The Daily News.

NEWS SUMMARY.

New York quotations show Cotton unchanged. Gold closed at 38¼.

In Liverpool Cotton closed easier; Middling 11½d.

A letter from Detroit says advices from all the principal agricultural districts of Michigan give promise of a bountiful harvest.

At a grand army festival in Richmond, Indiana, Miss JENNIE PRESCOTT was voted to be the handsomest girl in America.

An undertaker in Detroit advertises the names of five hundred prominent citizens to whom he "refers by permission."

In the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania, a resolution thanking Gen. SHERIDAN was tumultuously ruled out of order. Of course!

A French agency for international marriages adds to its advertisement, *Bonheu; garante un an*"—happiness guaranteed for one year.

A hardware manufactory at New Haven, the largest in the United States, gives employment to 800 hands and turns out 4000 different kinds of articles, worth from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000 per year.

Peat charcoal is twenty per cent. more combustible than that of oak. It has been applied to softening steel plates and dies with remarkable success.

The season is extremely backward in Northern Vermont and New Hampshire, and farmers have not yet finished their planting. Hay is high and scarce.

The household effects of Mrs. LINCOLN, wife of the President, are to be held at public auction at Springfield. The furniture is valued at $14,000. Mrs. LINCOLN's income is stated to be only $2000.

By the death of her father, in Bath, England, the wife of Col. G. L. EBERHARDT, of Macon, Ga., has fallen heir to an estate valued at over $1,000,000, which will be divided between herself, a brother and two sisters.

It is announced from Newburyport, Massachusetts, that a merchant of that city recently received a telegram from Calcutta, and had been two days and five hours on its passage. This dispatch cost $900, and had travelled over 13,000 miles.

An account of the Portuguese debt has just been published. It commences with the first loan raised in that country for the sum of $1,000,000, or about £900,000, in the year 1796. It now amounts to $236,665,000, the annual interest on which is $7,205,000.

The Methodists intend to build a large monumental church at Washington, to cost $200,000. Pews will be set apart for the President and his Cabinet, the Judge of the Courts, Generals of our army, and other distinguished persons. Seats also will be provided for the different States.

Mr. CHARLES READE, it appears, has actually commenced his threatened action against the *Round Table*, for its review of the novel, *Griffith Gaunt*. According to the Pall Mall *Gazette*, the complaint covers forty-four pages of toolscap, and if pasted together, end to end, will be fifteen yards long.

A diamond weighing between twenty-one and twenty-two carats has been found on the Orange River, in Southern Africa. The Colonial Government has taken the matter in hand, and we shall soon know whether that is to be, as is predicted, one of the diamond-producing countries of the world.

The proprietors of the Hagerstown (Md.) *Mail* have brought suit to recover damages for the destruction of that office by a mob, in May, 1862. Several other citizens have also brought suit to recover for the destruction of their property from a similar cause. Those who chose to dance must pay the piper.

A colored clergyman, in a prayer meeting in Virginia, while engaged in supplication a few weeks since, after praying for the divine blessing upon the Governor of that State and all others in authority there, continued: "And O Lord—O Lord—O Lord, if it will not exhaust thy compassion, have mercy upon ANDREW JOHNSON."

In Luxemburg, which now occupies so large a share of European conversation, a favorite amusement of the inhabitants is cats' races. Each worthy burgher takes his cat in a bag two miles from town, and, at a given signal, they all shake their bags, the cats leap out scared to death, and run home as fast as they can go. The first cat that reaches the town gates is the winner.

A new method of improving the roads has been projected in England. It is proposed to lay two pairs of neatly flat rails with a slight depression in each rail, so that wagon wheels will keep the track, and also to lay a guide rail in the middle of each track for the driver to sight with the pole of his carriage, so as to be able to keep the wheels in the depression. This system, it is claimed, will materially lessen the power necessary to draw heavily laden wagons.

In the year ending December 30, 1866, 3614 houses were built in Paris, and 2256 were pulled down, 1289 by their owners, who will replace them with better buildings, and 967 by the government. This represents an increase of 3796 habitations, corresponding very nearly with the increase of population. The Prefect thinks that the superficial area of Paris will sustain a population of more than three-and-a-half millions, or twice as many people as were returned in the enumeration of 1866. In the last census of New York State, taken in 1865, the number of houses in the city of New York is given at 49,844, of which 3874 were of stone, 34,787 were of brick, and 10,288 of wood.

We were shown yesterday a relic of the late war, which is, perhaps, the most rare and curious to be found. It consists of two bullets, one fired from the Confederate and the other from the Federal lines, which met so full as to be mashed flat, the one into the other. Being the conical shaped Minnie balls, they must have met on precisely the same line of axis, and both being mashed equally flat, they must have been going with the same velocity. Such an amicable meeting between such deadly missiles from opposing forces would hardly take place once in ten millions of times. The balls were picked up between the picket lines in front of Petersburg.

A Convention of Jews has been in session at Philadelphia, nearly every synagogue in the United States being represented. It was resolved to co-operate in the removal of the Jews of the Turkish Provinces and the Barbary States to Palestine, and to encourage the development of agriculture and the arts there. A paper read by Rev. Mr. LESSER claimed that the Fallachiaux tribes of Abyssinia and the people of the interior of China are the lineal descendants of the lost tribes. Their manners, customs, and forms of prayer, show this to be the case. As efforts are making to convert them to Christianity, a messenger is about to be sent out by the Universal Israelitish Alliance of Paris to counteract the movement.

Mr. FORNEY writes from London that "JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE is frequently seen at the Langham Hotel, where he (FORNEY) is stopping, wofully changed in appearance, if not in opinions." He says that JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, who is practicing law at the London bar, does not entertain any hope of returning. He is counsel for PRIOLEAU, of Liverpool, now heavily involved in the failure of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., and is also said to be the American editor of the London *Telegraph*, and the writer of the articles of that paper eulogistic of JEFFERSON DAVIS. GEORGE N. SANDERS is sojourning in London, and has just passed through the courts of bankruptcy. LEWIS P. WIGFALL, of Texas, is also there, engaged in collecting the lists of the holders of the celebrated cotton loans of the Confederate Government, and other securities.

The Staunton, Va., *Vindicator*, of the 14th says: "A kind of caterpillar has been ravaging the forests on the northwestern side of the town for some days past. It was at first supposed to be the army worm, but those who are acquainted with the operations of the army worm inform us that they destroy every spear of grass, the blades of growing crops, &c., over which they pass, but do not disturb the foilage of large trees in their track. These, however, destroy the foliage of the trees, and pass by the growing crops. We learn from gentlemen who went out to examine them on Wednesday morning, that they had disappeared, from which he argues that they are caterpillars, which operate only when the sun shines, and on account of the cloudy morning could not be seen. The forests over which they passed are left perfectly bare of leaves.

In 1863, finding that there were nearly fifty vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal or non-appointment of cadets from the Southern States, the Board of Visitors recommended the President to fill them from the army and on the ground of merit. Accordingly, Mr. LINCOLN promptly directed the Major-Generals in the field to select from their commands the most suitable and meritorious young men as candidates for the Military Academy. Generals GRANT, BURNSIDE, SHERMAN and others made forty-six selections. Gen. SHERMAN examined those whom he selected in person, and recommended them in strong terms, and they have proved worthy of his commendation. Indeed, these army appointees, as a body, stand remarkably well. Though put down in the register as appointed from the Southern States, they really belong in the North.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE ROUND TABLE is honorably distinguished from its newspaper cotemporaries in America by the nobler character of the objects, literature and art, to which it is devoted; by its cosmopolitan spirit, which does not find in local prejudices the norms of justice and taste; by its good breeding, its fearlessness, and by the learning and wit which marks its discussions. It has fairly earned the kindly interest of the cultivated classes of the whole country. To our people it is specially recommended by the fact that it gives but little space to political subjects, and none at all to the prevailing ungenerous method of treating them. The fault we have to point out in the *Round Table* in its character of a journal of literature, is that it sacrifices to the expression of opinions much of the space which might, more profitably to itself and to others, be given to the narration of facts. At present, two or three columns in each number are given to a statement of the principles, and a calculation of the prospects of Radicalism in England, by a clever, and, we suppose, expensive correspondent. The same columns could be put to a better purpose. There are a great many of us in this country who desire to know something of the cotemporary literature of England, France and Germany, but who have not access to the literary papers of those countries. The *Round Table* would supply a great want of its general readers if it would undertake to give this information even upon the most moderate scale. The *Saturday Review* devotes several pages every week to this department, and though, after all, it gives but a brief insight into foreign literature, it supplies the want as well as could be reasonably expected from an English journal on general literature. As an illustration of the tardiness with which foreign books are noticed in the *Round Table*, we find an elaborate and appreciative notice of AUERBACH's "On the Heights" in the number for last Saturday—the first, if we mistake not, we have seen in that paper—while there was a review of the original of this charming story in the *North British Review* for December, 1865. This is certainly being somewhat behind the times.

MR. DELMAR, Chief of the "Statistical Bureau," has complimented the country (and himself) on the happy expedient upon which it was his good fortune to light in saving the country the expense of the next census, and procuring all the necessary information, free of cost, through the officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau. When we first saw this announcement we wondered somewhat that this stupendous task had been so quietly accomplished. We all know something of the big job it is to take a census; how long a time, and how much trouble it takes. Yet, here we are told, this work of years was done in a few weeks, and all without any one's knowing anything about it. What means the Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue have for making accurate census returns we could not understand. They have only lists of taxpayers, and those not very complete. Are we to understand that property is hereafter to constitute population? This is hardly compatible with our new institution of universal suffrage. Mr. DELMAR's figures, we fear, are not very reliable. Below we give the statement of one assistant assessor's experience of census-taking. Others may have counted noses with great accuracy, but it is but natural to suppose that a good deal of the late "cheap" census is fancy, and at least a part of it guess-work. But see the account of the editor of the Grand Haven (Mich.) *Union*, lately an Assistant Assessor in the Fourth Michigan District: "We were not to be paid for going through our division and *taking* the census, and so, of course, we did not do it. We work partly for a living, and not altogether for the fun of it; and as to estimating the population of thirteen towns and one city, without regard to the census returns, we did not possess enough of omniscience to trust ourselves with it. So we quietly and soberly sat down, and, taking the last census for a basis, we estimated the advance of each town in our division in population since that time. If we got within six rows of apple trees of the truth, it is a wonder." This census was indeed quietly taken.

THE RICHMOND *Whig*, speaking of registration and the duty of the people of Virginia in regard to it, has the following very sensible remarks: "Congress rules the Government, and the Republican party rules Congress. That party we therefore have to convince, satisfy and conciliate. No other party has, or is likely to have, power over us. If we seek to satisfy any other party, or to carry out our preferences merely, without consulting the views and meeting the exactions of the dominant party, we will inevitably fail in what we desire to accomplish, viz: the rehabilitation of the State. We therefore admonish the people of Virginia to be circumspect, cautious and wise, and to approach the great subject before them with clear heads and cool tempers, and deal with it as the great business affair upon which all other business affairs are dependent, making up their minds so to act in reference to it as to secure and promote the present and future welfare of this afflicted Commonwealth. Are we prepared to become unconditional Union men? Are we prepared for the present to waive the high seats and to be content to co-operate in the work of reconstruction, so as to secure a State Government that will protect us, and to be admitted into participation in the advantages of the Federal Government, or will we determine to engage in a hopeless, exasperating and suicidal contest with Congress and the dominant party? If we should organize against them and outvote them at the approaching elections, would not our victory be our ruin? These are questions for our people not only to consider, but decide, and that speedily.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL convention of the Young Men's Christian Association of the United States and British Provinces, says the Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday, will be held at Montreal, from the 19th to the 25th instant. Delegates from Nashville, Petersburg, Louisville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Alexandria, Cincinnati, Wheeling, and other places in the West and Southwest, have been invited to come this way and be the guests of the "Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore," and quite a number of them are expected here to-day. It is stated that members from the South will be cordially received, not only here, but in Philadelphia, New York, Albany, and other places on the route; also at Montreal. Three delegates, we believe, have gone from this city, Dr. S. C. BROWN, V. C. DIBBLE, Esq., and Capt. CHICHESTER. They left on Saturday last. They are among the first Southern delegates that have gone so far North to join in a national reunion, since the beginning of the war. We are glad to be able to chronicle such a happy event, and hope that there may be frequent repetitions of such occasions, now that the country is one again. We have a right to look to religious and charitable associations to lead the way in the work of re-establishing friendly relations between the lately hostile sections. The Young Men's Christian Association, as far as we know, has been true to its mission, and mingled little, if at all, either North or South, in the angry sea of sectional strife or party politics.

SAYS GENERAL BUTLER: "Is it not a self-evident, political truth, where the land is held in large tracts by the employer, and to be tilled by the employee, there can be no just and true field for the exercise of republican citizenship? And it is one of the pressing exigencies of the country, as the very basis of reconstruction, that some plan must be devised by which the lands of the South may be divided among those who shall occupy and till them." And is it not a self evident truth, that a man that holds about a million of dollars,—as it is said you do, if not over, has more than his share, and that so much money should not be held in so large a "tract." And, is it not just as self-evident,—that while land can be had, in abundance, from ten cents per acre to $1.25, (the very richest prairie land) and "a homestead" for nothing, that you, and other holders of the two billion debt, (to say nothing of the town and county, and State debts, which the white laboring men of the North are working hard to pay only the interest on, with no hope of paying the principal), are having little larger "*tracts*," than under agrarian systems, you have a right to? And can any plan be devised for the white working man to have his equal republican citizenship, unless these "*tracts*" are made smaller by some agrarian divisions?

THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER has the following: "Congress appropriated half a million of dollars to defray the expense of registration under the Military Reconstruction Acts. It is estimated by some that this amount will fall far short of the actual expense, for we hear it is stated that a single military department in the South has three hundred boards of registration. There are five departments, and one thousand five hundred boards in all. They have already held their sessions for weeks, and will hold them for many to come. Each member is paid eight dollars a day. Estimating to members upon each board, including all the runners and attendants, and three hundred boards to each of the five monarchies, and we have a daily expense of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for these boards alone."

LARGEST CIRCULATION.—*The* DAILY NEWS *publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, agreeably to the following section of the New Postoffice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:*

SECTION 5. And be it further enacted, That lists of letters remaining uncalled for in any Postoffice in any city, town or village, where a newspaper shall be printed, shall hereafter be published once only in the newspaper which, being published weekly or oftener, shall have the largest circulation within range of delivery of the said office

☞ *All communications intended for publication in this journal must be addressed to the Editor of the Daily News, No. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston, S. C. Business Communications to Publisher of Daily News.*

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements outside of the city must be accompanied with the cash.

CHARLESTON.

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1867.

JOB WORK.—We have now completed our office so as to execute, in the shortest possible time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we most respectfully ask the patronage of our friends.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OPINION.

We publish this morning the opinion of the Attorney General. It is a very able opinion, and from his point of view, clear and conclusive. We must suppose that its publication means that the President intends to base some action upon it. Otherwise that publication is not only useless but mischievous. If this opinion is the proper construction of the Reconstruction Act, then all the orders which have been issued from the Head Quarters of this Military District are at once cancelled, and what is more, the officer issuing them is responsible to any individual in damages for any loss that those orders have caused.

Whether this interpretation of the Act is correct, is a legal question which we will not undertake to decide. But it does not require a legal education to perceive that this whole question of construction depends rather upon the intention of the Act, than its words. The real issue is not what this or that clause can be interpreted to mean, but what really was the power, with which Congress intended to invest the military commanders of the District. In other words this Act is something more than a law of which any individual may claim the technical construction—it is the solution of a political problem, which has an influence wider than any mere legal enactment affecting only private rights.

In examining this opinion, therefore, the inquiry as to its policy, as well as its technical merits, forces itself upon our consideration. And in discussing this question it is impossible to disregard the public history of its passage.

In 1865, after the surrender of Gen. LEE, it immediately became a question, whether the seceded States were to be restored to the Union. If so, on what terms, and by whom these terms were to be prescribed. The President claimed the right to effect this restoration by a scheme of his own devising. Congress refused to admit his right, and for two years this question, as to where the right of re-admission rested, exercised the national legislature. It was settled by the passage of the Reconstruction Act of 1867. That Act decided the right to be in Congress, the law-making power of the Government, and prescribed the terms and mode of its accomplishment.

When this Act was passed, although over his veto, the President resolved to execute it, and did so by the appointment of the five Commanding Generals required by its provisions. They were appointed and sent to their commands *without instructions*, and were thus compelled to depend upon their own construction of the Act. It is difficult to understand why this was so. The same able officer who has now construed the Act, was then as he is now, the chief Law officer of the Government—the same views which he holds now, it is to be presumed he held then—and surely if ever there was a proper time when the Commanding Generals should have received full and precise instructions as to their powers and duties, it was then when they were entering upon the exercise of their novel authority, and before their action could be complicated by the conflict of civil and military power. If, as the Attorney-General says, "their education and training have not been of the kind to fit them for the delicate and difficult task of giving construction to such a statute as that now under consideration," why for four months have they not only been allowed, but compelled to construe it? Not only so. A month had not elapsed after their appointment before, by their acts and their orders, they gave unmistakable evidence of what their construction was—a construction which, we now learn from the Attorney-General, was unwarranted and illegal, and by which the lives and the property of free citizens for all this time were unjustly imperilled. Why did not the President interfere? Why, during these months of illegal oppression, was the military commander of this District, for example, allowed to "put himself upon an equality with the law making power of the Union," or "to place himself on higher ground than the President," and "to declare, in effect, I am the State!"

If, during all this time, the authority of the military commander depended upon the President's construction of the Act, why did he not do his duty and construe it? Why did he hand over the people of these States to the mercy and discretion of a mere military usurpation?

If, on the contrary, this power of construction was only to be exercised in conformity with some political necessity, what has occurred to change the condition of things existing at the passage of the act? Whence did the military commanders derive the construction which they have enforced, and why was not that construction authoritatively corrected? But not only have the commanding officers the right to complain that they have been betrayed by the Government, but what is our position—the people of these States? We watched with painful anxiety the debates on this bill—it was passed. The commanding officers were appointed. What was our duty? To obey or to disobey them? Where did we look for information? To the President. We saw him execute the Act; we saw him appoint the commanders; we read order after order, dealing with our most important interests, reversing our oldest established laws, revolutionizing the whole frame work of our State Government, but we heard no word of disapproval, no reversal of these orders, no interference in our behalf. Take, for example, Order No. 10, which has, perhaps, interfered more generally and more directly with the law of the State than any other. If we had the right to suppose for a moment that the Legislature of the State would be allowed to meet and to take charge of the interests of the State, does any one doubt that it would have been assembled and called upon to do its duty? But this order was issued without the slightest manifestation of disapproval on the part of the Government, and we naturally concluded that it was in the exercise of a recognized authority. And under this impression we have adapted our action to what we conceived to be the law of the land, and have proceeded in good faith towards the work of reconstruction in the mode which we had the right to believe was recognized as legitimate by the Government. All this effort is now labor lost.

But behind all this, there is another question, and one of the most direct practical importance to us. Who is right in this question of construction, the Attorney-General or the Commanding General? Putting technicalities aside, which construction will prevail? It is worse than useless to disguise the issue which is presented to us.

The President and Congress have been contending for two years, and the result of the contest has been the Reconstruction Act of 1867, which was the defeat of the President. Is this construction of the Reconstruction Act anything more than a renewal of this contest, and have we any assurance that the President will not be defeated again?

We have the Act; we have all the discussion on the Act; we have the action and orders of the Commanding Generals under the Act; we have the opinions of the press and of many of the leaders of the Republican party upon the course of the Commanding Generals as a guide to what is the opinion of the great mass of the Northern people, as to what the Act meant, and how it should be executed. Has any reasonable man in the South any doubt that the Northern people, and more especially the Republican party, which controls the present Congress by a large majority, approve of the course pursued by Generals SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD, POPE, ORD and SICKLES? Can any man have any doubt who pays any attention to the expression of public opinion? What then is this declaration on the part of the Government but a renewal of the old issue? And what chance is there of any other result than the defeat of the President? Grant that the opinion of the Attorney-General is unanswerable; what then? It will only serve to secure a call of Congress in July; and what will that Congress do? They will either simply settle the construction of the Act beyond a peradventure, by the requisite amendments, or they will treat this attempt to avoid it as a part of the plan of Southern action and substitute another act which will be more explicit and very much harsher.

Surely no one supposes that the military commanders in authority will acquiesce in this construction. If any one does, we may as well state the fact that General SICKLES has already asked to be relieved, and demanded a Court of Inquiry upon his conduct. Will the Republican party who passed this Act, and who have resolutely supported the action of the military commanders, desert Gen. SICKLES in such a case? Will not the issue thus made become a party issue, and who is to pay the costs of the controversy but our unfortunate selves?

This is not the first time that we have been made to pay for our confidence in the President. He undertook to restore us to the Union if we would perform certain conditions. We fulfilled them—have we been restored? What has he succeeded in doing that he has undertaken to do? Upon every occasion, from the Convention between SHERMAN and JOHNSON to the Reconstruction Act, he has finally yielded, and we alone have suffered from the resistance. We have too much at stake now to repeat our errors. If the President undertakes at this day—after permitting, without one word of remonstrance or objection, the practical enforcement of one theory of the Reconstruction Act to reverse that theory, to prevent the exercise of this extravagant claim of military authority, and to remand the State to the control of its own civil authority, let us at least have some security that he will persevere in his action, and that if, under the opinion of the Attorney-General, we refuse obedience to the usurpation of the military commanders, we shall be held harmless for our conduct: that if this construction is repudiated by Congress, which Mr. STANBERY's opinion will as certainly call together in July as if the summons had already issued, we shall not be held responsible for the delay in the work of reconstruction, and the Act will not be amended so as to bear more harshly upon our rights and interests.

There is another point worthy of our consideration. If the Attorney-General's construction is the right one, then Governor ORR is the Governor of this State, and the present Legislature has the necessary authority to make laws for the State. Then the orders which have been issued by Gen. SICKLES are no longer of force. The confusion, the uncertainty which will result from this state of things no language can fully describe. If Order No. 10 is not of force, then any creditor may instruct the sheriff to enforce judgment. Will the debtors of the State submit quietly to the sudden sacrifice of their property? More than that, every case of violence, every disturbance, we become responsible for, and it will be absolutely necessary that the Legislature should be called together at once to make some law for the State. If any man in this State believes that good is to result from this condition of things he possesses a power of vision which we do not.

Whether the administration of Gen. SICKLES has been wise or not, is a question into which we do not at present enter. Much that he has done we think eminently wise—some things which he has done we would have had otherwise, and whenever that question comes up for discussion, we will express our opinion frankly, and, we hope, justly.

But the question which is now raised is a much larger one. We do not even undertake to say that the opinion of Mr. STANBERY is not legally correct. All we say is, that if it is, it ought to have been issued months ago. That now, correct or not, it will surely create mischievous excitement—will secure a session of Congress in July—will give to the discussion of that body a violence and bitterness from which no good can result to us, and interrupt the progress toward reconstruction, which we were making quietly and surely.

The question raised by this opinion is the old controversy between the President and the Republican party. That controversy can do us no good. From present appearances it can end only one way. But at this time, and under existing circumstances, any fixed and settled policy on the part of the Government is better than a vacillating course, which makes issues to-day which it abandons to-morrow—which excite hopes it cannot fulfill, and which only provokes a resistance that cannot be effective without its support, and which, when the time comes, it has not the strength to support.

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT HEAD WAITER, with proper recommendations. Apply at MANSION HOUSE, BROAD STREET.
June 20 1

WANTED TO RENT, A SMALL HOUSE, with not less than five rooms, centrally located. Inquire at the SHOE STORE corner of George and King streets. 1 June 20

WANTED, A WOMAN TO COOK. RECOMMENDATIONS required. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
June 20

WANTED TO HIRE, A RESPECTABLE White FEMALE, to do the Cooking and Washing of a small family. A comfortable home where there is no colored servants; liberal wages given. No colored person need apply. Apply at No. 11 VANDERHORST STREET, first house east of Coming street.
June 20 1

WANTED—SALESMEN, EVERYWHERE —Ladies and Gentlemen—$100 to $250 per month, to sell the GENUINE COMMON-SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, bind, quilt, braid, and embroider. The cloth cannot be pulled apart, even after cutting across the seam every quarter of an inch. Every Machine warranted three years. Send for circulars and terms to agents, or call at McDOWELL'S BLOCK, corner Fourth and Green streets, Louisville, Ky.
BLISS & McKATHRON, General Agents.
N. B.—Positively none genuine unless coming through our office.
June 4 tuths3mo

WANTED TO HIRE, A SERVANT, TO Cook, Wash and Iron. Recommendation as to character and qualifications will be required. Apply at No. 6 WENTWORTH STREET.
June 19 2

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, to go with a small family to Mt. Pleasant for the Summer months. Apply this day at No. 34 SOCIETY STREET, opposite German Catholic Church. 1 June 19

BARNWELL SENTINEL.

IS AN EXCELLENT ADVERTISING MEDIUM. LET Merchants and business men try it for a few months. "No risk no gain." Send on your cards and increase your trade this fall. There's nothing to equal Printer's Ink—it has made many a fortune.

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Cards of ten lines or less, at the rate of $10 for three months.

Contracts by the year or for six months, allowing privilege of changing, on more favorable terms. Address
EDWARD A. BRONSON, Publisher and proprietor,
November 1

MEETINGS.

GERMAN VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THIS Association will be held *To-Night* (Thursday), June 20th, at our Hall, corner of King and Calhoun streets, above Mr. Linstedt's store. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order. GUST. HOFFMYER, Secretary.
June 20 1*

UNION KILWINNIG LODGE, NO. 4, R. A. M.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF THIS LODGE will be held, at Masonic Hall, *This Evening*, 20th instant, at 7½ o'clock.
Candidates for the M. M. Degree will be punctual.
By order of W. M. WM. E. HOWLAND, Secretary.
June 20 1

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

AS THERE WAS A DISAGREEMENT IN THE NOTICES given in the papers relative to the last meeting, for the purpose of encouraging Foreign Immigration, notice is given that there will be another meeting, at Florence, S. C., June 23d, and that the citizens of Darlington and adjoining Districts are invited to attend.
June 10 JOHN J. JAMES, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

Deutscher Brüderliche Bund

Eine Tanz-Parthie dieser Gesellschaft wird am Freitag den 21sten d. M. auf Mount Pleasant stattfinden. Das Boat wird vom Market-Str. Wharf um 1 Uhr Nachmittags und um 9 Uhr Abends von Mount Pleasant abfahren. Die Mitglieder sind freundlichst ersucht sich recht zahlreich einzufinden. Eintritt $1. Passage 25 Cents.
Die Committee: A. Mencke, J. Rügheimer, D. Müller.
June 20 2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ONE PAIR OF FINE LARGE MULES, warranted to work well. Inquire at R. LAWLESS, No. 52 STATE STREET. 2* June 20

AT PRIVATE SALE—THE STEAM TUG "RELIEF," built in Philadelphia in 1862. Length sixty-six (66) feet six (6) inches; depth seven (7) feet. Breadth of beam sixteen (16) feet. Coppered to six (6) feet. Hull and machinery in good order.

ALSO,

A NEW STEAM PILE DRIVER—Length forty-eight (48) feet; breadth fifteen (15) feet; depth three (3) feet six (6) inches. Two (2) high pressure engines, six (6) inch cylinder; twelve (12) inches stroke. Length of derrick forty-eight (48) feet; space for logs fifteen (15) inches. Flat's bottom sheathed with heavy zinc; propelled by her own power. Speed four (4) miles per hour.
For terms, which shall be liberal, apply to
J. NO. FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf.
June 15 stuth6

FOR SALE, A CARRYALL, WITH TWO Seats, pole and shaft. Also, a set of double and single HARNESS, all in good order. Can be seen and bargained for cash or a time note at thirty days, at No. 21 Lynch street. May 17

NOTICE.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, THE two story BUILDING on the corner of Meeting and Columbus streets. Apply at No. 500 KING STREET.
June 19 2

FOR SALE.—A FINE SADDLE AND DRAFT MARE. Apply to
RAV. NEL & BARNWELL, No. 177 East Bay, opp. Accommodation Wharf.
June 19 2

TO RENT.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 28 Pinckney street. Rent moderate to an approved tenant. Apply on the premises.
June 20 1*

TO RENT.—THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, No. 58 Cannon street, near Rutledge Avenue, containing six upright and two attic rooms, with gas throughout, cistern, well, and ample kitchen accommodations. To an approved tenant, terms moderate; possession given immediately. Enquire at WILKINSON & GILCHRIST'S LAW OFFICE, No. 48 Broad street.
April 29 mth

TO RENT, PART OF THE HOUSE No. 46 Wentworth street. To a desirable tenant the terms will be accommodating. June 13

TO RENT, THREE VERY NICE ROOMS. Will rent at low rates to respectable persons. Also, a nice Kitchen with two rooms; can be used with a stove. Apply at No. 51 NASSAU STREET, a few doors from Line. May 30

LOST.

LOST, ON MONDAY FORENOON, A PAIR OF SPECTACLES—gold frame—sliding temples, in black leather case. The finder will be handsomely rewarded by leaving them at No. 37 HAYNE STREET or No. 83 GEORGE STREET June 19

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, A small black and brown tan TERRIER, answering to the name of "Prince." The owner's name and address engraved on his collar. Any one returning the dog to No. 25 MONTAGUE STREET, will receive the above reward. 2* June 19

FOUND.

FOUND, ON THE MORNING OF THE 3d inst., a POCKET BOOK, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for advertisement.
June 4

BOARDING.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. G. LAVAL, WIDOW OF LATE Major WM. LAVAL, is prepared to accommodate PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT BOARDERS in Greenville on the most liberal terms. The patronage of the travelling public is solicited. stuth6* June 8

EXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW rates, in the most central business part of the city, without lodging, in a private house, can now be had. For particulars address "X. L." Postoffice. May 15

BOARDING.—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS with good BOARD can be had on immediate application to No. 59 CHURCH STREET, west side, near Tradd street. Terms reasonable. June 12

FINANCIAL.

BONDS, STOCKS AND COUPONS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA OLD AND NEW BONDS AND COUPONS
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Bonds and Coupons
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Stock
South Carolina Railroad Stock
State of South Carolina Stock.
Apply to H. H. DeLEON, No. 24 Broad street.
June 19 2

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed from over the old Bank of Charleston to No. 69 BROAD STREET.
May 25

REMOVAL.

OTTO SONNTAG,

DYER AND SCOURER.

REMOVED TO CORNER CLIFFORD AND ARCHDALE STREETS.
GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS DYED, CLEANED AND PRESSED. 6 June 19

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF PARKER & CHILD IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.
N. G. PARKER.
ASA CHILD.

MR. N. G. PARKER WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS, and settle the affairs of the late firm.
June 14 6 N. G. PARKER, No. 103 East Bay.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY AND POLYTECHNIC ACADEMY.

A GREAT SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, together with Languages, Literature, Political Economy, History, &c.

The Second Session, Ninth Academic Year, opens July 1st, 1867. Diplomas conferred upon Graduates in the regular course.

A special course of ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE and DRAWING, is offered to those who wish to qualify themselves for Civil Engineers, Lawyers, &c., and do not desire to pursue other studies.

A Commercial Course given to those who wish to prepare for business life.

A Preparatory Course for those who are quite young or little advanced.

No military duty except enough drill for healthy exercise. Expenses moderate.

For circulars, containing full particulars, address
GEN. R. E. COLSTON, Superintendent, Hillsboro, N. C.
May 28 tuths15

INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH.

MRS. NICHOLS, A NATIVE OF CHARLESTON, but during the past fifteen years a resident in Europe, is desirous of giving instruction in the French Language, either at her own residence or at the houses of her pupils.
Inquire at Mrs. FINNEY'S, No. 190 King street.
May 22

THE

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY,

Office No. 147 Meeting street.

CONNECTIONS

WITH ALL

Railroads Throughout

THE

UNITED STATES.

Every attention given to the safe Transmission of Freight, Money, and Valuables.

WILL CALL FOR AND DELIVER FREIGHT TO ANY POINT IN THE CITY FREE OF CHARGE.
H. B. PLANT, President,
April 10 Augusta, Ga.

THE MARION STAR,

ESTABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, IS published at Marion, S. C., in the central portion of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Merchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desire to extend their business in the Pee Dee country.

For the benefit of our advertising patrons, we shall, in addition to our subscription list, which is constantly increasing, publish and distribute gratuitously, 2000 extra copies of the STAR, during the business season this Fall.

Rates of Advertising liberal.
W. J. McKERALL, Editor and Proprietor.
November 20

DRY GOODS, ETC.

35. CHEAP 35.

VARIETY STORE,

35. RUTLEDGE AVENUE. 35.

MATTING!

4-4 RED CHECKED MATTING AT 35 CENTS A YARD, and very good Calicoes at 10 cents. Also just received a splendid assortment of FRENCH CAMBRICS, FRENCH PRINTS, and SILK LENOS.

35. Rutlegde Avenue, 35.

SILVEY & SELIGMAN.

June 20 thsm3

GREAT ATTRACTION

AT

MELCHERS & MULLER,

No. 199 King street.

PRIOR TO TAKING STOCK, WE WILL SELL OUR CHOICEST SELECTION OF

FOREIGN

AND

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

AT and BELOW COST, for cash, for thirty days only, commencing June 1st.

MELCHERS & MULLER,

No. 199 KING STREET.

June 1 stuth1mo

MILLINERY, ETC.

MILLINERY

AND

STRAW GOODS,

WILL BE OPENED

MONDAY, May 27th.

A NEW AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE GOODS, comprising many novelties, which have been purchased since the late decline in prices, and will be sold very low. Customers will please call and examine.

Mrs. BOOTH,

No. 423 King Street.

May 25 stuth1mo

SALOONS.

ICE CREAM.

MRS. C. DUNNEMAN, NASSAU STREET, NEAR the corner of Columbus, informs the public that she will devote the proceeds of her ICE CREAM Garden, during eight days, commencing *This (Monday) Evening*, and continuing until Monday Evening (June 24th) next, inclusive, for the benefit of the new German Lutheran Church to be erected in this city. Concert music on three evenings of this week. 7 June 17

ICE CREAM.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his former customers, and the public generally, that he has reopened, for the season, his SALOON, No. 85 CALHOUN STREET, opposite Elizabeth, where he will be happy to serve them. Having attentive attendants, his efforts will be to please. The quality of his Cream is too well known for comment.

Families supplied as usual in quantities to suit, at all hours.

Pic Nics, Maroons, etc., supplied at the shortest notice.

In all cases, Cream, quality and quantity warranted. No charge if the Cream don't prove as recommended.

HENRY LARCOMBE.

☞ The ICE CREAM Wagon will be out every day, Sundays excepted. 1mo May 28

CLOTHING.

A. S HULL, Ag't.,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS REMOVED TO No. 70 BROAD STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN MEETING AND CHURCH, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and has in store a full assortment of CLOTHS, COATING, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS of every variety, which he will make up to order at as low prices as any similar establishment.

ALSO,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FURNISHING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

M. JNO. T. FLYNN (formerly of C. D. Carr & Co.,) will superintend the Tailoring Department as usual, and will give his especial attention to Cutting and Making of ARMY AND NAVY UNIFORMS.

May 11 2mo*

CARHART, WHITFORD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE, MEDIUM,

AND

COARSE CLOTHING,

AMERICAN EXPRESS BUILDING, NOS. 55, 57, 59 and 61, Hudson street, near Duane, New York.
T. F. CARHART.
W. H. WHITFORD.
J. D. VAN WAGENEN.
T. HAMILTON.
December 10 6mo

N G. PARKER,

LATE PARKER & CHILD,

DEALER IN

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS

AND

FURNISHING GOODS.

June 14 No. 103 EAST BAY.

The Universal Verdict of all the Most Experienced Pastry Cooks and Housekeepers is that the

PIONEER

YEAST POWDER

IS THE MOST RELIABLE OF ALL BAKING POWDERS, being beautifully white, and free from all injurious ingredients, besides requiring only two-thirds of the quantity to have the same effect as other Yeast Powders. If you want delightful Pie Crust, Biscuit and Corn Bread, give it a trial

For sale by
GRUBER & MARTIN, No. 236 King street.
HENRY BISCHOFF & CO., No. 197 East Bay.
W. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 259 King street.
DOWIE & MOISE, Druggists, No. 151 MEETING STREET, Opposite Charleston Hotel.
January 24 thstu6mo

ORDINANCE.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS PUBLISHED for the information of all concerned:

AN ORDINANCE TO REGULATE THE CLEANSING OF PRIVIES AND VAULTS IN THE CORPORATE LIMITS OF THE CITY.

I. Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, That from and after the ratification of this Ordinance, it shall not be lawful for any person to cleanse or remove the contents of Vaults or Privies within the limits of the city, without having previously obtained a license for the same; all such licenses to expire on the 31st December of every year, and be subject to all requirements imposed by Ordinances regulating the granting of Licenses for Drays and Carts.

II. That the use of Barrels in open Carts and Wagons is prohibited, and parties applying for License will be required to provide closed Carts suitable for the purpose.

III. All persons having such License shall report at one of the Guard Houses, during the day, his or their intention to do such work during the ensuing night; in the Lower Wards such report to be made to the Main Guard House, in the Upper Wards to Upper Guard House.

IV. The place or places for the deposit of such offal shall be designated from time to time by the Mayor.

V. Every owner or driver of such Licensed Cart or any other person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, or shall neglect or refuse to observe the same, or any of them, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars, to be enforced by the Mayor in his Court, or recovered in any other Court of competent jurisdiction.

Ratified in City Council this seventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
[L. S.] P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council
May 10 8mo

THE AIKEN PRESS.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PUBLISH IN THE TOWN OF Aiken, S. C., a Weekly paper under the above title, to be devoted to General Intelligence—Political, Commercial, Social, Literary, and Religious—with a Department of Agriculture, including the Field, the Orchard, the Vineyard, and the Garden. A News Summary, to contain a digest of the important events of the week, will occupy a portion of the paper, and particular attention will be given to the unsettled question of Labor, as best adapted to our new condition, and the development of the resources of the country in Manufactures, Agriculture, Fruit-raising, and Wine-growing.

Terms—$3 a year, in advance.
H. W. RAVENEL, Editor.
W. D. KIRKLAND, Publisher. January 21

GROCERY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

CORN! CORN! CORN!

3500 BUSHELS PRIME WHITE CORN, IN TWO bushel sacks, landing this day from schooner Dan'l Chase, and for sale low while landing by
C. N. AVERILL & SON, No 68 East Bay.
June 19 3

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS AND BANKERS,

HAYNE STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Cotton Factors,

CHURCH STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C.

WILLIAMS, TAYLOR & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

NO. 147 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

May 7 tuths3mo

CALIFORNIA WINE COMPANY

(INCORPORATED NOVEMBER 1, 1866.)

WINES,

FROM THE VINEYARDS OF

Sonoma, Los Angelos and Na[illegible]
Counties, California.

W. H. CHAFEE, Agent.

NO. 207 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

HOCK, SHERRY, SWEET ANGELICA, MUSCATEL, Port, Wine Bitters, Claret, Sonomo Brandy, Californi[a] Catawba, Sonoma Champagne (in quarts), Sonoma Champagne (in pints, 24 in a case)—in wood and glass.
April 30 tuths6mo

INSURANCE.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDO[N]

AND

GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPAN[Y]

Capital........................$10,000,000, Go[ld]

STOCKHOLDERS PERSONALY RESPONSIBLE.
LOSSES ADJUSTED HERE.
C. T. LOWNDES, Agent, No. 19 Broad str[eet]
May 16 th7mo

SEWING MACHINES.

$20. AGENTS WANTED, $20.

$75 to $200 per month—males and females—to sell

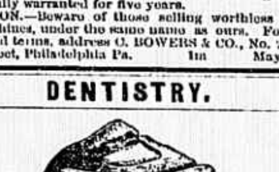
ONLY GENUINE COMMON SENSE

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

Manufactured. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck, braid, quilt and embroider beautifully. Price, only including Barnum's self-sewer and self-turning mer. Fully warranted for five years.

CAUTION.—Beware of those selling worthless iron machines, under the same name as ours. For culars and terms, address C. BOWERS & CO., No. 255 Fifth Street, Philadelphia Pa. 1m May 29

DENTISTRY.



THEO. F. CHUPEIN,

DENTIST,

OFFICE, - - - No. 275 KING STREET,

NEARLY OPPOSITE HASEL.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED at moderate prices.

☞ TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by means of

CHLOROFORM

NITROUS OXYD,

Or by DR. RICHARDSON'S apparatus for producing LOCAL ANÆSTHESIA.

March 5 tuths6mo

TEMPUS CURANDI DIFFER NON IN ANNUM

RODRIGUE'S

PULMONIC ELIXIR SPECIFIC.

FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND SIDES, DIFFICULTY IN BREATHING, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, COUGHS, HEMORRHAGE, and all affections of the Lungs.

This great revivifyer is offered to the public, that all who will avail themselves of its remedial power may be benefitted.

It only requires a fair trial to confirm its invaluable agency in diffusing through each channel of the human organization a restored vitality. It invigorates and embues the Lungs with healthful elasticity; restores warmth which is their essential element; rouses the sluggish vessels into activity; heals the affected lobes; purifies and enriches the blood; regulates the circulation; induces free and easy respiration, and expels, through its administration, each and every concomitant disorder present in the malady recognized as Consumption, and hitherto deemed hopeless and incurable.

This compound is perfectly safe, possessing neither narcotic nor emetic properties, which unfortunately are always employed as essentials in every preparation for Cough or Lung affection—a mistake which too often in its irritating and debilitating consequences, only conduces to much general derangement of the system, destroying appetite and creating an injurious nervous excitement, augmenting suffering with frequent fatal results.

Under the influence of this approved and invaluable Specific the most distressing Cough yields, difficulty in breathing and pains and soreness subside, hemorrhage is arrested, and health and strength re-established.

PRICE FOR SINGLE BOTTLE $1.25.

Sold by the Proprietor, northwest corner SOCIETY AND MEETING STREETS, and the principal Druggists.
April 2 1y

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED

AT THE WONDERFUL REVELATIONS

MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST,

Madame H. A. PERRIGO.

SHE REVEALS SECRETS NO MORTAL EVER KNEW. She restores to happiness those who, from doleful events, catastrophes, crosses in love, loss of relations and friends, loss of money, &c., have become despondent. She brings together those long separated, gives information concerning absent friends or lovers, restores lost or stolen property, tells you the business you are best qualified to pursue and in what you will be most successful, causes speedy marriages, and tells you the very day you will marry, gives you the names, likeness and characteristics of the person. She reads your very thoughts, and by her almost supernatural powers, unveils the dark and hidden mysteries of the future. From the stars we see in the firmament—the malefic stars that overcome or predominate in the configuration—from the aspects and positions of the planets and the fixed stars in the heavens at the time of birth, she deduces the future destiny of man. Fail not to consult the greatest Astrologist on earth. It costs you but a trifle, and you may never again have so favorable an opportunity. Consultation fee, with likeness and all desired information, $1. Parties living at a distance can consult the Madame by mail with equal safety and satisfaction to themselves, as if in person. A full and explicit chart, written out, with all inquiries answered and likeness enclosed, sent by mail on receipt of price above mentioned. The strictest secrecy will be maintained, and all correspondence returned or destroyed. References of the highest order furnished those desiring them. Write plainly the day of the month and year in which you were born, enclosing a small lock of hair.

Address, MADAME H. A. PERRIGO, P. O. DRAWER 293, BUFFALO, N. Y.
March 30 1y

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURY, January 3, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT UNDER the following Ordinance licenses have been prepared for delivery from this Office.
S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

SEC. 1. *Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council assembled*, That from and after the first day of January, licenses shall be taken out for all carts, drays, and wagons, used for private and domestic purposes, in the same manner, and according to the same provisions now of force in relation to carts, drays and wagons, let or driven for hire, except giving bonds. And each such cart, dray or wagon, shall be provided with a badge containing the number thereof, and marked *Private*, to be placed on the outside of the shaft.

SEC. 2. No person shall be taken by the Treasurer as surety to any bond under the Ordinance concerning licenses for carts, drays, wagons and other carriages, unless he or she be a freeholder.

SEC. 3. The following shall hereafter be the rates for licenses for public and private carts, drays, wagons, &c., including the horses or mules used thereof, which shall be free from other taxation:

PUBLIC CARTS, DRAYS, ETC., OR THOSE EMPLOYED IN ANY BUSINESS WHATEVER, FOR HIRE DIRECT OR INDIRECT.

For every cart, dray or wagon, drawn by one horse or mule, $20.

For every cart, dray or wagon, drawn by two horses or mules, $30.

For every hack and carriage with two wheels, $20.

For every hack and carriage with four wheels, $40.

For every stage or omnibus (except line omnibus, with two horses, $50.

For every stage or omnibus (except line omnibus) drawn by four horses, $60.

For every truck drawn by two or more horses or mules, $60.

For every express wagon drawn by two or more horses or mules, $60.

BREAD CARTS AND PRIVATE CARTS, DRAYS, ETC.

For every bread cart or wagon, $5.

For every cart, dray or wagon, used for private or domestic purposes, and not to be employed in the transporting of goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, or any other commodity, for compensation, either directly or indirectly for the same, shall pay for a license the sum of $5, exclusive of the horse or mule.

Ratified in City Council, this 15th day of January, [L. S.] in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor.
By the Mayor.
W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.
January 8