends, any information you may desire on the subject.

I am, sir, your most obedient

FLORENCIO BIBAS, Scoretary

of the Venezuelan Legation,
No. 25 West 23d-st., New York City.

The Governor of Georgia and Mrs. Davis a fund for the wife and children of Ex-President

The ladies of Milledgeville and vicinity have formed an association, having for its object the raising of a fund for the purpose of securing to Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her children a perma-

Gold 137;.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore \$\text{Mark}\$ 15 to 45c. per pound.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore Market.

Baltimore \$\text{Mark}\$ 25 to \$37.85. Wheat drooping.

Mrs. Jenerson Davis and ner chindren a permanent provision.

The plan proposed is, that each lady in Georgia, willing to promote the object, pay to the Ordinary of the courty of her residence one dollar; that he be requested to receive the same and forward the sum total, with a list of the contributors, to John Jones, Esq., Treasurer of the State, at Milledge, when,

counties.

Prompt action by the ladies and parties whose kind aid is invoked above, is earnestly desired.

The ladies appointed officers of the association have requested me to present their object, and plan of operations in this form to the public. I do so with great pleasure, believing that it is a simple and efficient plan, which will recommend itself to the ladies of Georgia, who delight in good works, without personal notoriety.

CHARLES J. JENKINS.

A SPLENDID SOUVENIL .- The following is from

the Richmond Enquirer, of the 19th : A gold snuff-box, presented by Louis XVI, King of France, to Col. John Laurens, of South carolina, Aid-de-Camp to General Washington, on the occasion of that officer's mission to France by or-

Four million pairs of copper tips are annually applied to the toes of children's shoes; consuming, in their manufacture, about tifty tons of copper. a decision.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW ORLEANS.

From the New Orleans Della of the 9th, we take the following important orders which have Venezuelan Legation in the United States, setting recently been issued in that city, by the military forth the merits of a tract of country presented to authorities. We append the comments of the

STARTLING ORDER.

scheme of emigration at the present time. To us STATUS OF OUR CITY GOVERNMENT AT LAST DEFINED. The following very astounding announcement vill create great commotion, not only in political will create great commotion, not only in pointers but private circles; for not only doce it settle the moot-point as to whether our municipal authorities are accountable to any less dignified authority than President Johnson himself, but it operates ex post-facto and attrogates privileges and rights heretofore granted in good faith. This is a most summary manner of dealing with the matter although it may save the parties interested ter, although it may save the parties interested

much litigation in future.

By this order it appears the leases granter to different steamship companies for sections of the wharves are void; the charters of the new street railroad companies are annulled, and the great sale of anture property which was to take place on the 15th instant is stopped. How many other interests and undertakings are affected by the order we are not at present propared to say; but doubtless quite a number. We hope, however, that measures will be a loyled to secure our citizens—those who have had transactions of the prohibited kinds with the city government, honestly and in good faith—from actual loss.

The order will doubtless convince the city officials that they are subordinate to the military authorities. Here it is:

Headquarters separaters of Louislana.

cials that they are subordinates the mintary authorities. Here it is:

HEADQUARTERS SEPARTSERT OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, La., February 6, 1866.

[GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11-]

The sev ral bureaux of the municipal government of the city of New Orleans, created by, and acting under, milliary authority, are enjoined and prohibited from alienating or in any manner cisposing of the real estate, or other property belonging it the city, or granting any tranchise or right to corporations or individuals, for a term extending beyond such period as the civil Government of the city may be reorganized and re-established under and in co-formity with the Constitution and laws of the State; and any alienation, disposition or grant will be subject to any rights and interests of the General Government which may be involved, and shall not extend beyond the time when the questions relative to those rights and interests may be determined by competent authority.

By order of Maj. Gen. E. R. S. CANDY.
WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT ORDER.

We are indebted to a friend for a copy of the following special order, which is also quite important. There are doubtless many persons in this city whose interests will be affected, either favorably or unfavorably, by it:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLHARS, LA., Feb. 0, 1866.

[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 34.]

[Hatraot.]

(Bitraot.)

4. Under the authority of instructions from the Secretary of War, the bonds, notes and other evidences of debt subject to sequestration as the property of alien enemies under the act of the rebel Congress, approved August 30, 1861, and the amendatory act of February 15, 1862, and taken from the courts or from the receivers acting under the authority of those laws, will be restored to the owners or to their legal representatives under such rules as may be necessary to secure the interests of the United States.

Applications for the restoration of these papers must be made in person or by legally constituted attorneys, and be accompanied by legal proof of identity and title to the property reclaimed.

By order of Major-General E. R. S. Canex.

WICKHAM HOFFMAN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

The following tables, prepared for the report of

The Governor of Georgia makes the following amount collected through the Collectors and Asappeal to the ladies of that State to contribute to sessors was \$183,113,804.69. The expense of col-

Massachusetts23,250,864.96	
Mastachusetts	
Rhode Island 3,946,846.68	
New York. 48,940,566.60 7.157.012.52	
New Jersey	
Pennsy vania	
VI KINIB	
West Virginia 593,276.51	
Kentucky 4,591,346 32	
Tennessee	
Louisiaus 1,615,188 54	
Ohim15,296,123,44	
Indiana 4 571,521.39	
Illinois 9,174,370.81	
Michigan 2,544,025.01	
Wisconsin	
Minnesota 245,939.73	
lowa 1,659,161.54	
Missouri 5,248,540.39	
Kansas 209,573.53	
California 3,840,876 95	
Oregon 158,191.14	
Nevada	
Colorada	
Nebraska 56,054.60	
New Herico	
Utah 41,525.93	
Washington	
II HOLLING CONT.	
The sources of these amounts have been	
llows:	

ows:	
Mannfactures and productions	\$104,379,609.56
Blaughtered animals	1,261,357.09
Gress receipts	8.891,874.13
Sales	4.062,243.54
Licenses	12,613,478.67
Income	20,740,451.33
Legacies	546,703.17
Schoonle A	780 266 53
Passports	29,538.29
Special Income	28,929 312 02
Penalties	517,627 41
Dividends	14,885 606 68
Salaries	2 826,333,37
Stampe	11,162,392.14
Umted States Marshals	2,735,29
	**** *** ***

The large sum of \$104,000,000, derived from res and productions, is principally ob-

and failure of consideration and the illegal character of the acceptances or ongot home to the claimant before he became the holder, as to render them unavailable and irrecoverable in his hands; and being of this ordered, the Court find for the desirable thing to loss the whole use of the South defendant, and direct the Supreme Court for a decision.

THE BARNWELL SENTINEL.

THE BARNWELL SENTINEL.

THE BARNWELL SENTINEL.

LOUAN, FITCH & CO., PROPHIETORS DAY, THURS PAPER, WHICH OF. The Publication of New longland. The Government of Washington will hardly consider it a desirable thing to loss the whole use of the South in the large and populous listric, and to merchants and the single popul

Negro Emancipation-Its Curse to the Race in Other Countries-What will be the Result in this.

[From the London Times.]

The sorrows entailed by a single sin were never more strikingly displayed than in the case of negro slavery. Emancipation, which should be the final expression of repentance and the closing act of redress, is only the first link in a chain of increasing difficulties. The Americans are already finding this out, and it must be poor encouragement to them to observe the actual condition to which thirty years of a similar trial have brought Jamaica. The abolition of slavery in any country opens a new question, which, we may say, without exaggeration, has never yet been solved at all. Nacxperience has shown us how to conduct a population of liberated blacks to a good social or political position. In Hayti we see the end of negro in ependence; in Jamaica of negro liberty. The netural desire of all abolitionists is to convert the above interest the constraint of the respect a white man. But the emanterpated slave, take from a natural revulsion of feeling, and partle from the ineradicable instincts of race, has no disposition to become a laborer at all. He is incapable of appreciating a condition of freedom which leaves him under as much necessity to work as before.

The question has uniformly been argued on the assumption that as free labor cheerfully given is

assumption that as free labor cheerfully given is more productive than forced work, the services of the blacks, in their new capacity of freedmen, would actually be more valuable than before, so that no derangement of industrial interests could follow upon emancipation. This would be true enough if the negro resembled the European in ins war stor his disposition; but there is no such analogy between the two. One volunteer is worth two pressed men, no doubt; but the black, when he ceases to be a pressed man, does not become a volunteer. He will work for nothing but the necessary satisfaction of his bodily wants; and as these wants are on the smallest possible scale, it follows that, of his own free will, he will hardly work at all. We have seen the problem brought to its practical end in Jamaica step by step. When the slaves were first emancipated, provisions were enacted for substituting certain organizations of labor in the place of slavery; but the negroes rebelled against this species of compulsion, their white patrons applauded their conduct, and apprenticeship, in all its successive forms, was ultimately abolished also, as more "slavery in disguise." his wants or his disposition; but there is no such

play, exactly like white laborers, and the result was that they were good for nothing at all. It was only by the importation of workmen from foreign countries that the cultivation of the soil could be continued, and it was only continued, in point of fact, to a very small extent. With the exception of a few small plantations on the seashore the estates went out of cultivation alto-gether. A result which in our economical discus-sions at home is only speculatively contemplated as the effect of a final rupture between capital and labor did, in Jamaica, actually occur. Agricul-ture was given up altogether. The owners or oc-cupiers of estates actually found that a most pro-ductive soil in one of the finest climates in the world would not repay the cost of farming on the erms of black labor, and they showed the reality of their conclusions in the most practical way.

They let their land go .o waste, and the property and produce of the soil were lost together. Jamaics, at this minute, imports food for its population, though it is rich enough and fertile enough to support five times that population from its own products.

even in New England, has any suspicion. the following tables, prepared for the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and which will be published in a day or two; show that the receipts of internal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1865, were \$211,129,529.17, of which the amount collected through the Collectors and Assessors was \$183,113,804.69. The expense of collecting this sum was \$4,769,666.31, and the several States contributed the following amounts:

Maine

Lacardia

**Laca

the fashion of the Jamaica Legislature in times past.

The Freedmen's Bureau—that is to say, the Board charged especially with the protection of the negro—has issued orders, in the case of Georgia, that the negroes, when sufficient wages are offered, shall make contracts for labor, and it undertakes to insure the execution of these contracts, when duly made, by compelling the biacks, if necessary, to perform their work. This is the apprentice system, or rather, it is something far more like actual slavery. If those orders, which are to be adopted in all the States of the South, are correctly described, the American negro, though he can no longer be bought and sold outright, will still be held to "involuntary servitude." If any Southern planter, by virtue of tendering what in the eyes of a magistrate may appear a sufficient sum of money, is to be enabled to carry off any number of blacks to his estate, there to work whether they will or not, the "disguise" of slavery will be very thin indeed. In Jamaica our colonists were not even permitted to make contracts for labor with black volunteers, or to bind a negro to continuous work by the terms of an ordinary apprenticeship. The patrons of the blacks proscribed every element of coercion except that arising from the wants of the body—a stimulus which, in the case before them, had no existence at all.

We may expect with some confidence that the

at all.

We may expect with some confidence that the New Englanders will protest against this official decree, but what is to be the alternative? Without coercion in some form or other, the negro will do no regular work. If he can but squat and sleep and still keep body and soul together, that while he his course. At present he cannot quite do so, but he is assisted for the moment by daily rations of food doted out to him by the State. This, however, cannot last, nor is it probable that the blacks will be allowed in America the peculiar alwantage which fell to their lot in Jamaica. In advantage which fell to their lot in Jamaica. In that island the enfranchised negro got a direct benefit from his own indolence. When the cultivation of the soil was given up as hopeless for want of labor, and land was allowed to run to waste, the negro re-entered upon the deserted plantation to squat and vegetate. The wreck and ruin actually told in his favor, and reproduced a natural wilderness for the use of his savage na-

But we do not think the Americans will permit the re-enactment of such scenes in their country. They cannot afford to lose seven fine States of the They cannot afford to less seven fine States of the Union as Jamaics was lost to us. These States must do their share in raising produce, paying taxes, and maintaining an industrious pepulation in docent order. Jamaica tobi for little in our modern system. It was not much to us that a few colonists were ruined, or that we got our sugar from Spanish instead of British plantations, but it is very different with the Americans and the Southern St. tes. A section of the extreme Radical party is, indeed, prepared to legislate in a way which would make Virginia or Georgia as like Jamaica as possible. These rabid politicians are ready to confiscate the estates of their Southern fellow-citizeng as a punishment for their reces.

proportions, it is said, as to give promise of large results. The ladies have been actively engaged in soliciting contributions for this object, and have most with much success, embracing domations of wares, finer goods, &c., both in this city and New York. Buildinger Sam.

The Naval Ruce.—Naw York, February 15—The steamer Wincoski returned to the navy yard at 12½ o'clock to-day. The race was abandoned last night on account of the storm on the sound, when the Wincoski returned to the storm on the sound, when the Wincoski had made three complete heats and was just sixty-free miles shead of the Algonquin and going at the rate of two and one-half knots per hour. At 8 o'clock this morning both vessels started for Now Wincosk winced beautifully, making all times with entiry-lives part of the proposed to large the state of two househilds on the published with diamonds. The top was a special proposed to the storm on the sound, when the Wincoski risk and the Wincoski had made three complete heats and was just sixty-free miles shead of the Algonquin and going at the rate of two and one-half knots per hour. At 8 o'clock this morning both vessels started for Now Wincoski worked beautifully, making all times with thirty-lives part of the proposed to large the proposed

MARRIED.

On the 7th February, 1866, by the Rev. J. D. McCol-Louon, at the Church of the Advent, in Spartanburg, S. C., Dr. LEWIS M. GRIMBALL, of Charleston, to CLEMENTINA, daughter of Col. G. W. LEGGE, of the Grange place.

DIED, on Sunday, the 7th of January, 18'6, at the residence of her father, Mr. ELBHA CAIRON, near Stateburg, Sumter District, S. C., birs. JULIA PENNAL, wife of ROBERT E. PENNAL, Eag., of Charleston.
Her constitution was delicate and fragile; Nature had not endowed her with physical strength it, bear the rude wind or resist the unfriendly winter. As the slender lilly, she yielded to the touch of an inhospitable season, and withered under the icy hand of that cold time when the tree has no leaf and the field is without a flower. Her friends had observed, with anxiety, for some time past, that her gee and her check were bright, but not with the brightness of health, and the light that illumined her features seemed a glow from the sunsac of life. The gradual approaches of the incorable Destroyer came in Sonsumption's flattering form; and after a few hoppful intervals, the great Arbiter has decided that her human york was done. He has advanced her to a brighter scene of intelligence; he has removed her from an humble to a higher sphere—from the fetters of sin to the freedom of grace—from the twilight of Earth to the glory of Heaven.

during her life, to possess her acquaintance ship. During the social privations of the last row years it was his good norther to mid a constant were come in her hospitable home, where the rough sounds of care were husbed to repose. But now that her smile has passed away for ever, and her eye is quenched, and her band is cold in death, it is with a grateful remem-brance of her soft work spoken, and her many acts of kindness done, that he desires to make this simple tribnte to the gentle virtues of a true and faithful woman.

A PRIEND.

Tribute of Respect.

PROPLE'S NATIONAL BANK, February 17, 1866. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day the following preamble and resolutions were unani-

mously adopted and ordered to be published: its last regular meeting, has been summoned to pay the ed friend and co-Director, E. H. RODGERS, who debute to his many cirtues, his sterling integrity, high-People's Bank, which he assisted in originating, and concounsel as a Director even whilst suffering under a painful disease which terminated his useful carear, adorned as it has been by a conscientious discharge of therefore, be it

therefore, be is

Resolved. That in the death of our esteemed friend this Board has lost an upright, useful and intelligent Director—devoted to duty and ever ready and willing to promote its prosperity by impartial and judicious counsel, derived from a long business experience as a merchant and member of the Municipal Council of this City, in which latter capacity he served many years honesty of purpose won for him the server of his constituents.

Revolved, Whilst we mount the loss of one so useful in our midst, we have the moisancholy pleasure of knowing

ble reliance on Him, in whose service, in strength, he had devoted himself. Resolved, That the President of this Board b

Resolved, That the President of this Board be requested to convey to the family of our late friend and Director a copy of the above preamble and resolutions, and that the same be recorded on our minutes and published in the papers of the city.

Extract from the minutes.

Money Sent Without Danger of Loss.

POST OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 5, 1866. "Money Order Office," and orders upon any other Money Order Office, in sums from one dollar to thirty dollars, may be drawn. Where a larger sum is required, additional orders to make it up must be ob

The charges for Money Orders will be as follows:

JOB AND BOOK

MEETING-STREET.

NEXT TO MILLS HOUSE.

ROORS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, HAND-BILLS, BILL Gente' large size Detached Levers, Hunding Deads, and every description of Printing, nearly and Gents' medium size Detached Levers, Hunt-

PAPEP, STATIONERY, &c., ALWAYS ON HAND.

WAVERLY HOUSE, 256, IN THE BEND OF KING-STREET CHARLESTON, S. C.

THIS PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE IS NOW open for the accommodation of permanent and ransient boarders.

Mrs. A. J. KENNEDY.

February 2

Mrs. L. A. RUFF.

1100

MUSICAL NOTICE.

M Rs. F. M. HARPER (DAUGHTER AND PUPIL OF the late Frof. M. S. RESVISS, offers her services to the citizens of Charlesten as Teacher of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MOSIC. Rosidator No. 46 Society-Street, objective the High

Refers to tren. 1985 Streems, Dr. WM. T. Whang, T. Grange Simess, and Dr. W. M. Price.
Neversher 14

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALL HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, North Carolina, are respectfully requested to make hemselves known, as soon as possible, to the undersigned, or M. E. Jasup & Co., Agents for the Company, New York, giving class and numbers of bonds held by them respectively, that the Company may confer with them on matters relating to their interest.

HENRY M. DRANE, President Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Comsany, Wilmington, N. C. thatul5 February 23

NOTICE.-THE CONSIGNEES PER tho mer SHAY, from Philadelphia, are hereby notified that she will be discharging This Day, on Boyce's

North Wharf. All goods not called for by sundown will

be stored at the risk of the owner. T. S. & T. G. BUDD, Agents.

NOTICE. - THE CONSIGNEES OF chooner SOFIE WILSON, are heroby notified that she s discharging This Day, on Boyee's South Wharf, and that all goods uncalled for at sundown will be stored at T. S. & T. G. BUDD. their risk.

February 22 CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES by steamer QUAKER CITY are hereby notified that she is this day discharging at Adger's Wharf. Goods not BAVENEL & CO., Agents.

February 22

NOTICE.-THE CONSIGNEE OF 149 BALES HAY, per Schooner MARY MANKIN, from New York, consigned to O.der, is hereby notified that if same is not called for by the 21st inst., it will be sold to pay freight and expenses.

SHACKELFORD & FRASER, Agents, ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS

against the estate of the late T. B. HUGER will present them, properly attacted; and those indebted will make BENJ. F. HUGER, Administrator. February 15

NOTICE TO LOTHOLDERS.—IN CONSE QUENCE of the depredations being committed on the Grounds, no one will be allowed to attend to any lot except those employed by the Company.

J. STROUE.

WITH A VIEW TO THE PARTITION OF the Estate of the late JOHN H. TUCKER, of George temps District, all claims against the Estate are reque to be handed in immediately to either of the under W. H. TUCKER, JOS. R. TUCKER, H. M. TUCKER, Qualified Execute

ST MESSES. EDITORS :- MAY I ASK THE

of a party not liable, and upon looking ever the at the Tax Office, I found that other parties had paid for their ignorance of the law.

Vary respectfully, your ebedient servant, W. P. SHINGBER

RICT.—The United States Tax Commissioners for the intriet of South Carolina, under the Act of 1862, have n does not exceed five hundred dollars, and on which the

owner resided at the passage of the Act of 1862. It having some to my knowledge that Taxes have be collected on Home teads, I have felt it my duty to give publicity to the information, that persons who have been llegally Taxed may make reclamation, and to prevent W. P. SHINGLES. further imposition.

NOTICE TO COTTON AND NAVAL STORES SHIPPERS.—The undersigned is prepared to make full CASH ADVANCES on shipments of Produce to first

class Houses in New York and Liverpool. WILLIAM H. WESSON At THADDRUS STREET'S, No. 74 East Bay, and at W. Q. BEE & Co's, corner of East Bay and Vanderhore's

ST ELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COM-PANY .- CHARLESTON, January 24, 1866 .- The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been recommended by the Board of Directors, and approve at a meeting of the Stockholders, held on the 20th inst. thirty days notice of such call being requisite, the said assessment will be received at the office of the Company, First National Bank, corner Broad and State streets, on or before Priday, 23d February.

"The President and Directors shall be, and they are anthorized and empowered to call for and collect from each Steckholder, one or more assessments on each share of the dapital Stock, not exceeding, in the aggregate, the amount of ten dollars (\$10) per share, and to compel the payment of the same by forfulture and sale of the stock, or otherwise." By order of the Board of Directors.

JOSSPH WHILDEN, Secretary and Treasure N. B.-The & es sury is now prepared to receive the

ARCANA WATCHES-WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL. -The cases of these Watches are manufactured of different metals, into which gold is forced by means of extreme heat and a surface left of 18 carat gold, which is lasting and elegant. They are gotten up in handsome style, and are equal in appearance and finish to Watches coeting four times the price asked for them. They are all excellent time-keepers and warranted as such. We sell

No Watches ever before offered to the public equal

these for beauty, durability and excellence, when the price is considered. Address

ARCANA WATCH COMPANY. No. 62 Fultou-street, New York.

HEADQUIS FIRST SUIT-DISTRUCE,
MILITARY DISTRUCT OF CHARLESTON
CHARLESTON, e. d., Neb. 10, 1866.)
[CIRCULAR No. 2.]

THE CHARLESTON GAS WOLLS BEING IN THE possession of the United states Authorities, who, not being nestrone that me same should be made a source of profit, it is hereby announced that on and after the first day of March, 1866, PIVE DOLLARS PER THOU-

SAND FEET be charged to all consumers. By order of Brevet Brigodies-Goneral W. T. BENNETS Commanding Post and First Sub-District. GEORGE S. BURGER OEURGE S. BURGER
Capt. 54th N. T. V. V., A. A. A. General