NEWS SUMMARY.

Cotton closed in New York at 284c. for Middlin

Uplands.
The effort of the St. Louis :ailreads to collect six cents fare instead of five, as allowed by their charter, is characterized as six center tyraums. Her Majesty Hurkok-Jurkou, the Queen of the Society Islands, in company with her suite, has just arrived in Paris to visit the Exposition. It is understood that the merchants do not this

year intend to offer the usual premium to the first ship from China with the season's teas. Hence there will be no racing.

The man whose sleep would cost the most is said to be the lamplighter of Paris, where the estimatod cost of lighting the city is five thousand franc-

One Daniel, Moxility, from Grayson, a member of the "Red Strings," corried into Wytheville, Va., a wagon load of liquor, which he tried to sell without paying the tax. His wagon, horses and liquor, have all been confiscated. The lowest estimate made for the expense registration in Arkansas, is eight hundred and ninety thousand dollars (\$890,000). On the same

basis the entire cost of registration in the South will be fifteen million dollars.

A San Francisco journal of a recent date says the agricultural districts were never scemingly s prosperous as at this time. New towns and settle-ments are springing up all over the country, and the old ones supported by the farming interests are wonderfully improving in wealth and business. The Tensas (La.) Gazette says that the cholera

has appeared on some of the plantations of tha parish, greatly demoralizing the laborers. The caterpillar has appeared in the cotton. Many o the planters are preparing to emigrate, as they see no prespect of a speedy regeneration of the in dustry of that section of the State. There is good news for tea-drinkers. A dispatel from India announces that the tea markets in China have opened at prices one-third lower than at the opening of last year. The tea merchants of

London, who have been holding back their sup-plies in the hope of ranning vrices, have, it is said, received advices to realize.

A marble bust of Lincoln, executed in Italy at a cost of five hundred dollars, is exposed to public view at Cincinnati, and will soon be placed in a handsome Gothic shrine at Lincoln Park. The bust is represented as a work of great merit, but the Commercial gives a decided preference to the bust executed by Thomas Jones, so far as con-

corns fidelity to the original. COTIB RECEIVE OF THE OFFICIAL M. DEBRAUZ DE SAL-DAPENNA, of the Memorial Diptomatique, is left literary executor to Maximilan, and is about to publish a biography of his brief life. M. Di Sal-DAPENNA had already began the work before the arrangement of Minamon was concluded, and be has recently received documents which will nearly

In England a gang of persons purporting to be laborers, have for some time been imposing upon the credulity of autiquaries by taking about supposed relics, which they allege to have found in a rn while they were digging near Windsor. After they had disposed of a large number of things, i was discovered that these articles were made o modern cast brass, covered with a green oxidat to give them an appearance of antiquity. Manco Pacna, physician-in-chief to th

Saltan, and director general of the medica department of the Turkish army, is a Greek educated in France. He speaks the lan-guage with the purest Parisian accent, and is the roughly acquainted with the details of military nistration. He holds the high rant of general of division, and it is understood i much in the confidence of the Sultan.

The Melbourne Argus, of May 27, says: "A curious instance of the manner in which natives of a country sometimes collect in groups in the settlement of a colony is exhibited in Albury where some seventy or eighty families of German have lately arrived from different parts of South Australia, and settled on the land; and are to be followed by about seven hundred or eight hun dred families of the same nationality."

About forty thousand pounds of fossil ivory, the is to say, the tusks of at least one hundred mammoths, are bartered for every year in New Siberia mathrioths make have been disposed of, perhaps oven twice that number, since only two hundred pounds of ivery is calculated as the average weight produced by a pair of tuske.

A little girl, daughter of Dr. F. W. Wall, of

Hampshiro County, Va., ten years old, was bitte by a rattlesnake in her father's garden. Whil ng for a stone with which to strike the snake, the poisonous reptile sprang at her a dis-tance of five feet, inserting its fangs in the hand of the child between the thumb and foreinger. By the timely application of proper remedies the life of the child was saved. Between the 15th of May and the 15th o

June last there arrived at Sau Francisco the following vessels with Chinese passengers: The ship Tennyson, with a list of 465; Gem of the Ocean 258; Garland, 291; Ellen Southard, 368; Free Trade, 442; Catifornia, 485, and the Cheisea, with 411, making a total of 2720. In the same time say 450 returned to China in th Colorado, giving a net increase of 2370 Chinese population. There were due on the 15th ultime four ships from ports in China.

The Red River Nor'- Wester is much disturbed by the report that the Hudson Bay Company procomprised in the Assimibion and Saskatchewan valleys, and, in a petition to the home government to avert this calamity, says that nuless the scheme is defeated "not three years would clapse before railway communication would be extended from Minnesotz to Red River, and the Northwest territory be everyng by a propulsition of not be this. tory be overrun by a population of not less than

In repaying one of the streets in Portland, Me., last week, one of the workmen dug up a very sin-gular silver coin. It had the Goddess of Liberty on one side, surrounded with stars; the opposite side bore an eagle, and on the circle were the words "United States of America." Underneath were the words "Quarter Dollar." It has been exhibited to several of the oldest citizens who think they have seen, in former days, similar coins. The Street Commissioner has it in his pos-

There has just died a European sovereign, of whom very little notice was taken, yet HENNY
LXVII.; of Reuss Schletz, was the oldest sovereign in Europe. He was a model ruler in his way he granted constitutions at his pleasure, and in his displeasure withdrew them. He was a fit re representation of Heinr's Prince, who had to cross the boundaries of his domain to turn his horse around. He had an army of 907 men nominally; in reality about half that number. The number of his subjects was \$3,000, and his revenue

There is an "Express" case in the courts at Syracuse, New York. During the examination of one of the witnesses last week, the following facts were elicited: "That the \$9,000,000 capital of the present American Express Company was made up as follows: The members of the Bankers' Express Company paid in \$1,800,000, and the old American Express Company turned in the property of the company to the same amount, and the balance of the \$9,000,000—viz: \$7,100,000—was issued in stock to members of the old company for their good will; the balance of the property of the old company, after the \$1,800,000 was turned over to

the new company, was held for the old members. An amusing story is told of Gopand's balloon, which went up from Paris the other day, and alighted in the vicinity of Cologne. Because the balloon flow the French flag the erronaute were badly received by ill-disposed patriots, who mistook the meteorological instruments for something dangerous, and were on the point of seizing them for spies. The tempest had just been allayed when the police intervened, and of course, a zealous official proceeded to search the balloon zealous official proceeded to search the balloon for maps and plans, and threw out a quantity of ballast. This lightened the balloon of a sudden, and it went up, much to the terror of the Prussian and the surprise of all. By the latest accounts we learn that the unhappy policoman accomplished his descent into the Zuyder Zee, and

was saved from drawning by some fishermen. The Washington Econing E. press gives the following: "The air is thick with rumers. We give some of them, not to endorse them, but simply as a specimen of what is affoat. It is said that a court of inquiry is to be instituted over the conduct of Judge Holl, chief of the Bureau of Military Legisland tary Justice. General Grant, it is rumored, will set as Secretary of War only until General Mo-CLELLAN can be heard from, who will be called to the portfolio of the War Department. Others claim that ex-Governor Andrew will be invited to become Mr. STANTON'S SUCCESSOR. General BANK's name, too, is mentioned in the same connection. name, too, is mentioned in the same connection.

It is atoutly affirmed in certain quarters that Mr.

ABILET will be legally proceeded against on a

charge of conspiracy, on account of his recent conpection with the arch perjurer Concern."

CURRENT TOPICS.

ed in this ago and day than the potential character of the press. It has been justly characterizes

by Mr. GLADSTONE, in his address at the late an mual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund in Lon don, as "a great social, political at d moral power ne so great that it cannot be overlooked by an of those who would comprehend the character, of their country or the nature of those processes by which the movement of a mighty nation is direct ed." One reason of this great power of the pres is its impersonality, which gives it elevation an breadth, and lifes it above the littleness of private emis and personal varities. It is as the organ of an enlightened public sentiment, and is the re-presentative of the great interests of the community, that its utterances command respect. The influence of public journals everywhere is in roportion to their conformity to this standard It is this which given to the London Times, the leading newspaper of Great Britain, the amazing power which it wields in that country, so that its voice is heard and heeded through all the channel of publicaction in England, and its effect upo Parliament, at times, was recently exemplified it the sensation created there by its article upon the shortcomings of the House of Lords. The great diversity of subjects treated of by an active newspaper in this enterprising age involves the employment in the different departments of capacities suited to each, all working in subordination to the sell determined policy and aims of the journa which is to give stamp to the whole. Where it press has labored long and conscientiously for the mblic interests, and nought by indicions means t obtain judicious ends, it secures a just weigh which it cannot be deprived of by impertment at tempts to divest it of its impersonality. Nothing but the most incurable obtuseness can fail to ap preciate it in its true character at this day. Who properly and efficiently conducted, and inspired by right impulses, it moulds and fashions into definite ferms and for definite purposes the public plaion, evokes the latent good which may be temporarily clouded by popular passions, and vitalizes the moral and physical energies of society. It is in this capacity that the press com-mands confidence and influence. The Sun has labored in this behalf through all its years, and, as we hope and believe, not entirely without re walls. It will continue in this course, and what-over measure. Advocates, and whatever con-clusions it reaches, will not be without deliberachains it reaches, will not in without deliberation, nor without solicitude that they should be accordance with justice and right, and to the practical advantage and well-being of the commu nity. It will do this, as it has ever done under consciousness of the great responsibility which rests upon it. These charged with its conduct and who sit in judgment upon its columns, could not be indifferent to this consideration if they

It is extremely difficult, from mere figures, t realize what a gigantic undertaking it has been to supply even food alone to the armies which have night in the late (German) campaign. The diffi culties of such a task may be conceived if we renember that the front line of the Prussian armie in front of Vienna- mustered nine times the num ber of British troops with which Lord RAGLAN invaded the Crimea; that close behind this line la Gen. Mulne's reserve corps, and a corps of the army of Silesia, which was watching Olimutz, and that these two corps alone were stronger by for thousand mon than all the British, German an spanish troops that fought at Talavera; that be hind them again was a large mass of Landweh that during the siege of Schastopol the Britis army was stationary, and had the great advantage of sea transport to within a few miles of its cam been moving forward at an enormously rapid rate and that the men to be fed in the front line alor numbered 250,000—a population as large as that a the twelith part of London. It would be a bel nan who would undertake to supply the twelfth part of the whole population of London with to-morrow's food; a bolder still who would un dertake the task if this pertion of the populatio were about to move bedily to-morrow morning lown to Richmond, and would require to have the neat for their dinner delivered to them the m ent they arrived there; and who, without railway transport, agreed to keep the same crowd daily provided with food until, moving at the same rate, hoy arrived at Plymouth; and yet a General has such a task, to calculate upon bad roads, weary horses, breaking wagons, the attacks of an enemy's cavalry; he has not only to get the food to the troops, but in many cases he has to provide it in the first place; he has to keep his magazines constantly stocked, to increase the amount of tranports in exact proportion as his troops advance to feed not only the fighting men, but all the me who are employed in carrying provisions to the combatants; to find hay and corn for all the horse of the cavalry and for the horses of the transpor wagons, and to arrange beforehand so that ever man and horse shall halt for the night in clos roximity to a large supply of good water. This is not the lightest nor the least of a General's duties. It was the proud boast of England's grea soldier, that "many could lead troops-he could feed them."

THE MONTOOMERY Advertiser says: An enteemfriend writes us and inquires way it is that we did not publish Mr. Hill's "Notes on the Situation." This is a very proper inquiry, and we take pleasure in answering it. Mr. Hull's "Notes" contained some little argument, agreat deal of abuse and denciation, and a large est profanity. He never sought to win converts to his side by convincing the judgment. He never referred to the friends of reconstruction in softer terms than as "deliberate perjurers." Nowhere in his articles, from the beginning to the end, is a political opponent mentioned except to be de-nonneed in the very strongest, and often the particle of hencety is conceded to any man who differs from Mr. Hill. His "Notes abound with such horrible expressions as those: "Fiery flames of sulphurous hell;" "hell visaged brood;" "hellish ingredients;" "dorlish spirit of treason;" "hellish brood;" S. C. all of this? treason;" "hellish brood;" &c., &c., all of which are applied indiscriminately to those who happen to think that the country's good will be promoted by reconstructing under the recent Acts of Cor gress. We are quite sure that our friend will gress. We are quite sure that our readens agree with us that a paper is very poorly made up when filled with articles which are largely composed of such vile profamity as this. Mr. HILL's Notes have had a wide circulation; but it may be safely asserted that they have not made a single convert to his cause. The only possible effect they can have, is to increase the passions and intensify the hatred of those (and only some of those) who were of his way of thinking at the start. Of Mr. Hill generally we have nothing to say. But upon this particular question he is too rabid. It is un-safe to follow the lead of a man who is in such a rage.

Acconding to the Cincinnati Journal of Com merce, the stock of cotton on hand, in quantity and quality, "has never touched so low a point at this season of the year as a crop was commenced here." The present stock that paper estimates at "enly eighty-eight thousand bales, against seven hundred and fifty thousand bales at this time las year." If this he a correct report of the stock on hand, it is reasonable to suppose that the present growing crop, when it comes upon the market, will open at a high figure. Goorgia and Alabama will doubtless be the largest producing States of the great staple the present year, as, from all acof cotton, from many causes, in the States of Mis sissippi, Louisiana, Arkausas and Texas. In the latter State the ravages of the cotton or bell worm is reported to be great. Since the first appear ance of this destructive insect, it has been slowly but surely progressing—the first generation being now succeeded by the second, which is destroying all before it. 'This, with the heavy rains that pre ceded the appearance of the worm, has alr lite ally destroyed the crop in many sections o

UTAH AND COLORADO papers and correspondents complain that only a fraction of the mail matter sont westward from the States by the overland route of Well's. Fanco & Co., over reaches its destination. The importance of prompt transportation of these overland mails appears to be utterly and wantonly disregarded, while the route of the stages over the Plains is marked by piles of abandoned mail bags, thrown recklessly overboard and loft to rot like so many dead horses or welves. At many of the stations tons of mail matter are piled up, awaiting the convenience of the contractors. The company undertakes to transport private packages with speed and safety, and it is hardly supposable that they cannot do the same for the mails. The Government pays \$750,000 per annum for the overland transportation of the mails between Kansas and Oslifornis, and it the Postmaster-General has any excuse to offer route of WELLS, FARGO & Co., over reaches its the Postmaster-General has any excuse to offer for his sulpable neglect to compel the Express Company to perform the service for which it is paid, the public will be glad to hear it.

News publishes the Official List of Letters remaining in the Postoffice at the end of each week, agreeably to the following tection of the New Postofice Law, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston:

Section 6. And be it incher chactes), That lists of let-ters remaining uncalled for in any Postofflee in any city, lown or village, where a newspaper shall be printed shall be catter be published once only in the newspaper which, being published weekly or othere, shall "save the largest circulation within ratge of delivery of the sale office.

(a) Ad communications intended for publical this journal must be addressed to the Editor Daily Keers, Ko. 18 Hayne-street, Charleston Hosiness Communications to Publisher of National Communications of Publisher of National Communications.

Rosiners Communications to 2 News, We cannot undertake to retern rejected communications. Advertisements outside of the city must be accompa nied with the eash.

CHARLESTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1867.

Jon Work .- We have now completed our flice so as to execute, in the shortest possible time, ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK, and we most respectfully ask the pairpunge of our

On the 16th July, 1867, the Hon. BENJAMIN II. Iliaa, of Georgia, made a speech at Atlanta, "On the Condition of the Country." At the close of his speech, according to the reporter, three cheers were proposed "for the only man outh of Mason and Dixon's line that has proclaimed the truth from the scaboard to the nountains," In this speech, therefore, we save looked for the truth. We have not found it. We have not seen in it a single proposition stated fairly. We have found in it little else than an excited appeal to the passions of those who listened: and in the most of that which was charge I against others, much which had tho most fitting adaptation to Mr. Hill. himself. We are at liberty to deal with the speech as we think it deserves; because the subject is the neonle of Georgia Whatever Mr. Ilin. has said to the people of Georgia, is equally applicable to the people of this State.

"If (says Mr. HILL) you vote for a convenion, you are PERJURED." And this declaration, so startling, Mr. II: _ proceeds to prove by the assertion that the Act of Congress by which provision is made for the proposed Convention in these States, is unconstitutional. Being then unconstitutional, the vote for the of the ampesty onth: because that onth binds him who takes it to support the Constitution. It would be perhaps sufficient to say that one who, because of his own alleged violation of the Constitution of the United States, had been obliged to seek and obtain a pardon, should be rather a diffident interpreter of its obligations. as declared by all the departments of its gov rument. When Mr. Hill sought for and obained that pardon, he admitted that he had wrongfully done that which, in his speech, he again counsels and advises. He gain sets up his opinion as to the legal effect, ad, therefore, of the obligation of an existing law, against the authority of all the departsents of the Government of the United States. He has admitted that in this he has heretofore erred. A little more moderation then would save been in better taste from one, who had be fore him the recent proof of his mistake, ac cording to his own admissions, of what that Constitution meant, and of the obligations it imposed, and which he confesses to have vio

var we have not any knowledge. Of his imited experience. This, however, we cather from a portion of the degather bates in the Senate of the Confederate States; that Mr. Hith was the advocate of measures arbitrary; of doctrines tyrannical; of that construction of the powers of that Congress which destroyed every principle of Constituenal Liberty for the advancement of which the war was waged. It would be difficult for the Congress of the United States to exercise any powrs which would be more arbitrary, and with less show of sanction in the Constitution, than were some of those which, in the Congress of the Confederate States, had the support of Mr.

Mr. HILL, in his Notes, has told us that, "after cars of heroic struggle, the Southern people laid down their arms, because they were assured by their enemies, and taught by long trusted but faithless counsellors and officeholders among themselves, by so doing they would be again in the Union as before."

Mr. Hill has evidently not the writing a history of that struggle. In opposition to his fanciful assumption of the causes that led to the cessation of hostilities, we will place the testimony of the gallant and ill used Ceneral Jounston: "Events (says that true soldier) in Virginia which broke every hope of success by war, imposed on its Gene rals the duty of sparing the blood of this gallant army, and saving our country from further devastation and our people from ruin." And who does not know that this is so?

And when the heroic men who composed these armies yielded, it was for the considerations which this brave General, with the terse language of the soldier, but the true instincts of the man, thus pointedly sets forth : "I made (he says) this convention (the convention with General SHERMAN), to spare the blood of the gallant little army committed to me; to prevent further suffering of our people, by the devastation and ruin inevitable from the marches of invading armies; and to avoid the crime of waging hopeless war." Will Mr. Hill be regarded as more trustworthy in his statement of the causes that led to the cessation of hostilities, than General JOHNSTON? Will the people believe Mr. Hill that they were tricked into a surrender; or General Jounston, that the war had become so hopeless, that the further prosecution of it was a crime?

Well: with the Convention then made beween General SHEAMAN and General JOHNsten, was it left, as Mr. Hill would have it, to every one, to determine what law of the United States was constitutional and what was not? Not so. After the preliminary parts of the Convention had been complied with, the officers and men were "permitted to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by the United States authorities, so long as they observe their obligation (not to take up arms against the Government of the United States until properly relieved from this obligation), and the laws in force where they may reside."

Who, then, is, under this obligation, permitted to say that a law, passed by the constituted and proper departments of the Government of the United States, is not a law he is bound to obey? Who will say that a law passed in pursuance of the power and forms of the Constitution, with which the Supreme Court has refused to interfere, is yet not a law, for the observance of which the officer or soldier who

has been thus paroled is to give obedience? How any one who occupied a position so responsible as that of Mr. HILL, and in which there should have been such ample opportunity for knowing and understanding the causes tha broke down the struggle, should pretend that the acts of demagogues or politicians led to the surrender of the armies of LEE and JOHESTON, is indeed surprising. How far the acts and conduct of that Congress in which Mr. HILL sat may have contributed and hastened that result, is a question which, at some future day, may be raised; and then Mr. Hill may ex-plain his speches and his votes. But let no such flimsy protext, no such unjust charge, he suggested as involves the idea that the war could have been continued; and of course

LARGEST CIRCULATION .- The DAILY the instruction conveys the ta successfully continued, but for false and radulent means It is not so. It ceased becar its continuant would have been "a crime."

We consider it due to a people, to the broken fortunes, the ruined bes of those who have survived, that their prious should not be revived, their prejudices newed, by such artful appeals as lead them the belief that they could have averted their esent condition by prolonging the war. Thecan best decide what they are to do now, y remembering what they then know to btheir condition In the length and breadtlof these States, there did not live a singleaun who did not see and feel, and know, th the contest bad seen presecuted to its utme limit; that the lovernment they had attested to overthrow had maintained its ascendary over them; and that they had no alternati but to submit to whatever it decreed. Theyad manifested by their bravery-even still are by their endur ince-how strong were il convictions that and animated them in that entful struggle. And when Mr. Hill fers to the reso utions of the Congres of the United

States, in relation to to purpose which influenced it in the prosecion of the war, as an inducement held out y Congress, and accepted by the people offices States, as the condition of the surrendendoes Mr. HILL fine anything to justify that stement in the Conrention between General inant and General LEE, or General Jourstoand General SHER-MAN? Does he find it i the directions to General GRANT from theWar Department of the United States, previor to the Convention with General LEE? Doeshe find it in the rejection by the Government the United States, of the terms, as first arced upon between General Jounston and General Does he find it in the ejection of the terms which were understood as proposed by the authorities of the United States at the conference at Hampton Roads? Do not all these plainly disprove the statement of Mr. HILL? The people of this Stat, the people of Geor gia, and of all the other States, which had united with them, knew, as was plainly stated to them by Governor Paury, that they not be restored to the full rights of citizenship until they had compled with certain con ditions which were imposed upon them Whether Governor Pmay was authorized to say that the conditionshe referred to were al that would be required, it is not necessary now to inquire. It is enough, however, to show that Mr. Hill's statement is not correct.

Bad as may be our condition, let it not aggravated by producing the belief that, if we had added more to the list of those who fell in the struggle, we would have averted a single so. We will reach most speedily, and we believe will only reach the solution of the difficulties which surround us and afflict us, when we look the truth resolutely in the face, and delude ourselves with no funciful suggestions of what was in the past, or what will be in the future. But dealing with the facts of our case so direct our conduct as will enable us to over come the difficulties which are before us, and regain the prosperity we have lost, by securing once again a lasting peace. That, however, we shall never accomplish by such suggestions may follow such utterances, but tremendous mischief will follow the adoption of his advice. We will not say that Mr. HILL knows it to be so. But we will say that we do not see how Mr. HILL can fail to know that it will be so. We have opposed, and we will oppose, negro

scendancy, negro domination, negro tyranny negro government, quite as much as Mr. Hill or Mr. PERRY. But we have opposed these evils, and we shall continue to oppose them, it a manner which will make that opposition sucwith the true interest and memory dequaisters of Congress. We shall oppose them as leading to that internal disorder and ceaseless strift which we shall hold that the Acts of Congress were intended to prevent. We shall refuse to recognize the legislation of the United States as intended to place the negro over the white man. We shall refuse to consider the Reconstruction Acts of Congress as intended to establish any such result. And we shall re fuse, in resisting the one, to be considered, or to herald ourselves as opposing the other. In this view we shall honestly urge upon the peo ple the adoption of the measures proposed by Congress for the reconstruction of the State We believe that no change in the present distribution of political power in the States now epresented in Congress will bring with it, if t should occur, the repeal of any portion of that legislation which has been adopted. And we believe that nothing will more tend to retard that manesty which is so much desired, and is so much required, than the use which has been made of its protection by those, or some of those who have received it.

TOBACCO, ETC. TOBACCO! TOBACCO! TOBACCO! P. MULKAI,

NO. 136 MEETING STREET, OPPOSITE PAVILION HOTEL.

HAS NOW IN STORE AND ON THE WAY 350 brands and quality, varying in prices from 45c. to \$1.25 Wile, according to quality. TODACCO in boxes, exist pounds, a good article for plantation use at 3c cents

Also,
Also, Chaes of FINE CUT Offewing Tobacco, Scotch the doctors of Fine Cut offewing Tobacco, Scotch the doctors of Sine Planters, Pactors and Dealers will flud it to their advantage to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

August 13

"LA ·CRIOLA " SEGAR STORE.

CORNER BROADWAY AND 17TH STREET, NEW YORK.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE PLEASED TO SEE
his Southern friends. The choicest HAVANA SP.
GARS, of all the leading brands, with a general assortment of Smokers' Articles always on hand.
June 4
D. OTTOLENGUI, Agent.

HOTELS. PAVILION HOTEL.

A FINE LUNCH Served Every Day, PROM 11 TO 13 1-3 O'CLOCK.

S. SWANDALE, PROPRIETOR OF THE Mansion House.

GREENVILLE, S. C. ST. JAMES HOTEL,

NEW ORLEANS.

PROPRIETORS: WM. A. HURD.....Of New Orlean W. F. CORKERY.....Of Spottswood Hotel, Richmond

Telegraph and Railroad Offices in Rotunda of Hotel. June 17

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 21, 22, 25 AND 27

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 21, 22, 25 AND 27

Broadway, N. Y., opposite Bowling Green—in the Environment of the Common Com

WARTS.

WANGED, BY A PARRIED MAN OF steady habits, a SUTE VION in any respectable business; will try and make bineselt useful in any capacity; be has some knowledge of the business. Address "E. H.," at this office "August 16"

WANTED. A SPREATION BY A RESPECTABLE wide wegen to set nurse, outlined
a child. For puticals, pages at NORTH EAST CORNER OF CANNON AND ST. PRIMAP STREET, No. 8,

OFFUATION WANTED, -WANTED, BY A Married man, or steady limbile, a situation in any respectable business. Will make himself useful in almost any capacity. Address "G. P.," at this office. August 13

TO RENT.

TO RENT, THAT DESIRABLE REST.
DENCE, No. HEING STREET, wer all the necessary outbuildings, clatera, &c. Inquire at No. 5, 800 FI
SIDS OF THE ABOVE. wfm June 4

LOST.

T OST -- DROPPED IN THE STREET, yesterday, a dark blue enamed WATCH, with the letter "S." on one side, a balf Wreath on the other side, with a black steel chain attached, A liberal reward will be paid for fla recovery. Leave at this Office.

August 16

PART DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST, A POCKET BUOK containing a safe key and note. The finder will leave it at the effice of DAILY NEWS. August 16

FOUND.

TOUND, ON THE 15TH INST., A LADY'S GOLD WATCH, which the owner can have by proving properly and paying for advertisement. Ad-dress S. H. WILSON, Charleston Postofiles.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, A VERY FINE SADDLE AND DRAFT HORSE; would suit first-rate for a Buggr, inquire at No. 52 STATE STREET. FOR SALE, A FOUR-YEAR OLD PONY,

BOARDING.

TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMO-DATED with suites of fine apartments at the King Manson, on reasonable terms. 2 August 16 POARDING.—THREE PLEASANT ROOMS with good HOARD can be had on immediate application to So. 59 CHURCH STREET, west side, near Tradd street. Terms reasonable. June 12 EXCELLENT BOARD, AT VERY LOW or parussiars address "X. I.," Postoffice. May 15

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.

D.R. Y. C. LUDWIG HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE TO No. 34 WENTWOITTH STREET, near Artesian will. All kinds of Diseases are treated by him with the new healing art.

Office Hourn from 7 to 10 A. M., 1 to 2 P. M.; in the evening from 7 to 5. 2° August 16

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF REV. DR. MYERS.

THE PRINCIPAL OF THE ABOVE NAMED INSTI-TUTION has much pleasure in announcing to his patrons, as well as to the public generally, that owing to continued increase in the number of pupils, he has found it necessary to obtain more suitable premises, and therefore secured the commodious and eligible house situated at the Northwest corner of Coming and Bull thatten as the destinates.

The aim of the Institute being to thoroughly educate he pupils for collegiate or business career; a systematic and accurate elementary training is adopted for such as any need that course, and peculiar advantages are also direct for the study of the classics, Mathematics and book keening.

may need that course, and peculiar advantages are also offered for the study of the classics, Mathematics and Book-keeping.

In consequence of recent necessary changes made in the government of the Academy, and with a view of activation of the pupils, the Principal will activate the property of the pr

FEMALE COLLEGE. HHE FALL TERM OF THE FEMALE COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C., will open October 3d, 1867. The President, Rev. A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., will be ided by competent, experienced teachers in every de-

Music and all the Ornamental Branches very low.
Those wishing to patronize the School will please access the President.

Itu August 9 CROCHET KNITTING.

THE UNDERSIONED BEG LEAVE TO INFORM their riends and the public that they have opened a School to teach CROCHET KNITTING and all kinds of NEEDLE-WORK at No. 42 CALHOUN STREET, op-Mrs. LOUISE MERCHENBOTHER. Mrs. AMALIE PUND.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF GREEN, TRAPMANN & CO., 18 this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. R. M. GREEN, one of the partners, will attond to its liquidation.

GREEN, TRAPMANN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED,
WILL CONTINUE THE SAME BUSINESS UNDER IL. M. GREEN,
August 16.

LOTTERIES. GEORGIA

BENEFIT

MASONIC ORPHAN'S HOME. GRAND SCHEME AUGUST 31st, 1867,

CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000. whole tickers, \$12; halves, \$6; quarters, \$3 BIGHTHS, \$1.50.

Great Extra Scheme, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1807. CAPITAL PRIZE \$20,000.

TIOKETS, \$10 will purchase a Package of ten Rickets, liable to draw \$59,000.

All Prizes paid without discount.

Official Drawings sent each purchaser.

All Prizes Cashed at this Office.

\$3\text{200}\$ correspondents may rely on prompt attention to olders by simply enclosing money with full address.

\$4\text{200}\$ All orders for Tickets, Schemes, and Information to be addressed to

\$1\text{200}\$ Lock Box No. 58\$, Charleston, \$8\$ Office: No. 20 BROAD STREET. Imo August 3

Office: No. 20 BROAD STREET. Imo August 3

AN ORDINANCE
TO REGULATE THE STORAGE OF PETROLEUM, IN PRODUCTS, AND OTHER INVILAMMABLE OILS.

SEC. 1. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen, in
City Council attembled, That from and after the 16th day
of June next, it shall not be lawful to keep Potroleum.

Beamson, lock Oil, Benzino, Benzole, or any other in
same oil, lock Oil, Benzino, Benzole, or any other in
same of the control of the street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallous of Line street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallous for Line street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallous for Line street, in a larger quantity than fifty gallous for June 10 or premises, and
uny such quantity so kept or force shall be contained in
vessels of tin or other metal.

SEC. 2. That Petroleum, its products, or any other ofammable oil or oils, when brought into the city by h-1
or water, may be kept on any lot or in any building in
which cotton is not stored, for a period not exceeding
twenty-four hours, upon the expiration of which time if
shall be removed and kept in the manner as required by
the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons violating any wart of

shall be removed and kept in the manner as required by the foregoing section.

SEC. 3. Any person or persons violating any part is.

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SEC. 3. Any person or persons a fine of two hundred dollars, for each offence, eccoverable in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

Itatified in City Council this twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and sixty-seven.

[LS.] P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor. W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council. June 5

ILS.]
W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF FOLIOE.

CHARLETON, S. C., May 4, 1867.

THE REGULAR INSPECTION OF THE LOTS AND inclosures, vaults, &c., will commence on Monday mext, &t inst. Owners and occupants are hereby required to see that their premises are in good condition and that all filth and garbage is removed as required by Ordinance. Other inspections will follow.

By order of Mayor Gailland.

C. B. SIGWALD.

Chief of Police. No. 1 LICENCES.

No. 1 LICENCES.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,

Juliose PERSONS WHO MADE APPLICATIONS FOR

No. 1 LIQUOR LICENSE are hereby notified to report at this office with their applications immediately.

W. H. SMITH,

July 25 CHERAW ADVERTISER.

DEFORM ADVERTISER,
DAGRICULTURE, and MISCELLANEOUS NEWS
Chersw, S. C. Published weekly, by H. C. POWELL.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy one year. \$4 00
One copy six months. \$00
One copy six months. \$100
Five copies one year. \$1500
One Square, tea lines or less, first insertion. \$1 50
Five copies one year. \$1500
One Square, tea lines or less, first insertion. \$1 50
For each subsequent insertion. \$1 50
All Addressements to be distinctly marked, or they
will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly
Merchants and others aftertising by the year, a liberal deduction on the above rates will be made.
November 15

MEETINGS.

BUTNA PIRE ENGINE COMPANY

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC. JAMES ALLAN, WATCHMAKER & JEWBILER, No. 307 King Street.

THE SUBSCHIEFT HAVING, BY RECENT ARRIVA ALS, received an adult, in to his stack of JEWYLET, WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, vo., will be impry to see his tricals and the public in

general.
25 No trouble in showing goods.
25 Having secured the services of one of the best awarkine in the country, I am now prepared to manufacture or repair all kinds of Jeweiry. Masonic Jeweir bladges, &c. Full satisfaction guaranteed as to quality.

No. 307 King Street.

DRY GOODS, ETG. CHEAP GOODS!

MELCHERS & MULLER, No. 199 KING STREET. FORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC I

1 general, that they will remove their place of busi-tess to No. 217 KING STREET, on or below the let of September; and prior to that time they will sell their can-ife stock of DRY GOODS at greatly REDUCED PRICES. August 13

DENTISTRY.

REDUCTION OF DENTAL PRICES TOSUIT THE TIMES,

D. R. J. P. DAPRAN, DENTEST, IS NOW PREPARED to complete the insertion of whole upper or lower method, and with the best insertials, at 220 per set. Particularly, and the properties of the preformed in a skillful and warrantable mainter.

Office at his residence NO. 5 LIBERTY STREET, May 20 may Charleston, S. C. THE TIMES.

BOOTS AND SHOES. SHOES! SHOES?

50 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES RECEIVED. THEY are good and substantial, and are offer d at retail, JOHN COMMINS,
August 9 f3 No. 137 Meeting street, up stairs. FURNITURE, ETC. FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MANUFACTURED BY F. KRUTINA.

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston street. New York City.

Proprietor, and guaranteed.

Parties in the south desiring fine Household Furniture
and be supplied direct from the manufactory; or those
about visiting New York will find it to their advantage to
auntine this Stock before purchasing elsewhere. All RAILROADS.

DOUBLE DAILY

ALL RAIL PASSENGER ROUTE BETWEEN ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS

Chatanooga and Grand Junction THROUGH IN FORTY-NINE HOURS.

T '100' P.M., making close connections at all points Arriving at New Orleans at 8 P.M. and 11:101, M. 63" Passengers by trains of the Georgia Railroad make close connections with this route at Atlanta. NO STEAMER TO OR OMNIBUSES ON THIS ROUTE ELEGANT SEEPING COMMES ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH, FARE AS LOW A BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
THROUGH TICKEYS GOOD UNTIL USED.
Can be obtained at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, Ga.
Georgia Railroad, Augusta, Ga.; South Carolina Railroad.
Charleston, S. C.; South Carolina Railroad, Columbia
B. C. JOHN B. PECK, Master Transportation,
July 13 3aro Western and Atlantic Railroad. GRAND CONSOLIDATION

RAILWAY & STEAMSHIP LINES

PREIGHT SHIPPED AT VERY REDUCED RATES, DAILY, ON MAIL TRAINS FROM RALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BOSTON, TO CHARLESTON AND ALL STATIONS ON THE NORTH-FOURS, BY THE GREAT SEABOARD INLAND AIR LINE, VIA ANNAMESSIC RAILROAD AND STEAMSHIPS.

Fourth Class Goods. 91 per 109 pounds
First Class Goods. 31 72 per 100 pounds
Second Class Goods. 1 47 per 100 pounds
Tbird Class Goods. 1 47 per 100 pounds
Fourth Class Goods. 1 16 per 100 pounds
Fourth Class Goods. 91 per 100 pounds
Filladelphia To Chableston, Via Annaueste Cali-...\$1 92 per 100 pounds 1 67 per 100 pounds 1 31 per 100 pounds 1 03 per 100 pounds

Fourth Class Goods. 91 per 100 pounds
nosrow to CHARLESTON.
First Class Goods. \$1.82 per 100 pounds
Second Class Goods. 162 per 100 pounds
Third Class Goods. 1 21 per 100 pounds
Fourth Class Goods. 1 11 per 100 pounds
Fourth Class Goods. 1 11 per 100 pounds

Special contracts will be used for the shipment of the following articles:

Pig and Railroad Iron, Marble in blocks or in casks. Piour or Meal, in bbts.

Elour or Meal, in bbts.

Bit in sacks.

Tar, Pitch, Rosin and Crude Turpentine, per bbl. of Tar, Fitch, Rosin and Crudo Turpentine, per bbl. of 289 lbs., or less.
All goods ordered to be shipped by the Scaboard Inland Air Line must be so urarked, and in shipping from Philadelphia the packages should be must be found as note made on the Bill of Lading whether the freeded to be forwarded by Clyde's Steamers or via Anamessic. Scar-isk Insurances can be effected from Biltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston to Nortolk from % to % per cent.

Through receipts given and claims for loss and damage promptly adjusted.

For further particulars see circulars in the various business houses of this city, or apply for information to business houses of this city, or apply for information to Mr. T. J. O. WOODWAHD,

General Agent, Wilmington, N. C. July 22

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. SHACKELFORD & KELLY, FACTORS.

GENERAL COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, NO. 1 BOYCE'S WHARF. Charleston, S. C.

WILLIAM H. GILLILAND & SON, Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers

W. W. SHAOKELPORD. WM. AIKEN KELLT.

AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, OFFICE NO. 33 BAYNE STREET. WILLIS & CHISOLM,

FACTORS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND SHIPPING AGENTS. WILLATTEND TO THE PURCHASE, SALE AND SHIPMENT (to Foreign and Domestic Purts) of COTTON, RICE, LUMBER AND NAVAL STORES, ATLANTIC WHARF, Charleston, S. C.

WILLIS......A. R. CHISOLM NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL.—THE FOLLOWING clause of Section 1 of an "Ordinance to Raise Supplies for the year 1887," is published for the information or they notified to report as this confice.

"Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all goods sold in this city k, toom not residents, by sample or otherwise, who are not residents of this city k, toom not residents, by sample or otherwise.

March & Clerk of Council

ORDGERY AND MISGELLANEOUS. BACON ! BACON !

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER CHAMPHON:

IIIIDS, CLEAR PACON STRES

10 thids, Crear Billiand Its on sides
10 thids, Plantation Shoutders
2 thids, Plantation Shoutders
5 bibls, Super-Curred Shoutders
And for all by WM, GURNEY,
August 16 8 No. 102 East Bay.

BAGGING! BAGGING!

40 BALES GUNNY CLOTH IN STORE AND TO arrive For sale by ANO, CAMPSEN & CO., No. 11 Market street, opposite State street,

4000 BESHELS PROME WHITE MILLING CORN, in bulk and longs 2000 bushels Prime Western Witer Corn found bushels Prime Western Mixed Corn, DATE BRAN!

No. 14 Market, opposite State street

5000 BUSHELS OF CORN. VERY SLIGHTLY August 15 MAX D. For sale low while landing, by 2 RAVENEL & CO.

6000 BUSTIELS DIST WESTERN WHITE Sonder, and top sale is: August 15 2 No. 48 Earl Bay,

CORN! CORN!

1500 BUSHELS PRIME MILLING CORN, LANDING per steamer Sea Guil,
WEST & JONES,
No.76 East Bay.

SUPERIOR HEMP ROPE. 500 colls superior hemp rop.: For sale mordecal & co.

GUNNY CLOTH. ROLLS—AROUT SIXTY YARDS EACH.
For sale at
100 MELTING STREET ICE HOUSE.

New York.

NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND TERMESSEE PLOUR.

AND SOME PREPARED TO FILL ORDEDS FITHER
for export or home consumption, at market rates,
with the DEST BEANIST OF FLOURI, put up in interchy,
half and quarter long, direct from the Mills, Will also
farminds Blank AND SHORES. J. N. ROBSON,
August 2

Inor.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS. CHARLESTON, S. C.,



THOMAS R. AGNEW. IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Fine Groceries, Choice Tens, Etc., Efc. NOS, 260 and 262 GREENWICH- T., COR. OF MURRAY, NEW YORK.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED of a letter from MEDICAL GENTLEMAN CONNOISSEURS at Madrus, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851:

Good Sauce "Tell LEA & PERLINS that their SAUCE
trains is highly exteemed in India, and is, in my opinion,
the most patable, ratrains well as the most whole-AND APPLICABLE EVERY VARIETY made.

The success of this most delictors and unrivalled could ment having caused many unprintipled desicre to apply the name to Sparious Compounds, the Pinker is respectfully and carrierly requested to see that he name of Lea & Pennius are upon the WRAPPER, LABEL, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW YORK,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
INWIST

CRISPER COMA.

Oht she was beautiful and fair, With starry eyes, and radiant hair. Whose curling tendrits, soft entwined, Euchained the very heart and mind, CRISPER COMA,

For Curling the Hair of either Sex into Wavy and Glossy Ringlets or Heavy Massivo Curls. Curls.

By USING THIS ARTICLE LADIE 5 AND GENTLE-MEN Can beautify themselves a thousand-fold. It is the only article in the world that will curl straight bair, and at the same time give it a beautiful, glossy approaches the Crisper Coma not only curls the blair, but invigorate The Orisper Coma not only curls the blair, but invigorate The Orisper Coma not conjecture it; is highly and delightfully pertuned, and cleanage it; is highly and delightfully pertuned, and cleanage it; is highly and or the kind ever offered to the nost complete article of the kind ever offered to the nor rean public. The Orisper Coma will be sent to any address, sealed and postpaid for \$1.

Address all orders to

W. L. GLARK & CO., Chemists,

No. 3 West Fayette street, Syracuse, N. Y.

March 30

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CATAWBA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THIS CELEBRAYED WATERING PLACE, having gone to great expense aince the last season, in changing the position of and repairing the COTTAGES, grading the Walks and creeding now Bulldings, together with many other improvement, will open THE SPRINGS for the reception of visitors on Saturday, June 1st, 1867.

Being situated in the northwestern part of the Shato, in a country remarkable for its beautity and healthful ness, these, together with the virtues of the Maters, make it one of the most desirable WATERING PLACES in the country. THE MINERAL WATERS

THE MINERAL WATERS
Of THE SPRINGS are the White and Blue Sulphur, and
Chalybeate, and they possess all the fuest qualities of
these waters, and are soveredge remedies for all discases
of the Liver, BOWELLS, STOMACII and KIDNEYS.
THE SPRINGS are secessible by any of the reads leading to Salisbury, N. C., and at that point the Western
North Carolina Italirond will convey visitors to Hickory
Station, at which place conveyance are always in attendance to take them to THE SPRINGS.
Dr. WHITE, of the Medical College of Virginia, will be
at THE SPRINGS the entire Season, and invalids may
rely upon good attention.
Having again secured the services of Mrs. WHENN,
and made ample arrangements for keeping a GOOI
TABLE, and the best Wines, Liquors and Segars, and
laving engaged Smith. Barn it or in Season, vive actely
promise to all every convenience for pleasure, comfort
and amusement that may be desired.

860 00

Children under " years of age and Ser-J. GOLDEN WYATT & CO.,

THE AIKEN PRESS.

THE AIREN FRESS.

IT IS PROPOSED TO PUBLISH IN THE TOWN OF Alken, & O., a Webkly 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 Orcharation of Agriculture, and Continue of the Agriculture of the week, will the proposed of the paper, and particular attention will be given to the unactified question of Labor, so best adapted to our now contilion, and the development of the paper of the country in Manufactures, Agriculture, Full-raising, and Vinegraving.

Terms—83 a year, in advance.

H. W. RAVENEL, Editor.

W. D. EIRELAND, Publisher.

CORN! CORN!

LANDING AND IN STORES.

1860 BUSHELS PRIME OATS 1500 bushels Bran.

CORN ! CORN !

CORN! CORN!

JOHN MAC GREGOR & CO., NOS. 178 AND 180 PEARL-ST.,

MPOPTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN INDIA. SCOTCH AND RENTIFICE BAGGING, GUNNS BAGGS AND BRIELAP SULTABLE FOR WHEAT AND COURS SACKING; also, large and complete stock of BALE ROPE, embracing Vertern machine-made Beong, Manufla, Flax and Jule, Balling Twines, etc., all or which they offer at fair prices.

2000

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH : OFFIGE FOR SALE LOW, FOR CASH:

300() SEAMLESS SACES LITTRIPOOL SALT
600 coils Henry and Manifal Rope
200 bales Gunny and Dundee Bagging
1000 keps Naila, assorted sizes
300 bbls Coffee Sugar, A, B and C
200 bags Rio Coffee
100 bbls Molasses and Syrup
300 boxes Adamatine Candles
200 keps Huzard's Powder
500 keps Huzard's Powder
500 keps Huzard's Powder
500 bags Shot
2000 lbs. Lead
Copperas, Blue Stone, Madder, Indigo, Spices, &c.
July 10

