VOLUME II....No. 187.1

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 27, 1866.

IPRICE FIVE CENTS.

The Daily News.

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE STATE,

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

OF THE LIST OF LETTERS re maining in the Postoffice at the end of each week is published officially in THE DAILY NEWS every Fri day morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

PANIC IN THE COTTON MARKET.

· Has Declined 2d. Per Pound.

New York, April 25.—Foreign dates to the 12th inst. have been received. Cotton has declined ½d. with sales of 7000 bales. There is a panic in the market.

U. S. 5.20's, 71; to 711. Consols, 86; to 864. The Austro-Prussian difficulty continues critical

One Day Later.

New York, April 26.—Liverpool dates to the 13th inst. have been received. Sales of the week 49,000 bales, and has declined 2d. per pound, the market closing with a further slight decline and downwards. The sales on Friday were 7000 bales Stock 600,000 bales.

U. S. 5.20's, 671 to 672, ex coupons. Console

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £18,000.

Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The steamship Southamp ton, with dates to the 11th instant, has arrived at

The ship Eliza, for Bremen from New York, was run into and sunk off Portland. All but one

The London merchants propose giving Mr. GEORGE PEABODY a banquet before he leaves for The Times' Paris correspondent says that Mar-

shal NIEL, who commands one of the greatest French military divisions, had an interview with the French Emperor in Paris. 1t is inferred from these oircumstances that if war breaks out between Prussia and Austria, a corps of observation would be formed on the Rhine, Marshal Niel com-The Italian ambassador at Berlin, in a dispatch

to Turin, announces that war is inevitable.

Italy is preparing, in case war occurs, to attack Austria in Venetia.

Livenpool, April 11.—The colion market dull and bregular, owing to the German difficulties and excessive receipts. A decline of 1 cent per pound has taken place.

LONDON, April 11.—Consols 864@864; 5-20's 714@

LATE NEWS.

From Washington.

RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTER CAN'T AGREE—REPORT POSTPONED-EX-PRESIDENT DAYIS TO BE TRIED AT

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Reconstruction Committee has reconsidered the conclusions recently reached in reference to the admission of the Southern States. They can't agree upon the report, and have postponed final action for a

The House Judiciary Committee is vainly endeavoring to obtain some evidence of the complicity of Mr. Davie with the assassination of President Lincoln, as a basis for his trial by a military commission. The President, opposing this course, has ordered the Attorney-General to take preliminary steps for his trial at the Federal Court at Norfolk, on the first Monday in May. Unless Congress interposes, or Chase prevents, the trial will certainly occur. The House Judiciary Committee is vainly en

The New Tax Bill.

Washington, April 25.—The new tax bill increases the tax on cotton from two to five cents per pound, payable by holders.

Congress.

Washington, April 24.—The Senate discussed the bill for the admission of the new State, known as the State of Colorado.

In the House of Representatives, the Senate amendments to the House Bill relating to the Abbess corpus bill, were not concurred in, and a Committee of Conference was appointed thereon.

Preparations for the Arraignment of Jefferson Davis-The Reconstruction Committee.

Washington, April 25.—Statements are published that the Attorney-General, under instructions of the President, is preparing for the arraignment of Jefferson Davis before the United States Circuit Court of Virginia. All there is in the matter is the fact that there have been numerous consultations, not only with regard to Davis, but others, for conduct growing out of circumstances connected with the late wer.

The Reconstruction Committee reconsidered their Saturday's programme heretofore telegraphed. They variously endeavored to harmonize their views, and came very near adjourning sine die, a motion to that effect being made by a Radical member.

Order from the Secretary of War Relative to Soldiers' Graves.

Washington, April 25.—The Secretary of War has issued an order forbidding all persons culti-vating land upon which graves of United States soldiers are located, from obliterating or mutilat-ing traces thereof, by ploughing or otherwise.

From the Rio Grande.

New Obleans, April 25.—Rio Grande advices of the 15th inst. state that Gen. Mejia had returned to Matamoras, leaving a portion of his forces with Gen. Jeaningro, who was charged with the opera-tions against the Liberais. On his return, Mejia-fell into an ambuscade during the night, com-manded by Canalez and Cortina, which he pene-trated, losing six killed and wounded. The Libe-ral loss is unknown. Mejia brought into Mata-moras two hundred wagons containing \$50,000 in coin. Before Mejia's arrival it was reported that coin. Before Mejia's arrival it was reported that Cortina came within three miles of Matamoras and hung two conductors of the train. It was also reported that the Liberals procured eighteen pontoons, and were crossing artillery from the American to the Mexican side. The statement is

From New Orleans. New Orleans, April 23.—The parishes of Baton Rouge, Iberville and Point Coupee are everflowed. It is reported that the Grand Lovee at Morganisis is broken.

Shreveport Cotton Masket. SHREVEFORT, April 19.-Cotton is dull; foreign

buyers have left; stock, 1468 bales; receips small; total shipments since the war, 140,000 bales.

From Galveston. GALVESTON, TEXAS, April 22.—Gen. Gregory, the Freedmen's Bureau, has been dismissed a ordered to Washington.

From California.

Ban Francisco, April 21.—The Chamber of Commerce have adopted and tolegraphed the California delegation in Congress resolutions requesting, under a suspension of the rules, the passage of a law makine it a felony to ship or transport nitro-glycerine within the United States in American vessels.

The California, Oregon and Mexican Steamship Company will inaugurate a line of steamers between San Francisco and the mouth of the Colorado River on the 15th of May.

The coroner's Jury on the inquest held on the bodies of Samuel Kuight and others killed by the late explosion, found that their deaths were caused by the explosion of nitro-glycerine, contained in a wooden box, which arrived on the steamer Sacramento on the 5th instant, addressed to W. H. Mills, Los Angelos, and that no mark indicated its character. The Jury express the opinion that the shipper is guilty of manslaughter and should be prosecuted. They acquit the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Wells, Fargo & Co. of all blame.

San Francisco, April 22.—A letter from Lopez,

and should be prosecuted. They acquit the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Wells, Fargo & Co. of all blame.

San Francisco, April 22.—A letter from Lopez, Arizona, dated April 13, announces that Major Miller, of the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry, and four men, were killed while going from Fort Grant to Tucson. After the murder a company of Maricopas and Pimos went in pursuit of the Apaches, killing twenty-five and capturing others.

Major-General Rosecraus arrived at San Diego March 10. The citizens gave him the freedom of the place, fired one hundred guns, and delivered an address, to which the General responded.

San Francisco, April 23.—The steamer Goldon Age, from Panama, arrived yesterday, bringing New York dates to April 1; also the opposition steamer America, San Juan del Sur.

The steamer California has arrived from Victoria, with \$110,800 in treasure.

Late Markets.

New York, April 24.—Flour has advanced 10 cents. State 6 98 to \$7; Southern 9 70 to \$16 25. Wheat has advanced 1 to 3 cents. Corn unsettled—sales at 86 to 88 cents per bushel. Beef steady. Fork firm; Mess 28 26 to \$28 37%. Lard and Whiskey dull. Rice quiet; Darolins 11% to 13 cents. Sugar steady. Naval Stores steady. Gold 28% per cent premium.

New York, April 25.—Flour advanced 5 to 10 cents; State 7 to \$8 95; Southern 9 to 9 95 to \$16 60. Wheat advanced 2 to 3 cents. Corn dull at 86 to 87% cents. Beef firm. Pork heavy. Lard steady. Whiskey dull. Cotton dull at 85 to 36 cents. Sugar firm. Naval Stores quiet. Gold 27 cents premium.

Stores quiet. Gold 27 cants premium.

CBIOAGO, April 23.—Flour dull. Wheat active and advanced 4 to 5c; sales at \$1 45 to \$1 47½ for No. 1, and 95½ to \$1 07½ for No. 2. Corn steady at 45½ to 456 for No. 1, and 43c for No. 2. Oats quiet at 23 to 29c for No. 1, and 25½ to 26c for No. 2. Highwines nominal at \$2 20 to \$2 21. Provisions firm; attess Pork \$25 5 to \$25 76. Lerd firm at 18½ to 18½c. Receipts—7000 bbls flour, 21,000 bushels wheat, 51,000 bushels corn, and 18,000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, and 1000 bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, and 1000 bushels oats. Freights steady.

bushels wheat, 35,000 bushels corn, and 1000 bushels cats. Froights steady.

New Obleans, April 23.—Cotton—Sales 900 bales low middling, 36 to 37c. Groceries—Sugar fair at 14½c; Molasses nominal. Flour—Superfine, 82 25. Corn—Scarce at \$105. Oats—54c. Provisions.—Mess Pork 528 25; Bacon 18½ to 16½. Hay—28. Gold—124½.

Louisville, April 23.—Tobacco—Sales of 54 hhds of leaf common light lugs, \$3 75; heavy, \$4 51/26 25; good lugs, \$427; common leaf, \$621. Provisions—Mess Pork \$25 50; bacon and shouldors 12c; clear sides 16½. Flour—Superfine, \$7. Corn—Mired, 60c. Oats, 45c. Whiskey, \$2 22 for raw.

Br. Louis, April 23.—Cotton 32c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat solite at \$1 50 to \$1 57 for club; side \$175 for price; strictly prime 2 40 to \$2 75. Corn—Mission—Mess 40 to \$26 50 to \$27. Bacon—clear sides 16½c. Lard 18½c. Whiskey \$2 20; market firm.

Philladelphia, April 23.—Petroleum unchanged.—

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.—Petroleum unchanged.— Flour firm; sales of superfine at \$7 to \$8: extras \$8 25 to \$9. Wheat firm: sa'es of red at \$2 55 to \$2 65; white \$2 70 to \$2 90. Corn quiet; sales of yellow at 80c. Coffee dull; sales of Laguayra at 21c, gold. Sugar firm; sales of Cuba at \$3, to 9, c gold. Whiskey unchanged.

of Cuba at 8½ to 9½ c gold. Whiskey unchanged.

OINCINSAIT, April 23.—Flour—Firm but quiet. and prices uncoanged. Superfine \$7.50 to \$7.75; Extra \$8.50 to \$9; Family \$9.50 to \$10; Fancy \$10.50 to \$12.50. Wheat—Scarce and prices higher, No. 1 Red. \$2.20 to \$2.25; and No. 1 Old Red. \$2.20 to \$2.26; and No. 1 old Red. \$2.20 to \$2.20; Old No. 1 old Red. \$2.20; Old Red.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Our dates by the mail and Southern Express Company, from the North, are to the 24th. The following is a summary of the latest news

Proceedings in Congress on the 23d In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wade introduced Bill to repeal the act to retrocede the County of Mexandria, District of Columbia, to the State of Virginia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Conness offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing against the importation, transportation, sale or manufacture of nitro-glycerine in the United States. The Bill to regulate commercial and postal communication between the several States was called up by Mr. Chaudler and made the special order for Friday. The House Bill to provide for the better organization of the Pay Department of the Navy was taken up and passed. The Bill making the annual appropriatons for the Postoffice Department was called up and discussed at length, the main point of interest being an amendment prohibiting the payment of salaries to any Assistant Postmasters whose appointments have not been confirmed by the Senate. No action was taken on the amendments or the Bill.

In the House, the resolution offered by Mr. Julian, January 29, in favor of the speedy trial of Jefferson Davis, was taken up, and, after a brief debate, went over until Monday. A report was received from the Judiciary Committee adverse to the proposition of the President to modify the test oath. Mr. Washburn reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to carry into effect all needed quarantine regulations to guard against the introduction of cholera. The Army Bill was next taken up and debated. Mr. Niblack moved to postpone further consideration of the bill to the first Monday in December next. The metion was not seconded. A messago was received from the President conveying information relative to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops.

The report of Representative Wilson of Iowa. Virginia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. Mr. Conness offered a resolu

THE TEST DATH.

THE TEST OATH.

The report of Representative Wilson, of Iowa, on the 28d, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the Message of the President of the United States, transmitting communications from the Scoretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office prescribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, contains the following:

The act prescribing the oath was passed when the nation was in the midst of a gigantic war, waged against it by its own citizens, and Congress intended to establish by it a permanent rule of public policy, which should exclude from the offices of the United States every citizen who had voluntarily abandoned his allegiance to the Germanent was considered to the Germanent was conside

aw that treason derived all its original strength from the official positions of leading traitors. The baseness of the traitors who had gone from Congress, from the Oabinet, and from the army and navy, to give character and organization and power to the rebellion, was fresh in the minde of all who participated in the enactment of the oath of office. The Yuleo letter, disclosing the double of order of the control with the control of the contro he declared if there are but five thousand men in Tennessee loyal to justice these true and faithful men should control the work of reorganization and reformation, absolutely meant not to be understood as fixing a numerical limitation, but rather as announcing a doctrine that loyal men, however few in numbers, should be the only depositories of political power and social influence. This must be the true interpretation of his words, for any other would be inconsistent with his emphatic and often repeated denunciation of treason and traitors.

and traitors.

The committee further quote from President and traitors.

The committee further quote from President Johnson's speeches in the Senate in March, 1861.

In reviewing the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, the committee easy the test oath was established by law, and no officer had any more right to dispense with it than he had to dispense with any other law. All officers should know that the dispensing power does not exist in this Government, and that its exercise is dangerous and will not be tolerated. If the act of July 2, 1862, atood in the way of a proper execution of other laws, to the extent indicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, the duty of the President was very plain; it was not to dispense with the law, but to assemble Congress, and ask for a removal of the obstacle. Had this been done in the byring of the factor would in all probability, have been avoided, for with the views then entertained by the President, relative to the power of Congress over the subject of reconstruction, the Legislative and Executive Department could have worked together, with little or no friction.

Instead of calling Congress together, the Executive Department of the Government elected to dispense with the law of July 2, 1862, and the Secretary of the Treasury presented the House with an exhibit of the officers appointed under his dispensation.

The Committee, after further argument, say, in conclusion: "If the test oath should be so far modified as to enable an ex-rebel to take it, the social influence which now overcomes loyal men would still push them out of the way and force the Government to beatow its offices on the disloyal. This would not make treason odious, nor would it punish traitors. On the contrary, it would increase the odium which now attaches to loyalty in the Southern States and number her because of the Southern States, and punish men because of their faithfulness to the Government. A com-munity that will not respect an officer of the Unitthe Southern States, and punish men because of their faithfulness to the Government. A community that will not respect an officer of the United States because he has been sufficiently loyal to the Government to allow of his taking the test oath, does not deserve to have the acity and conveniences of the postal service extended to it; out does deserve the pasces of deposit of all solutions and conveniences of the postal service extended to it; out does deserve the pasces of deposit of all solutions are made in the Spoaker, but pass their time in reading news-adjuvantages and conveniences of the postal service extended to it; out does deserve the pasces of deposit of all solutions are made in the Spoaker, but pass their time in reading news-adjuvantages and conveniences of the postal service extended to it; out does deserve the pasces of deposit of all solutions and convenience of such officers as the Government may be able to secure. There are thousands oil loyal men in the Southern States begiven. Let the Government may be able to secure. There are thousands oil loyal men in the Southern States begiven. Let the Government recognize their claims in this regard, and loyalty and respect for the laws of the United States will soon be strong enough to overcome the moral power which frowns upon every Union may who stood by the flag of the Republic throughout the while course of the war. Pemporary inconverse should not turn the Government aside from this policy. The unhappy condition of the subject.

M. E. General Convernmence.—The New Orleans the feelings of those citizens who fought for four years to destroy the Government. They must learn that obedience to law is a duty not to be lightly regarded, and that loyalty to the Gevern of the disloyal. When these feelings of those citizens who fought for four years to destroy the Government. They must learn that obedience to law is a duty not to be lightly regarded, and that loyalty to the Gevern of the disloyal. When these feelings of those course of the war. Pemporary in

VIEWS OF MR. ROGERS.

Representative Rogers presented his views, in which he says the honorable Secretaries and the President are in a situation to know better the necessities for a modification of such oath than any other persons. Their honesty, loyalty, and love of country can not be justly questioned, and when such high authority recommend the passage or modification of a law it should have great weight, and furnishes to the House good evidence that the oath should be modified. It is but a small asking simply to urge the modification of an oath unknown to the Constitution, and established in time of war far the purposes of war, and he (Mr. Rogers) was a little surprised that they did not recommend its entire repeat. The war is ended, and peace has been proclaimed. The only question that ought to be raised is whether they are loyal men and can take the oath to support the Consti-The report of Representative Wilson, of Iowa, on the 23d, from the Committee on the Judiciary, on the Message of the President of the United States, transmitting communications from the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General, suggesting a modification of the oath of office presoribed by the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, contains the following:

The act presoribing the oath was passed when the nation was in the midst of a gigantic war, waged against it by its own citizens, and Congress intended to establish by it a permanent rule of public policy, which should exclude from the offices of the United States every citizen who had voluntarily abandoned his allegiance to the Government and joined in the mad attempt of traition, were sources of power without which the was conditioned to the conspirators a resistless influence over the people of the Southern States, and supplied the means for organizing forces that converted one-half of the Republic into battles, on which loyalty and treason contended for four years. If every officer of the Government had proved true to to his trust, the rebellion could not have occurred. This fact was properly appreciated by Congress and by President Lincoin when the act of July 2, 1862, was placed upon the statute book of the nation. They

The Attorney-General has also been in consultation with Judge Underwood with reference to the trials of Wise, Lee and some sixty others who were indicted for treason in the United States District Court at Norfolk last summer. It is not likely that the indictment against General Lee will be prosecuted at the May term, if, indeed, the trial shall ever take place. It is proposed to try first of the persons indicted at Norfolk, Henry A. Wise, and in all probability that will be the only case disposed of this season in Virginia, unless it be determined to try Davis, and in that event no effort will be made to try Wise during the May term.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE. The past few days have been very prolific in predictions of what the Reconstruction Committee predictions of what the Reconstruction Committee were about to report, and many ridiculous statements have been put forth. Among others it is asserted that Robert Dale Owen has at last come to the rescue of the Committee, and furnished it with something which it could not furnish itself, viz: a plan upon which it could agree. That the Committee will shortly make their final report is true; but nothing is known of the character of that report, beyond the general features of a constitutional amendment on representation and the exclusion of rebels from Federal office, which it is well understood, have been settled upon. well understood, have been settled upon.

MASONIC VISIT TO THE PRESIDENT. A delegation of Knights Templars of the United States called to pay their respects to the President

THE CAPTURED SQUTHESH GOLD.

THE CAPTURED SQUTHESH GOLD.

THE New York World's special, dated 23d, says:

It will be remembered that after the surrender of General Lee the military in Georgia captured \$100,000 in gold, which was claimed by the Farmers', the Exchange and the Bank of Virginia at Richmond. Recent investigations of the facts, however, show that a few weeks before the evacuation of Richmond the Legislature of Virginia passed a law authorizing the said banks to loss the Confederate Government, upon the faith of the State, \$300,000 of gold to purchase supplies for Lee's army. This sum was placed by the respective banks to the credit of the Confederate Government, and before the surrender of Lee \$60,000 was paid, leaving \$240,000 belonging to the 1 time of the evacuation. The Government therefore claims not only the \$100,000 captured in Georgia, but also the \$140,000 additional in custod of the question. The notes of these banks have been bought up with the expectation that the Government would relinquish its title to the \$240,000 of gold.

BORDEE MOVEMENTS. to-day. THE CAPTURED LOUTHERN GOLD.

BORDER MOVEMENTS.

Times of the 21st says:

The venerable Bishop Andrew, in a very feeling and touching address, on Friday, to his brethren of the Methodist Conference, now sitting in this city, apprised them of his intended departure yesterday, on several offices of private love and professional duty, to the sick and the aged of his acquaintance, in Baton Rouge and elsewhere. And he took the occasion, as a matter of duty, to lay down the Episcopal office, which he has held for thirty-four years. He was of the opinion that, after having passed the age of seventy years, a man is no longer fit to act as a Bishop.

The Conference referred the venerable Bishop's profier of his resignation to the Committee on the Episcopacy.

EXCITING NEWS FROM UTAH, IF TRUE.-The Omaha (Neb.) Republican of April 9, in a double leaded editorial, says :

leaded editorial, says:

We learn to-day by tolegraph that the greatest excitement prevails among the Mormons, and a fixed determination on their part to drive out or exterminate all Gentiles. Eight men haye recembly been assessinated, four on yeaterday, while the editor of the Vedette, with all other Gentiles, have been notified to quit the country, or fare worse. Placards are posted up in Salt Lake City, notifying all Gentiles to leave immediately.

We predict exciting news from Mormondom, and apprehend that the military will find ere long that the seat of war has been transferred from the South to the Land of Prophets.

From our Travelling Correspondent.

CONCLUSION.

After further argument the report concludes as follows: "In view of all the surrounding circumstances, it does appear that we should lay our party prejudices aside, elevate ourselves to the situation of affairs and modify the cath, so far, at least, as is recommended by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury and the Honorable Postmaster-General of the United States. It is to be hoped that our revenues will be collected, and the means of communication through the Postoffice Department extended all over the vast domain of our country without the necessity of using such measures as will tend to alienate the affections of one-third our population and establish a despotism over one-third of our land.

For the reasons herein set forth, it is recommended that Congress so far modify the test oath that the third clause may be stricken out, and a clause inserted therein, to read as fllows: "That I have not voluntarily sought any office whatever under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States."

The TRIAL OF DAVIS.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, April 20.—The weary traveller who leaves Augusta on the evening train for Atlanta is more weary still when, feeling like a bottle of well-shaken up soda water, anxious to be uncorked, after the twelve hours jolting on a rough road, he arrives early the next morning at the latter point, having passed nothing on the route worthy of observation, except Berzelia, a pretty little flower garden of a spot, about twenty miles from Augusta, and Stone Mountain, near to Atlanta, more noted for its picturesque beauty than for its height.

Leaving Atlanta at once for Chattanooga, the chiral formation and reflection, inasmuch as there is not a square foot of the country over which he

to oppose, by strategy, the sweeping current of victory that could not fail to attend the footsteps of a magnificently appointed army, boasting besides an overwhelming superiority in numbers over the handfull of veterans it swept before it. See where stands Kennesaw Mountain, where JOHNSTON made his stubborn defence; farther on we pass Alatoona Mountain; then Dalton; here

Chickamauga, where Bragg and Longstreet defeated Rosengranz; and here Missionary Ridge, where Thomas defeated Brage, and where the disasters of the Confederates began, even before SHERMAN took command in this section. At Chickamauga I beheld the grandest sight that my eyes have ever witnessed, and stood lost in reverential admiration of the Great Creator as I viewed the most sublime sunset that it were possible to conceive. As I looked from the car window. in front lay Lookout Mountain, rising grandly in the distance; on the right of it Missionary Ridge; both of them filled with the graves of brothers killed by brothers' hands; and as I thought of the cruel strife, and then contemplated the canopy of heaven, dotted with floating clouds, each catching the reflection of the setting sun, in rays of light exhibiting every hue of the bow of promise, I could only bow in humiliation at the conviction of our utter nothingness and ignorance as to the understanding of the mysteries of the creation.

Your correspondent has nothing to say as to the trip from Chattanooga to Nashville, except that leaving the former place on the night train, sleeping (uncomfortably) the whole way, and not having the eyes of an owl to see at night-even had he not shut them in uneasy slumber—he saw nothing till next morning, when he awoke to see -Nashville.

And what do I see in Nashville? Many things.

high in air on the tables in front of them, and to Gen. Meade has authority to call for all the all appearance pay not the slightest attention to

Young ladies and gentlemen, between the ages of five and fifty-five, attend school regularly in order to learn to read their title clear, &c. The negro convicts who are at work on the streets wear sassafras candy clothes, and look like black circus clowns. The lion and the lamb have sat down together and had a friendly and sociable chat : the lion is Mr. WM. S. FURAY, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette (Radical), the lamb was my humble self, correspondent of the CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS (Independent). I have no hesitation in acknowledging that I passed a few most agreeable moments in conversation with this conficeus and talented gentleman. I sur-prised him much by assuring him that the kindest feelings exist in Charleston between the freedmen and their former owners, and he tickled and

stat the seat of war has been transferred from the South to the Land of Prophets.

Report hath it that the Fenians in Union Square are about dissolving partnership and going into liquidation. The Roberts Fenians, however, seem to be in a flourishing state, and it is to that organization that the Irish look for a solution of the problem which has so long vexed them. So says the New York Tribune of Monday; from which paper we also learn that Major-General Killian, of the Irish army, is on the retreat from Eastport. He has arrived in New York, bringing the entire funds with him, thus leaving his late conferes to find their way back as best they can.

Report hath it that the Fenians in Union Square and pleased me by volunteering the remark that he knew The Dally News as the most enterprising journal and the best newspaper in South Carollaa.

Governor Brownlow is exceedingly unpopular in this section of the State. On last Thesday there was a difficulty between his son, General Brownlow, and Mr. Woodhurs, a good writing man and a better fighting man, connected with the Nashvillo Union. The difficulty occurred at the Capitol, and arose from an article that had appeared in the Union, showing up the Brownlow in a semi-facetious and semi-vituperative when Woodhurs drew "his," and gracefully placed it in an unpleasant proximity to the fighting parson's hoad. The next day Woodhurs walked into Brownlow in a still more enthusiastic manner, and the learn has been well received by such of them as I have been well received by such of them as I have paid my respects to, and am especially indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. Roberts, of the Republican Banner. You shall hear from me next from—I am not certain where.

BOHEMIAN.

MARRIED,

On the evening of the 22d April, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. ALEXANDER W. MAR-SHALL, Mr. JOSEPH M. ADDISON to Miss ISABELLA C., eldest daughter of Mr. M. ARNAU, all of this city.

On Tuesday, the 10th inst, by the Rev. Herent Szerle, Mr. Samuel Marco, of North Carolina, to Miss Rebecoa Hymes, daughter of the late Mrs. Sarah Prince, of Charleston, S. C.

On Thursday evening, 19th inst., by Rev. W. S. Bow-MAN, MARION L. LAFAR to Miss KATE S. PENNING-TON, of Richland Dis rict, S. C.

OBITUARY.

route worthy of observation, except Berzelia, a pretty little flower garden of a spot, about twenty miles from Augusta, and Stone Mountain, near to Atlanta, more noted for its picturesque beauty than for its height.

Leaving Atlanta at once for Chattanooga, the traveller forgets his weariness; for along the entire route abundant food is offered, both for observation and reflection, inasmuch as there is not a square foot of the country over which he passes that has not been rendered forever historically famous by the celebrated march of Gen. Sherman, and the masterly though ineffectual manœuvres of Gen. Johnston, in the vain attempt to oppose, by strategy, the sweeping current of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

53-OITY COUNCIL.—THE MEMBERS OF THE City Council are requested to meet This Day, at the City Hall, at half-past 11 A. M., for the purpose of joining in the Procession and Annual Inspection of the Fire De-

partment. By the Mayor. W. H. SMITH. April 27 Clerk of Conneil.

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

W. C. GIST, Exr. and Adm. Jonesville P. O., Union Dist., 8. C.

March 2

AND NOTICE .- ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY emands against the estate of the late LAURENCE M. KEITT will present them, properly attested, on or before the 1st of July next, to Messrs. MOWRY & CO., North Atlantic Wharf. ftu12 Administratria April 20

AST OFFICE CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH BAILROAD COMPANY, MARCH 13, 1866.—At a meet-ing of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted :

lowing 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 Ravan. nah Railroad Company, as early as practicable, a statement of the Bonds in their possession, with number 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

CAUTION.

TO FORWARDING AGENTS AND ALL CONCERN-ED. In consequence of a seeming misapprehension as regards the law regulating the inspection of flour and meal in Charleston, I deem it my duty to publish the following Act of Assembly, 1856, section 2d: "That hereafter no flour merely passing through the city of Charleston, from any place in this or any other State, to another port or place out of this State, shall be required to be inspected in the said city of Charleston, Provided such flour be distinctly marked before it comes into the said city, upon the barrels or bags, with the name of the place from whence it comes, and the name of the port or place of its destination, with the words 'in transit.' between the names of the said two places."

Agreeable to the foregoing, I shall require all flour not EDWD. C. THARIN.

Inspector of Flour and Meal for Charleston, Office No. 157 East Bay, 3d door south of Queen-st April 27

AN IMMENSE EMIGRATION.

An immense emigration will pour down into the Southern States with the restoration of peace. Thousands of Southern refugees, from all the towns and cities of the North, will return home; thousands of Northern soldiers will move in the same direction, and settle. in the closest bonds of Union, among their Southern brothren: and in chediance to the laws of demand and supply, thousands of Northern farmers, mechanics and laborers, will swell the mighty volume for the repeopling and rebuilding the waste places of "The Sunny South." In anticipation of this grand diversion of the tide of emigration, and from the increasing demands upon them. the proprietors of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS are putting up additional thousands of boxes of their universally popular tonic and al-

We have the testimony of soldiers, sailors, travellers, trappers, miners, emigrants, refugees, farmers and planters, North and South, "a cloud of witnesses," that as a safe and reliable remedial agent, and as a protection against all the complaints incident to exposure, privations, changes of climate, diet, water and habits of ife, HOTTETTER'S BITTERS, used as directed, are worth their weight in gold, North or South.—[Communicated.1 It is also proper to state that the Bitters are sold ex-

clusively in glass, and never under any circumstance 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 have the engraved label and note of hand of Mesars. Hostetter & Smith, and our proprietary stamp over the cork of the April MA

WHISKEY, WINE, BRANDY, &c.

50 BBLS. SUPEBIOR BOURBON WHISKEY 50 bbls. Magnolia Whiskey 5 bbls. Gin 100 cases \$4. Julien Claret 100 cases 5t. Julion Claret
50 cases Champagne, quarts and pints
100 cases Bauterne Wino
100 cases Fine Old Bourbon Whiskey
100 cases Magnolis Whiskey
50 cases Old Rye Whiskey
100 cases Fine Cordial Gin
50 cases Old Rye Whiskey
100 cases Fine Cordial Gin
50 cases Old Q. Brandy
25 cases Rum, "8t. Croix"
500 cases Ale, "Muir & Bons," quarts ar
tt received per steamers and scheener

500 cases Ale, "Muir & Sons," quarts and pints.

Just received per steamers and schooners, and for JNO, KING & CO., No. 88 Hasel-street. March 5 mwf

200 BBLS. AMSDELL BROS. CELEBRATED MECKLY, and for sale by

INO. KING & CO.