Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II....No. 178.] CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY, APRIL 17, 1866. [PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The steamship *City of New York* has arrived, with dates to the 5th inst. Cotton had advanced ½d, but the improvement had been partly lost. Sales in two (2) days, eighteen thousand (18,000) bales.

Consols unchanged. United States 5-20's, 72½ to 72¾.

The French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico.

Hon. A. H. Stephens Before the Reconstruction Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Among the testimony reported to-day from the Committee on Reconstruction was that of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. He said that he had conversed freely with the prominent men of Georgia, and met with a great many prominent and influential men at Milledgeville, not connected with the Legislature. He gave it as his decided opinion, from conversations and correspondence, that an overwhelming majority of the people of Georgia are exceedingly anxious for the restoration of the Government, and for the State to take her former position in the Union, to have Senators and Representatives admitted to Congress and enjoy the rights and discharge the obligations of a State under the Constitution of the United States as amended. He believes the sentiment of the people of Georgia in the exercise of the right of Secession, was resorted to from a desire to render their liberties and institutions secure, and the belief on their part that this was absolutely necessary for that object. He further believes that their opinion now is that the surest if not the only hope for their liberties, is the restoration of the Government of the United States and of the Government under it. He believes the people are sufficiently satisfied with the experiment never to resort to that mode of redress again by force; whatever their abstract views on the subject they have come to the conclusion that it is better to appeal to the forum of reason and justice, to the hall of legislation and the courts, for the preservation of the principles of Constitutional liberty, than the arena of the army. The idea of Secession is totally abandoned.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The business transacted in Congress to-day presented nothing especially interesting.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton firm, with sales of seven hundred bales at 37 to 38 cents per lb. Gold 25⅞.

LATE NEWS.

Neutrality to be Observed.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—In view of the Fenian demonstrations on the frontiers of Maine, the Navy Department has sent to Eastport, in that State, the steamer Winooski, the third class iron-clad Miantonomah, and the paddle-wheel steamer Ashuelot, which will constitute a part of the fleet to be dispatched by the Secretary of the Navy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of American fishermen.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—General Sheridan orders that all persons embarking from New Orleans for Vera Cruz, Tampico or Matamoras, Mexico, must have a pass from the Provost Marshal. The order causes much remark, and the papers say it is against rebel colonists.

Internal Revenue Assessments.

WASHINGTON, April 13.—With the understanding that Congress will not postpone the annual assessment of incomes, licenses, etc., the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has already commenced the distribution of blanks to assessors, and from Monday next the public printer will furnish for that purpose one hundred thousand per day. Assessors are instructed to proceed with the assessment without further delay.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson Dead.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The death of Daniel S. Dickinson is announced to-day. The deceased was formerly a Senator of the United States and Attorney-General of the State of New York.

Mr. Dickinson died last night at the residence of his son-in-law, S. G. Courtney, of strangulated hernia. He was down town yesterday attending to business, and died easily, retaining his consciousness to the last.

Tea Directly from China.

BOSTON, April 13.—The bark Nabob, from Foo Chow, arrived here to-day with a full cargo of China teas, consisting of 13,430 packages. This cargo of teas is the first direct importation from China for several years.

The Cholera Expected in New York—Board of Health Report—Sanitary Precautions Recommended.

NEW YORK, April 13.—A report submitted to the board of health to-day by Dr. Stone, one of its members, expresses the opinion that the cholera will doubtless visit this city very soon, and states that owing to a want of time it will hardly be possible to have the streets and purlieus thoroughly cleaned before hot weather sets in; that at present there is but one hulk in the harbor fit for quarantine, or capable of accommodating more than three hundred persons; and that it will visit its previous haunts here and in Brooklyn, and be developed and disseminated in filthy districts. In conclusion, the report recommends the Governor to issue an address setting forth the imminence of danger from the dreaded visitor, and a proclamation giving the board of health power over expenditures for care of the sick: power to close and suppress all buildings dangerous to public health, and exercise sanitary control till July 15, then to cease if no disease is apparent; but otherwise to remain in force till September 15.

Late Markets.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Cotton heavy, with sales of 1000 bales, at 37½c to 38c Flour advanced 5c; Southern firm. Wheat advanced 1c to 2c. Corn unchanged. Beef steady. Pork firm. Lard quiet. Whiskey dull. Gold 26⅛.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, April 13.—Cotton firm at 38c. Flour is firm and good brands 25c higher; super 6 25 to $7, Western extra 8 75 to $9 50, Pennsylvania extra 9 50 to $10. Good red Wheat 2 50 to $2 55. Corn—yellow firm at 77c Oats firm at 66c. Whiskey unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET, April 12.—Cotton is active and 1c dearer; sales to-day 6400 bales; receipts 1063 bales; low middlings 34 to 36c. Corn stiff at 85 to 86c. Flour 7 37½ to $7 50 for superfine. Mess Pork $26. Bacon Shoulders 13½c; Sides 15½c. Sugar, fully fair 14¼c. Molasses nominal Gold 126½. Sterling Exchange 134. New York checks ¾ per cent discount. Freights on cotton to New York ½c; to Liverpool 9-16 to ⅝d.

ST LOUIS MARKET, April 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn buoyant and active at 58 to 63 cts. Oats unchanged. Pork is steady—Mess $26. Bacon quiet—City Clear Sides 16¼ cts: Sugar-cured Hams 20 to 21½ cts. Lard and Whiskey unchanged.

CHICAGO, April 14 —Flour advanced 10 to 15c, closing active at $7 50 to 8 60 for spring extras. Wheat dull at $1 25¾ for No 1, and 86 to 87c for No 2. Corn steady at 46¾ to 47½c for No 1. Oats quiet at 26¾ for No 1, and 23¾ to 24½c for No 2. Highwines active at $2 21. Provisions firm; mess pork $25 35. Lard 17¼c. Receipts —4400 bbls flour, 10,000 bush wheat, 268,000 bush corn, 7500 bush oats. Shipment—6500 bbls flour, 12,600 bush wheat 5000 bush corn, 8000 bush oats.

CINCINNATI, April 13 —FLOUR—Firm, and Wheat unchanged and firm at full prices.

CORN AND OATS—Steady.

RYE—Firm at 63c for No. 1, and 76c to 73c for choice.

BARLEY—Unchanged. Fall $1 to $1 19; Canadian $1 20 to $1 25.

WHISKEY—Dull; small sales at $2 20.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork held at $25 25 to $25 50; 300 barrels country sold for $25; bulk meats held 10c, 13c to 14½c. Buyers offer 25c less.

LARD—Held at 18c; buyers offer 17½c.

BACON—Dull and unchanged at 16c to 18c.

BUTTER—Dull and prices lower; prime to choice 40c to 48c. Receipts large.

SEEDS—Unchanged and steady.

EGGS—Advanced to 19c.

GOLD—125¼.

BY THE MAILS.

From Washington.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Washington papers of the 13th state that

Gen. Howard has written a long letter to the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs in regard to further legislation respecting his Bureau. He urges that it is necessary, for several reasons, among which may be specified that a bill signed by the Executive would give great moral weight and power to the Bureau, as its enemies believe, or profess to believe, that the Government is opposed to its operation. Something should be done, he also says, to foster education. He believes it would be a measure of real economy to make provision for schools, and suggests that grants of public lands have often been made for much less worthy objects than this would be. He urges this consideration at some length. He thinks the duty of the officers and agents of the Bureau should be more clearly defined by law, and not left so much to military orders. The Sea Island question should be settled by statutory enactment, the more especially as the freedmen who hold grants under Gen. Sherman's order are thoroughly convinced that the lands rightfully belong to them. The President should be empowered to retain volunteer officers who are needed as agents of the Bureau in service after the muster-out of their respective regiments.

THE FENIANS.

The Washington correspondent of New York *Times* of 13th says:

The Government is not unmindful of the Fenian movements in this country, and especially in the Northeast. We are not at liberty to suggest what course the authorities intend to pursue when the exigency shall arise, but we can say confidently that the Government will not permit any combination of men whatever to entangle the United States in unnecessary difficulties with friendly powers.

President Roberts, of the Fenian Brotherhood, is in Washington. He is open in his condemnation of the movements on the Northeastern frontier; as, according to his views, it will not aid the cause of Irish Independence.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

From the same writer we learn that—

There is not even a guess as to when the House will proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution from the Reconstruction Committee, naming the conditions on which Tennessee may resume its relations to the Federal Government. Nor is it known that the Committee have recently matured any measure with regard to the late rebellious States in addition to those already reported. The Committee continue to examine witnesses, thus daily adding to its already large accumulation of evidence, which, though ordered to be, has not yet been printed. Enough matter has been collected to make several ponderous volumes.

THE REPORTED AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.

He also states that the report has been repeated from time to time for the past three months, that the President is on the eve of issuing a general amnesty proclamation. There is nothing to warrant such rumors; nor, so far as can be ascertained, has the subject been brought to the attention of the Cabinet. The policy of such a measure has not been agitated in official circles; and whatever has been said in newspapers on the subject is mere conjecture.

RUMORS OF CABINET CHANGES.

The *Herald's* correspondent under date of the 12th says:

The usual number and variety of rumors concerning Cabinet reconstruction have been afloat for several days past, but none of them appear to have much truth in their composition. The Radicals openly asserted for months that the President was practically powerless to remove any of his Cabinet officers, inasmuch as the Senate would never confirm those appointed to succeed them, and the present incumbents would retain their positions until successors were confirmed; but in this they are greatly mistaken. All the laws and precedents establish the President's power of removal. He can appoint a successor to any member of his Cabinet at any time, who would thereupon enter on the duties of the office to which he was appointed immediately, and act as the head of the department *ad interim*, or until he was confirmed or rejected by the Senate. There is no law prescribing that such appointments shall be immediately sent to the Senate, and weeks of delay might ensue before the appointee would be rejected if obnoxious to that body. The President would then have the vacancy to refill, and the Senate the same right of rejection, and so on indefinitely. The essential and practical right of removal the President undoubtedly has, as more than one of his Cabinet will learn should they provoke or challenge him to exercise it. This subject has been repeatedly discussed since the organization of the government, and the same conclusions invariably reached. No longer ago than the winter of 1860-61 the Secretary of War was removed by the President and Joseph Holt appointed to his place without the consent or advice of the Senate. That body was not even notified of the removal until after the passage of a resolution introduced by Slidell, of Louisiana, calling upon the President for information on the subject.

THE TEST OATH.

In reply to a resolution of inquiry from the Senate, Postmaster-General Dennison informs that body that no appointments to offices of salaries or emoluments under the Postoffice Department have been made in Southern States without the test oath being taken unaltered and unexplained.

SENATOR STEWART'S PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Senator from Nevada who recently, on the shallow recommendations of the Radicals, has magnified himself in his own estimation into the proportions of a statesman, seems to be very uneasy in regard to affairs of state, and displays great indecision in the responsible task of healing the distractions of the country—a labor which he had of late entirely assumed to himself. This morning, there being a large gathering in the galleries to listen to the eulogies on the late Senator Foot, the Nevada Senator seized the opportunity to offer a substitute for the late amendment to his original resolution, of which the following is a copy:

ARTICLE —. SECTION 1.—All discriminations among the people because of race, color or previous condition of servitude, either in civil rights or the right of suffrage, are prohibited; but the States may exempt persons now voters from restrictions on suffrage hereafter imposed.

SEC. 2. Obligations incurred in aid of the insurrection, or of war against the Union, and claims for compensation of slaves emancipated, are void, and shall not be assumed or paid by any State or by the United States.

New York News.

The New York *Herald*, a few days ago, in an editorial, charged the Radical party with the intention of building up a "genuine nigger aristocracy." The *Tribune* takes the *Herald* to task about it, and bandies such complimentary epithets as "liar" and "villain." The *Herald* of Friday last, in another editorial, makes an elaborate defence of the assertion. It winds up by saying:

We have proven from bills passed by the Radicals that they desire to give the nigger unconstitutional rights; to protect him by military jurisdiction; to employ numerous extraordinary agents for his benefit; to enforce his contracts by martial law; to deprive those who differ with him of the right of jury and of previous indictment; to furnish him a special tribunal, beyond which there is no appeal; to grant him unlimited support; to rent or purchase lands for him; to erect for him schools and asylums at the national expense; to organize a system for his entire care, support and control; to give him the preference over intelligent foreigners in regard to citizenship; to create for him a special police; to maintain for him a standing army, whose only business is to guard his domestic and industrial interests; to devise for him a series of laws never before contemplated in our history; to establish for him safeguards never provided for the white race, and to discriminate in his favor against the whites. In other words, we have shown that "the party opposed to the President would build up an aristocracy of three millions of negroes, having peculiar rights and privileges, and superior to white men in every legal respect." And now we leave the public to decide who is the "liar," who is the "villain," who has been guilty of "a wicked, deliberate, villainous lie."

The fright of the Canadians over the demonstrations of the Fenians at Eastport, and their excitement over the capture of Head Centre Murphy and his friends at Cornwall, appear to have in no way abated. The residents of Campobello Island are flying from that threatened point, while St. Stephens, and indeed all New Brunswick, is aroused and agitated by the appearance of a small Fenian force at Calais. It was supposed that the Fenians were leaving Eastport for Calais, and were about to make a descent on St Stephens instead of Campobello. At all points in the British provinces fears appear to be entertained of a raid. The government authorities appear to think the Campobello demonstration as a feint only, and are preparing for the appearance of an invading force along the Niagara frontier. Cabinet meetings were held daily, volunteering was very brisk and much feeling and a great deal more fright is generally manifest on the part of the Canadians. Some of the Canadian papers are endeavoring to impress on the minds of the people the idea that the United States authorities are encouraging the Fenian movement in order to bring about a war on the fishery question.

The greatest jobbing house on the continent, doubtless, is the New York Legislature. The "Metropolitan" papers are always filled with columns denunciatory of some big log-rolling scheme. The "fat" thing of the hour just now is the bill authorizing the Comptroller of New York city to designate three banks in which shall be deposited all city funds. The Health and Quarantine Bills also have caused a great deal of jobbing. These matters do not concern us; and but for the large space they constantly occupy in the New York papers, we should make no mention of them.

In the General Sessions on Thursday last, James Clark, a pickpocket, who stole twelve dollars from Daniel Royalo, in East Broadway, was sent to the State Prison for four years and six months. Francis Montague, who stole a pocketbook from Samuel A. Hoyt, in Earle's Hotel, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years and six months. James Buchanan was convicted of embezzling three hundred dollars from Bergawnath & Van Wisker, and was remanded for sentence.

In the case of the Crescent City Bank, Edward Mathews, impleaded with Brander and Chandliss, which was a motion on the part of the defendant to be relieved from liability as joint maker of a promissory note in 1862, on the ground that the City of New Orleans was then under rebel rule, and he being a resident of the North and a loyal citizen, business relations were dissolved *ipso facto*, Judge Barbour, of the Superior Court, has rendered a decision denying the motion.

The oil well at Ballston, N. Y., has been bored to the depth of five hundred and eighty feet. Two mineral springs have been struck, plenty of gas, and lastly a sort of black substance, soft and oily, which is supposed to mean oil. The stockholders of the concern are so much encouraged by signs and indications, that they have resolved to tube the well and pump for petroleum.

Surean Lamirande, Cashier of the Poitiers branch of the Bank of France, was arrested in New York on the 9th inst., on a charge of having robbed that institution of about one hundred and forty thousand dollars. He is now confined in Ludlow-street Jail, and application will be made before United States Commissioner Betts on Saturday next, for his return under the Extradition Treaty.

The jury in the case of the Arctic Insurance Company against the Albany and Canal Towboat Line, which was a suit to recover the value of a cargo of corn destroyed by a collision on the Hudson River between boats of the defendants, brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $5000, the full amount claimed.

On Tuesday afternoon last Mr. Condell, an assistant to the first teller of the Bank of America, was knocked down by an unknown man as he was entering the Sub-Treasury building in Wall-street, and robbed of a five thousand dollar gold certificate and four thousand dollars in United States Treasury notes. The assailant escaped.

The city railroad employees in New York are on a strike. The cars, in consequence, are not running, and people have to foot it from up town at great loss of time, muscle and shoe leather.

About seventy-five applicants for admission to the Bar presented themselves for examination on Thursday last, at the General Term room of the Supreme Court of New York.

DANIEL S. DICKINSON died on the 12th, in New York. He was about town on the day previous. Immediate cause of death is said to have been strangulated hernia.

By Last Night's Mail.

Our dates by last evening's mail are to the 14th from the North. Late maritime and commercial news will be found under their proper headings on third page.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS ON THE 13TH.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committee of Conference on the Naval Appropriation Bill. It strikes out the appropriation for the purchase of Oakman and Eldridge's wharf at Charlestown, Mass., a bill to authorize the distribution of a copy of the *Congressional Globe* to each of the District and Territorial Judges of the United States, was called up, and on motion postponed. Mr. Williams called up the bill to prevent the absence of Territorial officers from their official duties; no action was taken. The day being set apart by the previous order for the consideration of bills from the Pension Committee, several were taken up and disposed of.

In the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, offered a resolution to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary to prevent the introduction of cholera into the United States. Mr. Scofield made a personal explanation, defending himself from the charge of indifference to petroleum interests made by a committee of oil producers in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Morehead, of the same State, also made statements on the subject. Mr. Taylor, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back a joint resolution giving to Mrs. Martha McCook, of Ohio, a pension of $250, on account of the services of two of her unmarried sons killed in the war, in addition to the pension of $300 which she now receives as the widow of Major McCook. The joint resolution was passed by a vote of 73 to 42 Mr. Farnsworth, from the Conference Committee, presented a report on the Naval Appropriation Bill. The report was agreed to. The House proceeded to the consideration of the Army Bill, and after considerable debate it went over until Monday.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, under date of 13th, says:

The Army Bill came up in the House to-day as the special order, and its consideration was proceeded with. It is in the shape of a substitute reported by Mr. Schenck for the Senate Bill, and it proposes to establish a skeleton organization of fifty-five regiments of infantry, twelve of cavalry, and five of artillery, having a minimum number of twenty thousand men in time of peace, but capable of being expanded to eighty-two thousand when rendered necessary. Ten of the regiments of infantry are to be of veteran reserves, and eight of colored troops, officered by competent officers from those heretofore in command of these classes of troops respectively. This bill will meet with strong opposition, and can hardly hope to pass without material amendment. It attracts close attention in the House, where there are a large number of ex-officers of the army, many of them able and practical, among whom may be mentioned Generals Banks, Garfield, Schenck, Rousseau, Paine, Ketcham, Hayes, Deming, Loan, Harding, of Illinois, Cobb Stillwell, Buckland, Farnsworth, Washburne, of Indiana, and others.

THE ASSASSINATION CHARGES AGAINST MR. DAVIS.

Another correspondent of same date says:

The House Judiciary Committee are holding daily sessions for the purpose of examining into the alleged connection of Jeff. Davis with the conspiracy plot to assassinate Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. It appears that Judge Holt, who is at the head of the Bureau of Military Justice, has been engaged for a long time in accumulating evidence in regard to this matter. He has got enough, it is claimed, such as it is, to hang not only Jefferson Davis, but all the leading officials connected with the ex-Confederate Government. This evidence has been transmitted to the Judiciary Committee. Most of the testimony which has been furnished the Government is from persons of doubtful character. President Johnson always regarded it as entitled to little credit Secretary Stanton and Judge Holt thought it sufficiently strong to warrant the trial of Davis and others by a military commission. What view the Judiciary will take remains to be seen. They have it all before them, and will shortly report the matter to the House, with such recommendation as the evidence in their opinion will justify.

THE SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD DEGREE

The Supreme Council of the thirty-third and highest degree of Masonry for the Southern jurisdiction, is to hold a session in Washington, commencing Monday, the 16th inst.

STRIKE OF THE CAR DRIVERS IN NEW YORK.

The strike of the car drivers in New York, says the Times, still continues, to the great inconvenience of the public, and the detriment of the railroads. Yesterday the strike became general, and not one of the city lines was running its full complement of cars. The drivers will not work themselves, and are not willing to allow others to take their places. A few cars were run upon each road, the drivers in every instance being guarded by the police Occasionally a director, superintendent or shareholder drove a trip, for the purpose, doubtless, of showing the public that the roads were not dead but sleeping. A mass meeting of drivers was held in the afternoon at Union-square, and was addressed by several members of the Car Drivers' Association. The speakers thought the companies would come to terms if the drivers remained firm. They also counseled the preservation of the peace, and abstinence from bad whiskey. The directors of the various roads are as obstinate as the drivers, and it is doubtful when the difficulty will be adjusted. Meantime the police force is actively engaged in preserving order all along the railroad lines.

The Doomed Freedmen.

We published, some time ago, an extract from a speech of Senator DOOLITTLE, in which the dreadful mortality among the unfortunate blacks of the South was shown from statistics of unquestionable authenticity. The Louisville *Journal* discusses the same subject in an earnest and eloquent leader, from which we make the following extract:

Twenty-nine negro paupers were buried in this city last month, and one white pauper. The record is black in more senses than one. It marks the gleam of philanthropy, so-called. It is lustrous with misery. This is the echo of the freedman's shout.

What is true of Louisville in this respect is true of every Southern city and village and county. The mortality among the negroes has been fearful, unprecedented. They have perished by the score, the hundred, the thousand. They have dropped down by the wayside, in the crowded city, and in the woods. They have died of a species of cholera, of small-pox, of vice, of filth, and starvation. We have seen them coming from the plantations with their bundles upon their backs and their children in their arms and crowding into improvised tents in the outskirts of negro towns, with nothing to protect them from the elements but rags, and nothing to eat except what they might be able to beg or steal, with never a thought for the future, and expecting, as a matter of course, that the power that freed them would take care of them.

It has been computed by many that one million of these victims of secession and philanthropy have vanished from the earth since the war began! We call that cold, and, in a humanitarian point of view, horrible. It is not possible for us to regard it as a philanthropic work. It seems to us more like the culmination of devil worship. If the philanthropists, so called consider it a work worthy of rejoicing over, let them exult. Let the winds waft their moans over the desolate fields of the South, and mingle them with the piteous moans to which a thousand old shanties, lanes, and rag-houses have listened from a million of the sable sons and daughters of Africa. Let them raise a dark monument, and inscribe on one side "Philanthropy" and on the other "Secession;" and let an index point to a million of lowly African graves, upon the rough head boards of which shall be painted "Humanity and Freedom."

MARRIED.

Wednesday, April 11th, at the bride's house, by the Rev. Mr. TRAPIER KEITH, Dr. MIDDLETON MICHEL to Miss CECILIA SMITH, daughter of Mr. W. H. INGLESBY, all of this city.

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. DUNCAN, Jr., and of Mr. and Mrs. A. DUNCAN, Sr., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Service of Mrs. MARY A. DUNCAN, Jr., at St. Joseph's Church, Anson-street, at Ten o'clock *This Morning*, without further invitation.** 1* April 17

☞ **The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of FLORA MARSHAL, and of her sons FREDERICK FOSTER and HENRY BIDAL, are invited to attend her Funeral, at half-past Three o'clock, *This Afternoon*, from her residence, No. 16 John street.** 1* April 17

☞ SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC,

FOR

PREVENTION AND CURE

OF

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

—o—

As the season advances, and Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, attended with Fevers, are becoming common, a PREVENTION for the ASIATIC CHOLERA is a necessity with every individual and every family.

In the last visitation of Cholera in this country, Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC was regarded, wherever the pressure on his time allowed it to be introduced, as the surest PREVENTIVE and most effectual CURE given to the public.

Of those who use the PREVENTIVE faithfully, only about five per cent. were attacked, and of cases treated the mortality was less than four per cent.

One-half ounce vials	$1.00
Pocket cases, three three-quarter vials, and book of directions, complete	3.00
Family cases, three one-ounce vials, and book, complete	5.00

Sent by mail free on receipt of price.

—o—

HOMEOPATHIC SYPHILOIDS.

ANCHOR SYPHILOID, cures Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Old Urinary Complaints	$2.00
STAR SYPHILOID (case of three bottles and book), cures recent Syphilis, Chancres, Buboes	5.00

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

—o—

HUMPHREYS'

Specific Homeopathic Medicine Company,

No. 562 Broadway, New York.

KING & CASSIDEY,

April 14 stuth6mos Charleston, S. C.

Fifteen Years Ago

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was struggling into notice against the prejudices which everything new, however excellent, is doomed to encounter.

TO-DAY

it stands at the head of all the tonic and alterative preparations in existence. Its celebrity has evoked many imitations, but *no rivals*. Physicians pronounce it the ONLY SAFE STIMULANT that has ever been introduced into the sick chamber. In the Hospitals of the Army and Navy, the surgeons find it the very best tonic for convalescents, and report it as invaluable for sustaining the vigor of troops on the march, as a remedy for scurvy and all scorbutic affections, and as the only specific for sea-sickness. California and Australia have emphatically endorsed it as the MINER'S MEDICINE *par excellence* and in Spanish America and all the tropical climates it is considered the only reliable antidote to epidemic fevers.

There is no mystery about the causes of its success. It is the only stomachic and alterative in which are combined the grand requisites of a mild, pure and unvitiated vegetable stimulant, with the finest selection of tonic, anti-bilious, anti-scorbutic, aperient and depurative herbs, plants, roots and barks that have ever been intermixed in a medicinal preparation.

The Bitters have this distinctive quality, which is not shared, it is believed, by any tonic, tincture or extract in the world: they do not excite the pulse, though they infuse a wonderful degree of vigor into the nervous system, and strengthen and sustain the whole physical organization.

It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public has against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle. 6 April 14

THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION

TO

The Edisto and Ashley Canal Company

ARE NOW OPEN AT THE OFFICE OF MESSRS. JNO. S. RIGGS & CO., corner Broad and East Bay.

SHARES, ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, payable in monthly instalments of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE.

Apply to J. RAVENEL MACBETH,
April 12 Secretary and Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON.—THE EXERCISES of this Institution were resumed yesterday. Candidates for admission who have not yet applied will present themselves in the President's room at 9 o'clock *This Morning*.

FRANCIS S. HOLMES,
April 17 1 Acting Secretary Faculty.

☞ COLLEGE LECTURES.—PROFESSOR PORCHER will lecture in the Chapel of the College of Charleston, *This Evening*, April 17th, at Eight o'clock. Subject, "Epic Poetry."

Tickets at the door and at Mr. RUSSELL'S.
April 17 1

☞ NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of cargo per brig "WIOOPER," Lehman, Master, from Liverpool, now lying at Vanderhorst's Wharf are notified to call at the office of the Undersigned

ARCHIBALD GETTY & Co.,
April 14 Nos. 126 and 128 Meeting-street.

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS: PLEASE ANNOUNCE ALONZO J. WHITE, Esq., as a Candidate for ALDERMAN OF WARD No. 3 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late JAMES W. BROWN, Esq. April 17

☞ ALDERMAN WARD No. 3.—WE NOMINATE LEMUEL CRANE, Esq., as a Candidate for Alderman Ward No. 3. MANY VOTERS.
April 14

☞ FOR ALDERMAN WARD No. 3, WE BEG to nominate A. R. TAFT. MANY VOTERS.
April 14

☞ CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 13, 1866.—MESSRS. EDITORS: Please announce JAMES COSGROVE for Alderman of Ward No. 3. MANY VOTERS.
April 14

☞ MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, an Essay of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
April 17 3mo.

☞ OFFICE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, MARCH 13, 1866.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, "That the President do cause the report of the meeting of creditors to be published in the newspapers, and that he, by public notice, request all bond creditors of the Company to send to the Secretary a statement of the Bonds they hold, number, date and amount, accompanied by an acknowledgment of their concurrence in the recommendation adopted at the meeting of the bondholders; and that they may be able to decide understandingly, the President do publish therewith a full and plain exposition of the condition and prospects of the Road, and the plan submitted to their choice."

In accordance with the above resolution the holders of unendorsed bonds are hereby respectfully requested to forward to the Secretary of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad Company, as early as practicable, a statement of the Bonds in their possession, with numbers, date, and amount, together with an acknowledgment of their concurrence in recommendation adopted at the meeting of the bondholders.

R. L. SINGLETARY, President.
The Savannah National Republican please copy.
March 15

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made, three months from date, for renewal of the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, which have been lost:

No. 399 (transfer), redeemable 1870, for $1112.00; No. 413 (transfer), redeemable 1870, for $26,721.33, in State of South Carolina Six per Cent. Stock, issued under Act of 1838 for rebuilding City of Charleston.

February 17 1

☞ COURT OF ORDINARY, CHARLESTON DISTRICT, APRIL 14th, 1866.—The JUDGE OF PROBATES respectfully informs the inhabitants of the District of the return of the Records of this Court to the city, and restoration of possession to the officer of the Court. On and after *Tuesday*, 17th instant, the Court will be held daily (Sundays excepted) for transaction of business in the NORTHEASTERN ROOMS OF THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, ON THE FIRST FLOOR, for the convenience of the citizens—the Commissioners of Public Buildings having sanctioned and approved the change from the former locality for holding said Court.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS AND GUARDIANS are summoned and notified to comply with the Laws for Decedents' Estates, and render returns of Inventories, Account Sales, Annual Accounts of their actings and doings as Trustees.

A non-performance subjects the parties to the penalty of revocation of their Trusts and imprisonment for default.

GEORGE BUIST,
April 14 stu2 Judge of Probates.

☞ NOTICE.—PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the late Capt. HENRY D. CALHOUN, are requested to present them without delay, properly attested, to Mr. JOHN H. HOLMES, at Pendleton, S. C., whom I have appointed my Agent.

EDWARD B. CALHOUN.
PENDLETON, April 9, 1866. thstu3 April 12

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Mrs. AMY TURNBULL, deceased, will present them properly attested, and all persons indebted to said estate will make payment to

WM. T. RUGER,
At No. 258 King-street,
April 10 tu3* Qualified Administrator.

☞ NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER date, application will be made to the Elmore Mutual Insurance Company for renewal of Certificate No. 133, for 10 Shares in said Company—said Certificate having been destroyed or lost by the fire in Columbia.

March 6 tu3mo CHAS. P. SHIERS.

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER RENEWS THE HAIR.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Restores gray hair to the original color.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling off.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Does not stain the skin.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER

Has proved itself the best preparation for the hair ever presented to the public. Price $1.

For sale by all druggists. Wholesale by

KING & CASSIDEY,

March 13 tu1yr* Charleston.