

Charleston Daily News

VOLUME II...No. 180J

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Attorney-General SPEED, having recommended that the bonds captured by Gen. Sherman at Shreveport, which had been deposited by the New Orleans banks with the State Auditor of Louisiana, be returned, the Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed Gov. WELLS that he will cause the bonds which may be identified as belonging to the banks, to be delivered to the State Auditor, or any duly authorized agent at Washington, or will send the same to the State Auditor on receiving advices from the Governor, at the risk of the State. The bonds amount to two millions.

Sending Troops to the Maine Frontier.

PORTLAND, ME., April 18.—The Government has chartered the steamer *Regulator* to take a company of Regular Troops to some point, probably Eastport, and she will leave on the arrival of the noon train, which is expected to bring Gen. MEADE.

Release of C. C. Clay.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Hon. C. C. CLAY was released from Fortress Monroe this morning.

Reduction of the Military Force in the South.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The War Department has issued an order reducing the force of colored troops in Georgia to one regiment, Alabama two regiments, Mississippi four, South Carolina one, and Florida one.

From our Travelling Correspondent.

AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, April 15.—The trip from Savannah to this point furnished no food for reflection; in fact, it never furnishes food for anything, except at Millen, where the hungry passengers hungrily hail, eagerly attack, hastily devour, and promptly pay for, a very good first-class second-rate railway station dinner.

I need not describe Augusta to the people of Charleston, who are all aware that it is a beautiful semi-countrified and semi-city (I take the liberty of coining my own words as I proceed) place, with handsome broad streets and a fine wide Broad street. Green and Telfair streets are of particularly imposing appearance in this spring season; and the broad avenues, lined with beautiful trees most beautiful in the wealth of their green foliage, reminds one forcibly of Savannah.

Nothing in Augusta is more worthy of note than the ladies, who are most tantalizingly lovely, tucked under their little "sundown" hats. These hats are the shape of a chafing dish cover—all of the ladies represent chafing dishes—and as they trip along Broad-street, with their heart-piercing little hats perched on the prettiest little mocking-bird heads, each head owning a face most provokingly bewitching in the prettiness of its coquettish beauty, it is enough to cause an absent-minded individual to forget the name of his maternal ancestor.

Speaking of pretty ladies, reminds me of one of the prettiest here,—reminds me of the fact that the belle of Augusta is not engaged to immigrate into the United States of matrimony. Every one who has ever visited Augusta will at once know to whom I refer, when I say that Miss lovely young lady is noted not only for her extreme beauty, but for the extraordinary smallness of her waist, which is something larger than a wedding ring.

Great preparations are being made here for the Fair that is to take place the first week in May. The Fair is to be gotten up for the purpose of raising funds to be applied to the enlarging of the building now used for the orphans under charge of the Sisters of Mercy. It will be a grand Fair, and a grand affair altogether. The ladies—God bless them!—are working their little fingers most industriously, and sewing hard, to make the cause succeed more than merely so-so.

The young men here would take premiums at a grand drinking tournament, even though a select committee of Charleston boys were sent on here to contend with them for the championship. I never remember to have seen such enthusiastic imbibings, even at a Mayor's election in my native land.

The negroes here are working, but they are working under some difficulties. Many of them are industriously engaged in sweeping and cleaning the streets, which is rather an unpleasant task when the days are sultry and each dicky has his pedal extremities beautifully ornamented with a massive chain, to which is appended a heavy iron ball. The military authorities here are determined that the freedmen shall work; and so for idleness, vagrancy or any misdemeanor, they treat them to a ball and chain, and render them useful as well as ornamental. The negroes present a highly interesting appearance when artistically and poetically grouped together in Broad-street, with a broom in hand and a ball on foot.

The great excitement of the week has been the grand concert of the Brothers POZEMAN, who have been received here with a perfect ovation, drawing crowded houses every night. The applause with which the performance was greeted, night after night, was greater than has ever been drawn from an Augusta audience. The press here pronounce Madame VARIAN HOFFMAN superior to any of the artistes in the GRIORI and SUSINI Opera Troupe.

Quite a gloom has been thrown over the city by the unaccountable suicide of Col. E. H. CUMMINS, one of Augusta's most esteemed and honored citizens, and one of the ablest lawyers in the State. This unfortunate victim of mental aberration, who was, to all appearances, in full possession of every essential to happiness, suddenly, with his own hand, put an end yesterday to a life that had been spent in the exercise of all the virtues that adorn manhood. 'Tis true, indeed, that truth is strange—far stranger—than the strangest fiction.

I have been received by the leading representatives of the Press here with the most unbounded kindness, and the most cordial courtesy. Let the following names be added to the roll of honor, comprising gentlemen who, in response to the valuable letter of introduction furnished me by THE NEWS, have received me with extraordinary attention. Of the *Chronicle and Sentinel*, Messrs. HENRY MOORE and General A. B. WRIGHT, editors; Messrs. S. A. ATKINSON and MARTIN D. CALVIN, assistants. Mr. ATKINSON was once editor of the *Constitutional and Field and Fencible*, and in him I recognized an old and esteemed friend. He is a perfect gentleman, and treated me with extreme kindness.

Messrs. DUTCHER and RANDALL, of the *Constitutional*, are gentlemen of most pleasing manners and extreme talent—the latter is the author of "My Maryland," and is a scholar well versed in the literature of the day. To both I am much indebted, and also to Mr. ELLS, of the *Transcript*, a gentleman of refinement and education.

The Globe Hotel, which has had the honor of numbering your correspondent among its distinguished guests, has improved in all respects, and has risen to a position which entitles it to rank on equal footing with the Planters, if, indeed, it is not superior to the latter. The proprietor is a gentleman from Virginia, who has had long experience in the business.

I leave here to-night for Nashville direct. It is a pretty long ride, and there is no telling what may happen; but if I should ever get there alive and whole, you shall hear from that point.

An attendant agrees, Monsieur le redacteur, mes salutations empressees. BOHEMIAN.

South Carolina Railroad Company.

We are indebted to the politeness of HENRY T. PRAKE, Esq., the Superintendent, for a copy of a pamphlet containing the "Proceedings of the Stockholders of the South Carolina Railroad Company and of the South-western Railroad Bank, at their Annual Meeting in the city of Charleston, on the 13th and 14th of February, 1866."

The pamphlet is from the well-known press of Mr. JOSEPH WALKER, and presents a handsome appearance. For the information of our readers, who, we know, are greatly interested in this Road, we give a synopsis of the Report:

When Charleston was evacuated the rolling stock of the Company was sent up the Northeastern Road, and after being hauled about from place to place, was finally left at Camden, where it was destroyed, just one year ago, by an expedition from the coast under General PORTER. The property which happened to be at Columbia when SHERMAN reached there, was sent up to Chester, where it still remains. We can not go into the particulars of all the damages the road met with, as well as the destruction of the depots, workshops, tools, and material of all kinds and description.

On the 19th of June last the road was turned over to the Company by the military authorities under certain conditions and restrictions. They were without available means, and almost without transportation. But they went to work under these most discouraging difficulties, and by dint of energy, perseverance and ceaseless vigilance and activity, on the part of the officers, the road was open to Columbia by the first of October last, and to Augusta on the first of April.

The financial condition of the Company, of necessity, occupies a great deal of attention on the part of the Directors; for, while it is much better than that of many other roads and corporations, it is nevertheless surrounded with difficulties. The means and the property of the Company have been seriously impaired, and a large portion of the debt has reached maturity: Principal, \$2,244,000, to which must be added arrears of interest, \$495,799.47; making a total of indebtedness of \$2,739,799.47 to be met at this time. New bonds, endorsed with the guarantee of the State, are offered to the bondholders in substitution of those past due, and the accrued interest. These will be due in twenty years, with interest at five per cent. per annum. The Directors design to provide by regular semi-annual payments, out of earnings, for the retirement of the entire sum at maturity.

The Board pays a merited tribute to the valuable services and energetic efforts of the General Superintendent, in executing "this work, full of difficulties, amidst trials, at times, painfully, officially, and personally embarrassing." "Eight months ago, they received eighty miles of road without organization, and without means or facilities of any kind, and with the labor of the country utterly disorganized. They have in operation two hundred and seven miles of railroad, and have replaced four important bridges, with substantial, though temporary substitutes."

Next follows the Report of the General Superintendent, which is replete with interest, and we regret our inability to follow it through the various details of "destruction" and "re-construction." We have space to present a few items only. Passing over the receipts and expenditures, represented by the usual great array of figures, where the Confederate dollar was the unit of value, we find that the gross income in greenbacks from June 19 to December 31, 1865, was \$418,767.19, the net income being \$196,985.

The loss of assets is set down at \$3,612,945.67; and loss of property at \$1,629,114.64. (The amount of loss of assets is given in Confederate currency, principally consisting of debts due the company by the Confederate Government for service rendered.)

One of the most interesting tables of the report is the "comparative statement of cotton, grain, live stock, etc., brought to Charleston by the South Carolina Railroad, from 1844 to 1865 inclusive." In the twenty-two years, covered by this report, we find that 5,411,971 bales of cotton were transported over this road, an average of 245,998 bales per annum. The maximum was in 1855, when it reached 449,554 bales; the next largest in 1858, when it was 428,452 bales. The minimum in 1864, when only 19,315 bales were brought down. In 1860, 314,619 bales; in 1861, 120,673 bales; 1862, 24,881 bales; in 1863, 48,145, and in 1865, 35,576 bales.

No flour is reported for the first two years. The number of barrels of flour transported over this road from 1848 to 1865 (twenty years) is 823,377. Maximum in 1861, when it was 145,970 barrels, and minimum in 1850, when only 126 barrels are reported.

Number of bushels of grain transported over this road during the last twenty years, 4,342,447. Greatest in 1855: 817,662; least in 1861, when it was only 547.

Barrels of naval stores transported during the same twenty years, 240,784; greatest in 1860, when it had risen to 54,439.

During the last eighteen years, the road transported 151,616 head of live stock. Greatest in 1860: 15,213.

Nearly all these tables show that the business of the road was steadily on the increase from year to year, up to the commencement of the war; and there is every reason to hope for a continuance of this ratio, as soon as the country shall have recovered from the prostration of her industry, caused by the war.

The affairs of the road, on the whole, are in a prosperous condition, when all the circumstances of the times are taken into consideration. The confidence of moneyed men is waxing stronger, and South Carolina Railroad stock has been steadily rising from week to week; and if money were not so very scarce in this latitude we have no doubt these shares would bring their par value even now.

THE PROCLAMATION EXPLAINED.—It seems that a conflict of opinion in regard to the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau has occurred in Georgia. In response to a telegram sent to Washington, the following was received from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, D. C., April 9, 1866.

Brevet Maj. Gen. J. M. Brannan, Augusta, Ga.: The Assistant Commissioner Bureau Refugees, Freedmen, &c., for the State of Georgia, having inquired whether the President's proclamation removes martial law, and stated that the Department Commander does not feel authorized to arrest parties who have committed outrages on freed people or Union refugees, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, directs me to inform you that the President's proclamation does not remove martial law, or operate in any way upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the exercise of its legitimate jurisdiction. It is not expedient, however, to resort to military tribunals in any case where justice can be obtained through the medium of civil authority. (Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The dome of the National Capitol at Washington was lighted a few nights ago, and, as on all similar occasions, the effect was splendid. It was the first time since the completion of the tholus that it has been lighted; and on this occasion both dome and tholus were brilliantly illuminated, and the rotunda thrown open to the public. The experiment of the electrician, Mr. SAMUEL GARDNER, is a perfect success.

From an article in *DeBow's Review*, we learn that cotton is exclusively worn by a population of 695,896,483, partially by 519,656,238—leaving out the non-cotton wearing portion of 9,678,645, which makes up the total population embraced. The annual yield of the world is estimated on assumption at 100,000,000 bales. The largest number ever produced in the United States in one year is 5,000,000 bales.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Our dates last evening, by the mail and Southern Express, are to the 16th from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

FROM NEW YORK.

The steamship *Saxonia* arrived at this port yesterday, and brings dates to the 4th inst., inclusive. The news is not especially important, but has some interesting features. The quarrel, an American quarrel is still the main subject of anxiety on the continent, and opinions are very greatly varied. As for actual facts they are few and unimportant; thus far the quarrel is together one of words. Great Britain is profoundly quiet, and even in Ireland the Fenian folly has sunk into silence. Thomas Carlyle has been inaugurated Rector of the University of Edinburgh, and managed to deliver a speech of five columns in good plain English. We need not say that it was full of wisdom, tersely and effectively expressed. Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to George Peabody, acknowledging her gratitude for his munificent gift to the poor of London.

Letters from Italy give accounts of a great massacre of Protestants at Barietta by a Roman Catholic mob. The major in command, but we need not particularize before judging of it.

There is to be a change in the President of the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. The Portuguese official gazette publishes a contract concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy, for a telegraph across the Atlantic.

Reports from China that the Imperialists have gained a great victory in the North, and that 50,000 rebels had been slaughtered or captured.

There appears to be some political disturbance in Muscat, so much so that the British residents took refuge on a steamer.

The northwestern frontier of India is unsettled, as usual. Later news from Halifax partially modifies the alarming accounts of the malignant sickness on board the steamship *England*, so far at least as to throw doubt on the previous statements that the disease was Asiatic cholera. The doctors, it is said, disagree, and are doubtful as to the nature of the disease; but the dreaded pestilence has not yet reached our shores.

The strike of the car-drivers still continues, and there appears to be little prospect of its speedy adjustment. The strikers are persistent in their demand for an increase of fifty cents per day in their pay, and the directors of the roads are determined not to accede to the demand. The drivers threaten to strike on Monday in accordance with the requirements of their charter. Meantime the public suffers for want of the popular mode of conveyance about the city.

The Fenian excitement is still kept up on the Canadian frontier, and at St. Louis, Maine, seems to be making a free fight between the Fenians and the towns-men on the one side and some provincials who had crossed over the frontier line. The latter were driven across the bridge which spans the river that constitutes the boundary line between the United States and the British Provinces. An ex-Confederate officer named Wheeler, was arrested at Toronto on suspicion of being a commander in the Fenian army. The Fenian army was found on his person.

FROM WASHINGTON.

In respect to the memory of the late President Lincoln, the public offices were on Saturday closed, including those of the Executive Mansion. The President did not receive visitors. The House of Representatives was addressed on the subject at considerable length by Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, whose remarks were entirely judicious and eminently fitting; that Congress should put on record a resolution in memory of the sad event; after which the House adjourned. The flags on all the public buildings were placed at half-mast.

The work of dismantling Forts Mifflin, Carroll, Gibson, Lincoln, Totten, Stevens, Kent, and Sumner, was completed Saturday. The ordnance and ordnance stores were turned over to the proper authorities. The buildings will soon be sold at auction and the land transferred to its owners.

Communications to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau continue to arrive. A queering him said the writers in making contracts with the freed people who have assembled in Washington and its vicinity, to labor on farms and plantations in the South and Southwest. Yesterday upward of four hundred freed people, living in and near Alexandria, Va., were engaged by contract to go to distant points.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

A respectable portion of the Radical party in the House are opposed to the programme of the leaders for continuing the session through the summer, and are in favor of adjourning in June, or the early part of July. The Senate, however, is understood to be against any adjournment this year. The fall campaign will doubtless compel the majority of the House to vote for the usual adjournment. If the Senate will not agree, the President can (under the Constitution) adjourn Congress until the next regular session.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.

The statement that preparations are being made in the United States Court in Richmond for the trial of Jeff. Davis has no foundation in fact. The House Judiciary Committee have this question, and also the question of Davis' complicity with the assassination plot, under consideration, and nothing has been done and nothing will be done in the premises until they have a side report to the House. It is alleged that additional legislation is necessary before anything can be done in order to insure a fair and proper trial. The Judiciary Committee is now engaged in looking into the evidence of the assassination plot. When they have finished it they will consider the question of treason, and at the same time ascertain what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure his trial for both offences.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia Age says: It is reported here that the so-called Reconstruction Committee will soon submit a plan upon which the Radical party will consent to a restoration of the Union. I am not prepared to say whether there is any foundation for the report or not, and only give it as a part of the current gossip of the day.

The delay of the Committee in reporting the joint resolution for the admission of Tennessee has given rise to an impression that they have abandoned it altogether, and are seeking to press a more practical scheme. This would enable them to go before the people next fall under more favorable circumstances.

Whatever this Congress may do at the present season in the matter of submitting plans for the restoration of the Union, will be done for the purpose of affecting the approaching elections. They desire no restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations within the Union, as they know full well that such an event would be the death-knell of their political party.

MASONIC.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the United States and Accepted Rite of F. M. Masons for the Southern Jurisdiction, will meet here to-morrow, to hear the report of a committee appointed to examine the claims to sovereignty of the Company of the Circles now existing in the Northern Jurisdiction. General Albert Pike will preside.

POSTAL.

The Postmaster-General has just returned a report of the letters delivered and collected in the principal cities of the Union, which shows that during the month of March last the number of letters received at the New York Postoffice was 923,915. The number of drop letters, 330,214; newspapers, 128,058; and the number of letters forwarded, 1,025,695.

The following is a description of the regular medal of the order of the Fenian Brotherhood, adopted by the leading Councils and Centres of the North:

On one side is the Harp of Erin on a sunburst, the rays of which are fringed of pikes, spears and bayonets; underneath the harp are crossed cannons and swords. Circling these are the words: "Patient dirt and powder's shock, can blast an empire like a rock."

Around the outer edge of the reverse side are the words, "Fenian Brotherhood" and "Erin go Bragh." Within this circle is a laurel wreath, surmounted by a Crescent, and inclosing the lines:

Take thy banner, and beneath
The battle-cloud's encircling wreath,
Guard it till our homes are free,
Guard it, God will prosper thee!"

The medals are of silver, and the entire design and execution are very neat and tasteful.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 14th of April, Mrs. JANE E. PRINGLE, wife of the Rev. J. MAXWELL PRINGLE, of Christ Church, Columbia.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SALE OF THE PLANTATION BITTERS is without precedent in the history of the world. There is no secret in the matter. They are at once the most speedy, strengthening health-restorer ever discovered. It requires but a single trial to understand this. Their purity can always be relied upon; they are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cassia Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Watergreen, Anise, Clovebuds, Orange-peel, Snake-root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock.

S.---1866--X. & C.

They are especially recommended to clergymen, public speakers, and persons of literary habits and sedentary life, who require free digestion, a relish for food, and clear mental faculties.

Delicate females and weak persons are certain to find in these Bitters what they have so long looked for.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.

They are an antidote to change of water and diet.

They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.

They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.

They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.

They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.

They cure Diarrhea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.

They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They are the Best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's great restorer.

The following startling and emphatic statements can be seen at our office.

Letter of Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain of the 107th New York Regiment:

NEAR ACQUIA CREEK, March 4th, 1863. Owing to the great exposure and terrible decomposition after the battle of Antietam, I was utterly prostrated and very sick. My stomach would not retain medicine. An article called Plantation Bitters, prepared by Dr. DRAKE, of New York, was prescribed to give me strength and an appetite. To my great surprise they gave me immediate relief. Two bottles almost allowed me to join my regiment. . . . I have since seen them used in many cases, and am free to say, for hospital or private purposes I know of nothing like them.

Rev. E. F. CRANE, Chaplain.

Letter from the Rev. N. E. GILDS, St. Clairsville, Pa. GENTLEMEN:—You were kind enough, on a former occasion, to send me a half dozen bottles of Plantation Bitters for \$3.50. My wife having derived so much benefit from the use of these Bitters, I desire her to continue them, and you will please send six bottles more for the money enclosed.

I am, very truly, yours,

N. E. GILDS, Pastor Ger. Ref. Church,

SOLDIERS' HOME, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Jan. 15th, 1863.

I have given your Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our noble soldiers who's here, more or less disabled from various causes, and the effect is marvellous and gratifying.

Such a preparation as this is I heartily wish in every family, in every hospital, and at hand on every battle field.

G. W. D. ANDREWS, Superintendent.

Dr. W. A. CHILDS, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes:—"I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect, and harmless tonic I ever used."

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23d, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

Ac. &c. Ac. &c. Ac. &c. Ac. &c.

Be sure that every bottle bears the fac-simile of our signature on a steel plate label, with our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & CO,

No. 202 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Sold by all respectable Druggists, Physicians, Grocers, Hotels, Saloons, and country dealers.

April 19

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous, and silky.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer and take no other.

Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by

KING & CASSIDY,

March 1

IN THE MATTER OF INFORMATION IN REGARD TO DOCUMENTS LOST OR DESTROYED.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN EQUITY.

COLLETON DISTRICT. A bill to perpetuate Testimony.

The bill to perpetuate Testimony in the matter of documents lost or destroyed, having been filed for this District—on hearing this bill, and on motion of Mr. LEROY F. YOUNG, Solicitor, It is ordered, That all persons interested in documents of any description lost or destroyed during the recent war, the proof of whose existence, loss or contents, or any of them, rests in the memory of witnesses, and who desire to have evidence taken and perpetuated in regard thereto, have leave to come before the Courts for this purpose, by making written applications under oath to the Commissioner, in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, entitled "An Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to deeds, wills, choses in action, and other papers and records destroyed or lost during the recent war," enacted on the twenty-first day of December, A. D. One thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-five.

B. STOKES, C. E. O. D. Commissioner's Office, Colleton District, April 9, 1866

April 16

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ESTATE NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the estate of JOSIAH B. PERRY, late of Colleton District, deceased, will present them properly attested; and all persons indebted to the estate will pay the same to

FANNY A. PERRY, Qualified Executor.

Walterboro', April 11, 1866.

April 19

1amo3mos

CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER "SILAS WRIGHT" are hereby notified that her cargo is being THIS DAY discharged at Atlantic Wharves. All goods left on Wharves after sunset will be stored at expense and risk of the owners.

WILLIS & CHIBOLM.

April 19

1

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—CONSIGNEES of cargo per brig "WIDOW PEE," Lehman, Master, from Liverpool, now lying at Vanderhorst's Wharf, are notified to call at the office of the Under-signed and sign General Average Bond.

ARCHIBALD GETTY & Co.,

April 14

Nos. 126 and 128 Meeting-street.

NOTICE.—PARTIES ARE CAUTIONED not to credit the crew of the Br. barque "Kara," as the Master will not be responsible.

April 18

5

FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the estate of the late WILLIAM KEAN, Mariner, of Charleston, will present them for payment properly attested on or before the 25th inst. Persons indebted will make payment.

THADDEUS STREET, Administrator.

April 18

5

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

5

ALDERMAN WARD No. 3.—WE NOMINATE LEMUEL CRANE, Esq., as a Candidate for Alderman Ward No. 3.

April 14

MANY VOTERS.

FOR ALDERMAN WARD No. 3, WE BEG to nominate

April 14

R. TAFT. MANY VOTERS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., APRIL 13, 1866.—Messrs. EDITORS: Please announce JAMES OSBORN for Alderman of Ward No. 3.

April 14

MANY VOTERS.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the estate of NATHANIEL GIST, Sr., JAS. D. GIST, and J. D. and M. GIST, will present them properly attested, to the subscriber.

W. O. GIST, Exr. and Adm.

Jonesville P. O., Union Dist., S. C.

March 7

2mos

OFFICE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH RAILROAD COMPANY, MARCH 15, 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