

Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME II...No. 2851

CHARLESTON, S. C. FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Congressional.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Senate was engaged in the consideration of the Consolidated Tax Bill, and made very good progress on the measure. The House concluded the consideration of the new Army Bill, which was then passed. Yeas 72; nays 41. It provides for a maximum of 50,000 men.

From Mexico.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Navy Department has received dispatches from the *Vanderbilt*, dated Acapulco, Mexico, May 30, 1866, stating her arrival there on the 29th, after a passage of eight and a half days from Panama. The town is occupied by the French, with only a single vessel, the *Lucifer* of eight guns, lying at anchor before it. The shores of the bay are beleaguered by the Liberals, so that coconuts grown within cannon shot of the town cannot be safely approached. The coal agent desires the protection of the American flag in giving coal to the *Monadnock*. The Commodore states that after calling he will probably proceed to San Francisco, touching at Magdalena Bay to transfer coal from the *Vanderbilt* to the *Monadnock*.

Defeat of Imperialists in Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—The Imperialists were signally defeated near Matamoros, losing a conduct of immense value.

Canada News.
TORONTO, O. W., June 21.—It is expected that the Legislature of New Brunswick will adopt the Confederation Scheme. Delegates from Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and New Foundland will probably leave for England at the end of the present month. It is supposed that the English Parliament will pass the necessary laws at the present session to enable the confederation of the Provinces to be completed in August.

Affairs in Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, June 21.—The congregation of Rev. Mr. LAFFER, of the Franklin Square Presbyterian Church, held a meeting last night to sustain the action of their Pastor in separating from the Old School General Assembly, on account of its recent action in regard to the Louisville Presbytery. Rev. Dr. RAYMOND addressed the congregation of the First Church, defending the Assembly from the charges brought against them. There has been no cholera here, except one case brought from New York. The city is perfectly healthy, and there is no indication whatever that the disease will make a lodgment here.

Union Convention in Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The Union Congressional Convention was held here to-day. It was fully attended, and JOHN A. PESTER was nominated for Congress almost unanimously. A number of delegates have arrived to attend the State Convention, which meets here to-morrow.

Verment Republican Convention.
MONTICELLO, Va., June 20.—The Republican State Convention has nominated the Hon. PAUL DELONGHAM for Governor.

Union Convention of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, June 20.—The Union State Convention has nominated WILLIAM HENRY SMITH for Secretary of State.

Death of an Author.
PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Madam JULIA DEER MANSFIELD, the well known dramatic critic and authoress, died suddenly this morning of heart disease.

New York Market.
NEW YORK, June 21.—12½ P. M.—Gold 49½. Exchange quiet at 10. Cotton steady at 39 to 40. The steamers *Niagara*, from Richmond, and *S. E. Brown*, from Norfolk, have arrived.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Cotton easier. Sales 600 bales at 37 to 37. Gold 46½. Bank Sterling nominal at 68.

Late Markets.
NEW YORK, June 19.—Flour has declined 10 cts; Southern, 10 to 40 cts. Wheat declined 5 to 10 cts. Sales unimportant. Corn, 96 to 97. Beef firm. Pork heavy at \$38½; Cotton dull; declined 10. Sales 1400 bales at 88 to 40. Sugar firm. Sales of 1300 hds. Mascovades at 11 to 11½. Naval Stores dull. Gold 49½. Flves, 3½; Seven, 2½.

New Orleans Market.
NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Flour active and advanced 15 to 25 cents. What firm at \$6 50 to \$9 90; Ohio \$8 60 to \$14; Southern \$10 50 to \$17. Wheat—sales 30,000 bushels; new Milwaukee \$2 50. Corn has declined 2 to 3 cts; sales 70,000 bushels at \$3 12½ to \$2 25. Corn firm at \$1 heavy; Moss \$38 to \$38 43. Lard dull. Whiskey steady. Cotton dull. Sales 1200 bales at 40 to 41 cts. Sugar firm. Porto Rico 11½ to 13 cts; Havana 11 to 11½ cts. Naval Stores firm. Petroleum dull. Freight lower. Gold 160½.

CRIOGUA, June 16.—Flour active and advanced 15 to 25 cents. What firm at \$6 50 to \$9 90; Ohio \$8 60 to \$14; Southern \$10 50 to \$17. Wheat—sales 30,000 bushels; new Milwaukee \$2 50. Corn has declined 2 to 3 cts; sales 70,000 bushels at \$3 12½ to \$2 25. Corn firm at \$1 heavy; Moss \$38 to \$38 43. Lard dull. Whiskey steady. Cotton dull. Sales 1200 bales at 40 to 41 cts. Sugar firm. Porto Rico 11½ to 13 cts; Havana 11 to 11½ cts. Naval Stores firm. Petroleum dull. Freight lower. Gold 160½.

St. Louis, June 16.—Cotton nominal, at 36 to 37c. Flour active, medium and higher grades advanced 20 to 50c; Spring Extra \$8 2½ to \$9 05; Spring Double Extra \$10 to \$10 25; Fall Double Extra \$11 to \$11 25. Wheat firm, Club \$3 96 to \$3 12½; Prime \$3 12½ to \$3 25. Corn firm at \$1 37c. Oats firm at \$1 40 to \$1 45. Pork active at \$2 35 to \$2 40. Bacon slow; Government Commission contracted for 300,000 lbs clear sides in boxes, at 21½. Whiskey dull at \$3 22 to \$3 23.

Cincinnati, June 16.—6 P. M.—Flour higher; extra Superfine \$10 26 to \$11. Wheat firm. Whiskey \$2 24, duty paid, and \$2 26 in bond. New York \$33; sales 500 bbls. Lard dull at 22c. Gold 157 to 158.

[COMMUNICATED.]
The Mills House.
Mrs. Partington, the poor Smithers, after his large outlay of capital, has become properly stricken, and is now in very indignant circumstances. "Ike, Grandmama, Mr. Smithers is a nice man, but he can't keep a hotel!"
Strolling homewards to dinner (bacon and cabbage), a few days ago, and passing the Mills House, we were kindly invited by a black-haired, handsome-faced individual, whose countenance indicated wells of good humor, to partake of an entertainment at the above popular establishment. We found a select number of friends seated at the festive board; and not having the fear of Mrs. Caudle before our eyes, entered cheerfully and lustily upon the task before us. Tempting vands, excellently cooked, obliging and attentive waiters, gentlemanly attendants, and an air of good order and system throughout the entire building, we came to the unanimous conclusion that, to so critical an abuser as Ike, he would be forced to confess that JOSEPH PROBLE, Esq., of the Mills House, "knows how to keep a hotel!"
Dr. S. B. MATHEWS, the author of the *Leben Jesu*, has lately published a collection of his miscellaneous papers, and which are said to be as notable for revealing the personality of their writer as his famous controversial work is for concealing it. They are mostly biographical, the best being a memoir of his mother, a benevolent, energetic, clear-headed woman, whose portrait is drawn with great skill.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Appeal of the Ladies' Memorial Association for Confederate Dead Interred at Oakwood Cemetery, Richmond, Virginia.
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH:
"The Ladies' Memorial Association for Confederate Dead of Oakwood," near Richmond, Virginia, was organized permanently on the 19th of April, 1866, for the purpose of rescuing from oblivion the names and graves of the gallant Confederate dead who sleep at Oakwood Cemetery.
This cemetery, situated one mile east of the city, contains sixteen thousand Confederate soldiers' graves—a larger number than any other in the South, including representative dead from every Southern State.
The graves are in a neglected condition, the names of the occupants marked only by rude pieces of board, carelessly and slightly put in the earth. The grounds are desolate and unenclosed. The Common Council of the city of Richmond has undertaken the work of enclosing the cemetery, and has made the requisite appropriation for that purpose.
The work of love, gratitude and duty which this Association proposes for itself is this: First, To turf each grave and mark it with a neat wooden head-board, upon which is to be inscribed the name of the occupant, his State, regiment and company, and other information in regard to him. Secondly, To lay out and decorate the grounds, and to redeem them from their present condition of utter cheerlessness and desolation. And Thirdly, At some future day, when the finances of the Association shall permit it, to replace the wooden head-boards with enduring marble, and to erect a handsome monument for each State of the South, commemorating its dead. To effect this purpose, it is necessary to appeal to the people of the South for pecuniary assistance. The Association is poor, the people of Richmond are poor, and the work to be done is for the honor and credit of the entire South. It would be an indelible shame and an ever-present disgrace if, having the power to honor our dead, to perpetuate their names and memories, and to preserve and protect their graves, our people should suffer them to lie neglected and forgotten, until the frail record of their names, death and burial places are totally destroyed by decay, and the task rendered impossible. How many families throughout the South have representatives sleeping at Oakwood Cemetery? How many mothers and sisters, and fathers and brothers, and friends, would be soothed and gratified to know that their brave dead were honored, and their graves cared for and tended?
Could the people of the South look upon the lonely, desolate and neglected graves, no appeal would be necessary. The silent rebuke of these forgotten heroes would reach the hearts and consciences of every Christian man and woman of the South. The Association is not for a day or a year; it is not the passing fancy of an hour, or the ephemeral creature of a momentary impulse. It is permanently organized, with already two hundred and fifty active members. It will know no rest until its purposes are successfully and fully achieved.
In this work of piety and love, the Association solemnly pledges its honor to the people of the South to apply, faithfully and economically, the funds which may be contributed.
Editors friendly to the purpose of this Association, will confer a favor by copying into their papers this appeal.
Contributions urgently solicited.
Mrs. M. H. SMITH, President.
Mrs. A. R. COURTNEY, Secretary.

THE LAWS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.
The President has sent a message to the House in response to a resolution concerning the provisions of laws and ordinances of the late insurgent States, on the subject of the rebel debts. The following facts are gathered from the papers enclosed: On the 19th of October last the North Carolina Convention passed an ordinance prohibiting the payment of all debts contracted or incurred in aid of the late rebellion. In the Legislature of South Carolina, in December, a resolution, reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, was passed to the effect that they had not at all the necessary legislation to enable them to act adversely in relation to liquidating the debts incurred in support of the late rebellion. They called on the Convention to furnish it, and until it shall be forthcoming, they could make no definite recommendation upon the subject. The Georgia Convention, in Nov., passed an ordinance rendering null and void all debts created for purposes of carrying on the late war against the United States. The Legislature, besides, passed an act prohibiting, in any way, the payment of the money. The Convention of Florida, in Nov., passed an ordinance forbidding the assumption of any part of the rebel debt. The Florida Convention, in November, declared the debt null and void. The Mississippi Convention, in August, repealed the ordinance of secession, and the Legislature passed a law prohibiting the Treasurer from paying any debt until authorized to do so by that body.
From the papers in possession of the State Department, it does not appear that the Treasurer has been willing to pay any part of the debt incurred in the late rebellion.
The Texas Convention declared the Confederate debt null and void.

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.
The President to-day transmitted to the Senate a communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary of the Interior, respecting transactions for the transportation, colonization and settlement of persons of the African race. The report is made in response to a resolution of the Senate. It states that a report was made to the President on the 7th of March, 1864, as to how much had been expended of the appropriation made by Congress for colonization purposes; that up to that date the sum of \$38,526 had been drawn from the Treasury, and a supplemental statement had been made, bringing the total to \$37,891. The report says that the act of 1862, which provided for the colonization of persons of African descent beyond the limits of the United States, has been repealed, and no measures have since been adopted and no steps taken looking to that result.

Foreign.
The mails received by the *City of Paris* and *Hansa* contain the following news, in addition to what we gave yesterday:
THE EASTERN WING OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.
A letter from Austrian Silesia says: "Trains loaded with men and ammunition arrive daily at Olmitz and Josephstadt. The eastern wing of the main Austrian army is posted in Silesia and Eastmorland. Gallies are on Orzow with Olmitz, and protect the Northern Railway. The entire line extends from Orzow to Janerwitz, an extensive radius, behind which all the towns and villages are full of soldiers. The middle of this extensive line is at Trebnitz, where the Archduke Joseph, who is a general of division, has been for nearly three weeks. There are at Orzow and Olmitz enough wagons to convey four thousand men from Trebnitz to Orzow in twenty-four hours, so that an army of sixty thousand or seventy thousand men could march upon Orzow. All the troops encamped on the river could likewise be easily transported to Orzow. It is probable, therefore, that the first encounter will take place near Bator, unless the Prussians be the first to attack."

USE OF RAILWAYS FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.
The North German papers contain the following: "The use of railways for military purposes has become a most important element of the modern war. The Prussians have long since recognized this fact, and have accordingly looked quietly forward on the other side of Saxon and Austrian frontiers. This calm attitude of the Government began to excite the apprehension of the people. But when the time came for it, forty military trains per day conveyed the Prussian troops from the most distant provinces of the kingdom to the threatened parts, and these parts are even this day already occupied by an army under whose protection all and every attack may be awaited with perfect calmness, which our enemies, those who have openly declared against us as well as those who are still hesitating, may make upon our frontiers. The railways are found equally efficient for the vicissitudes of large bodies of troops. Our soldiers are quartered in close cantonments, but they are well clad and well-fed, and receive their pay regularly; they are accordingly in good spirits, and cheerfully confident."

BAVARIA READY.
The *Nuremberg Correspondent* contains an address of the first Chamber of the Bavarian Parliament to the King, which says:
"As long as it may be possible under such circumstances to preserve peace, and above all things to spare the German people the shame and calamity of a civil war, we shall recognize with gratitude the efforts of your Majesty to that end. But no peace would be endurable if it were to be bought at the cost of honor, of rights, of the independence and integrity of Germany. We rejoice, therefore, in having the certain confidence that your Majesty will oppose all negotiations which have for their object the cession of even an inch of territory to the foreigner with all the strength of a brave army and a devoted people."
The King concludes by expressing satisfaction at the mobilization of the Bavarian army, and assuring the King that the Chamber is ready to support him in maintaining the rights of Bavaria and of Germany.

FRENCH TROOPS MOVING.
Several regiments of French troops have started to garrison the frontiers of the Alps. Some regiments from Algeria, which, for several months, have been stationed in the south of France, in particular two regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique, have been dispatched by rapid marches to the northern frontier. One of these regiments has started from Carcassone for Marseilles.

AID FOR GARIBALDI.
A ladies' committee in London has received the following letter from GARIBALDI:
DEAR LADIES:—I am deeply gratified by your sympathy in the cause of my country, so nobly manifested. If I am fortunate enough to be enabled to pursue that path which will emancipate mankind from the bondage and tyranny of an oppressive rule, it will be by the invaluable buckle afforded me by the assistance which I receive, and the support which I derive, from the best-beloved of God of all His creatures—woman.
I am, with gratitude and affection, yours for life,
G. GARIBALDI.

The object of the committee is to support the views of Garibaldi respecting the union of Italy, and to collect contributions of various kinds from those of his soldiers who may be wounded if war is proclaimed. Several ladies of rank have joined the committee. The Marchioness of Westmeath is the patroness, and Mrs. Chambers, of Portobello House, Fulham, the President. If peace is maintained, the articles which may be collected will be made up into clothing for the poor of Italy, and will be distributed in accordance with the wishes of Garibaldi.

A DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—We copy the following from the *Marion Crescent* of the 20th:
We are pained to learn that, on Saturday last, in the light of day, the dark deed of murder was perpetrated on the person of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Kent. O. Emanuel. He was walking with Marlboro', when four assassins fired their guns upon him, and ended his earthly career in the prime of a well spent and useful life. He had been most industrious and successful and had accumulated more than a comfortable estate. He leaves a large family to lament an irreparable bereavement; and this afflictive stroke makes still wider the hiatus left in our community, by the horrors of a few years' desolating war, which has been the cause of many a family being broken up from us and from the scene of home. Col. Emanuel was one of the most energetic and enterprising men in the State. He grew rich from slender means, by perseverance, industry and good management. Honest, patriotic and hospitable, he was an example to all and beloved by a large number of neighbors, who knew how to appreciate him and will deeply deplore his death.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

Jeff. Davis' Own Account of His Flight.
Dr. CRAVEN, for some time surgeon on duty at Fort Monroe, has published a book, in which some account of the doings and sayings of Jefferson Davis is given. Here is Mr. Davis' own account of his flight:
"On leaving Richmond he first went to Danville, because it was intended that Lee should have moved in that direction, falling back to make a junction with Johnston's force in the direction of Roanoke river. Grant, however, pressed forward so rapidly, and swung so far around, that Lee was obliged to retreat in the direction of Lynchburg with his main force, while his vanguard, which arrived at Danville, insisted on falling back and making the rallying point at Charlotte, in North Carolina."
In Danville Mr. Davis learned of Lee's surrender. Immediately started for Goldsboro', where he met and had a consultation with General Johnston, thence going on South. At Lexington he received a dispatch from Johnston requesting that the Secretary of War (General Breckinridge) should repair to his headquarters near Raleigh—General Sherman having submitted a proposition for laying down arms, which was too comprehensive in its scope for any mere military commander to decide upon. Breckinridge and Postmaster General Beason immediately started for Johnston's camp, where Sherman submitted the terms of surrender, on which an armistice was declared—the same terms subsequently disapproved by the authorities at Washington.
One of the features of the proposition submitted by General Sherman, was a declaration of amnesty to all persons, both civil and military. Notice being called to the fact particularly, Sherman said, "I mean just that; and gave as his reason that it was the only way to have perfect peace. He had previously offered to furnish a vessel to take away any such persons as Mr. Davis might select, to be freighted with whatever personal property they might want to take with them, and to go wherever it pleased."

Mr. Davis waited in Charlotte until the day and hour when the armistice ended; then mounted his horse, and, with some cavalry of Duke's brigade (formerly Morgan's), again started southward, passing through South Carolina to Washington, in Georgia. At an encampment on the road, he thinks, the cavalry of his escort probably heard of the final surrender of General Johnston, though he himself did not until much later. Being in the advance, he rode on, supposing that his escort was coming after.
He regarded the attempt to capture him as "a breach of faith on the part of those who directed or permitted it to be done," inasmuch as he was travelling through a district which he regarded as covered by Sherman's armistice. But he adds, curiously enough, that his plan was "to join the forces of his relative, Lieutenant-General Dick Taylor, after crossing the Chattahoochee. He would then cross the Mississippi, joining Taylor's forces to those of Kirby Smith—of whom he spoke with marked acerbity—and would have continued the fight so long as he could find any Confederate force to strike with him."

It appears from this that Mr. Davis thought he had a right to play fast and loose with Sherman's proposition at his own pleasure.

MARRIED.
On the 14th of June, by Rev. C. J. OCHOAGA, Mr. M. GRAGETY to Miss EUPHRAIA M. SAUVAGOT.

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. A. V. KANAPAX are invited to attend the Funeral Services of their Infant Son, CHARLES A., at St. Patrick's Church, This Afternoon, at Four o'clock, without further invitation. June 22

To J. M. F. DeReef, Jr.
He sleeps beneath you willow branch,
My little Moutzou, dear;
His spirit from this earth is free—
Gone to another sphere.
"Twas in the gentle month of May,
And the blossoms decked each tree;
When Moutzou's spirit took its wing,
And left our home and me.
I shall still, beneath the willow branch,
Gaze at the spreading tree,
And think of you, and lonely now,
Since he has left our home and me.
He was the first to lay
In this world of death and gloom;
He God has called our Moutzou away,
And left behind all a bloom.
I miss his sweet, engaging voice,
I miss his smile, and his kind eyes,
I all in quiet and alone,
To hear his footsteps fall!
But, ah! I never more will hear
His gentle voice again;
He is gone into that blissful sphere,
Where the heart is free from pain.
A FRIEND.

To All Whom it May Concern.
WASHINGTON FIRE ENGINE COMPANY.
HALL OF THE WASHINGTON F. E. CO.,
VANDERBOST-STREET, JUNE 11, 1866.
THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THIS COMPANY are compelled to make an appeal to their fellow-citizens for aid, in order to enable them to purchase a STEAM FIRE ENGINE. The conflagration in Columbia, S. C., which swept away the homes of so many defenceless citizens, and involved such wide-spread destruction and ruin, also devoured in its course their new and beautiful engine, which had been sent to that city for safe-keeping. The box at present used by them is worn out in the service. After seventeen years of duty to the city—heartily and faithfully discharged—the members of this Company feel that an appreciative community will readily respond to their petition, and, with smiles of cheer, at once contribute liberally to the object stated.
The amount required for a new steamer is five thousand dollars, and the following Committee has been appointed, and is fully authorized to solicit subscriptions of our fellow-citizens generally.
COMMITTEE.
President, JOHN B. MARTIN.
Vice-President, SAMUEL L. MATTHEWS.
Second Director, WILLIAM KRESSEL.
Fourth Director, JOSEPH MAZZOL.
CHARLES SCHWING.

The services rendered for so many years by the WASHINGTON FIRE ENGINE COMPANY is deserving of the aid asked for. They have ordered a steamer, and I cheerfully recommend to our fellow-citizens their appeal, trusting it will meet with that liberality always bestowed on the Fire Department.
M. H. NATHAN,
June 12 1866 Chief Fire Department.

The Bitter Fruits of Bad Bitters.
Invalid reader do you know what nine-tenths of the bitter compounds you are solicited by the proprietors to accept as universal panaceas are composed of? Give heed for a moment. They are manufactured from unpurified alcohol, containing a considerable portion of fusel oil, a poison almost as deadly as prussic acid. The basis of the regular tinctures of the *Materia Medica* is the same. No amount of "herbal extracts" can overcome the bad tendency of this pernicious element. The essence of sound sense thoroughly rectified is the only stimulant which can be safely used as a component of a Tonic, Alterative and Anti-Bilious Medicine, and HOBBETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only medicinal preparation in the world in which this article is used as an ingredient. Hence the extraordinary effects of this great specific. It gives strength without producing excitement. No other tonic does this. All the ordinary Bitters flush the face and affect the brain. HOBBETTER'S Bitters diffuse an agreeable calm through the nervous system, promote digestion, and produce sleep. No other tonic so quickly revives the exhausted physical energies, restores the appetite and removes the gloom and depression which always accompanies weakness of the bodily powers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES, THUS PUBLICLY, to express his gratitude to Captain WALKER, the STEWARD, and the OFFICERS of the Steamer ship *Flambeau*, from New York, for their unremitting attentions to him in the recent severe affliction that befel him on board of said ship. He also takes this opportunity of most cordially commending the said Officers to the travelling public, assuring all that they could entrust themselves to no better or safer hands, or who will go farther to insure their happiness and comfort.
June 22 1 F. M. HARPER.

DECEASED SOLDIERS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—COLUMBIA, S. C., MAY 26, 1866.—With the partial resumption of mail facilities, I again, under appointment of the Legislature, request the names of all who died in service of disease, from accident or wounds, or who fell in battle. Give the name in full, District, rank, company, regiment, and arm of service, date and cause of death, and where he died, and age. The Record cannot be completed without the assistance of all who take an interest in this memorial. Especially to our returned soldiers do I now make this appeal. If it be but a single name you can furnish, send it to me at once.
WM. J. BYRERS,
State Agent for Recording, &c.
June 22

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, 2D COLL. DIST., S. C. NO. 45 BROAD-STREET, CHARLESTON, JUNE 21ST, 1866.
Notice is hereby given that the annual lists containing the Assessments made and taken within the City and District of Charleston for the year 1865, will remain open for examination at this office for and during the space of ten days (Sundays excepted), from and after the 1st day of July, proximo; and that during said ten days, appeals will be received and determined relative to any assessments claimed to be erroneous contained in said annual lists.
All appeals as aforesaid should be made in writing, specifying the nature and amount of error complained of.
C. J. HARGALL,
Assessor.
June 22 1866

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.—CITY HALL, OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, July 18, 1866.—Applications for LICENSE TO RETAIL SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, to take date from July, 1866, will be received at this Office, commencing on Wednesday, 20th inst. Applicants will be required to mention the place where he, she or they intend to carry on such licensed trade, and accompanying the application, so far as respects Tavern Licenses, with a certificate recommended by six freeholders living in the immediate neighborhood of the applicant, as to good repute for honesty and sobriety.
W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council,
June 22 1866

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against the Estate of the late JOHN P. FORCHER, will present attested statements thereof to WILLIAM JERVEY, Attorney at Law, No. 51 Broad-street; and all persons indebted will make payment to the same, or to C. C. FORCHER, Executor.
June 15 1866

**THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY gives public notice that he will be at his Rooms, No. 47 ANSON-STREET, until the first day of July next, each day, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of receiving any UNITED STATES-DIBET TAXES that may be paid on any Lots or Tracts of Land in any part of the State.
W. E. WORDING,
U. S. Direct Tax Commissioner for South Carolina,
Charleston, S. C., June 12, 1866. June 19**

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD—CHARLESTON, S. C., June 11, 1866.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, until the 27th instant, for the erection of a FREIGHT DEPOT at Columbia, S. C. The plans and specifications can be seen at this Office.
H. T. PRATT,
General Superintendent, S. C. R. R.
June 13 1866

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PAST DUE BONDS AND COUPONS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SO. CA. RAILROAD CO., CHARLESTON, JUNE 7, 1866.
The attention of parties interested is invited to the following resolution of the "Executive Committee of the Board of Directors."
"Resolved, That holders of Past Due Bonds and Coupons of this Company, including the July, 1866, Coupons, are requested to make statements of the same and to leave them at the office of the Auditor, on or before the first day of July next, with a view to the preparation of the new Bonds or exchange. If preferred, parties may deliver their old Bonds and Coupons, and take the Auditor's receipt and obligation to give new Bonds as soon as prepared, say to the 1st August next."
J. B. EMERY, Auditor.
June 7

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas RICHARD H. JENKINS, of Wadmalaw Island, Planter, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of BENJAMIN R. JENKINS, of Charleston District, Planter: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said BENJAMIN R. JENKINS, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston on 29th day of June, 1866, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand this fourteenth day of June, Anno Domini 1866.
GEORGE BUIST,
Judge of Probate.
June 15 1866

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas MARGARET PILAND, of St. Stephen's Parish, Widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ELIJAH PILAND, late of St. Stephen's Parish, Farmer: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said ELIJAH PILAND, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, on the 29th day of June, 1866, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this fourteenth day of June, Anno Domini 1866.
GEORGE BUIST,
Judge of Probate.
June 15 1866

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas META RENKEN, of Charleston, Widow, and CORDT LRYER, of Charleston, Grocer, made suit to me to grant them Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of HENRY RENKEN, late of Charleston, Grocer: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said HENRY RENKEN, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, on 29th day of June, 1866, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this fourteenth day of June, Anno Domini 1866.
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Judge of Probate.
June 15 1866

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—By GEORGE BUIST, Esq., Ordinary.—Whereas MARGARET PILAND, of St. Stephen's Parish, Widow, made suit to me to grant her Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of ELIJAH PILAND, late of St. Stephen's Parish, Farmer: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of the said ELIJAH PILAND, deceased, that they be and appear before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Charleston, on the 29th day of June, 1866, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this fourteenth day of June, Anno Domini 1866.
GEORGE BUIST,
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