Daily News.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 144¼.

Cotton closed in New York yesterday at 25a25½ Middling Uplands.

Cotton in Liverpool unchanged; market more active.

A census of Sandusky, Ohio, recently taken, places the total population of that place at 11,171

A State constable of Massachusetts attempted to seize some whiskey at the military encampment on Swampscott, Thursday night, when he was robbed astride a rail and ridden off the ground.

The Newport (R. I.) News says intelligence has been received there of the decease of Mr. Tiff, a bachelor, leaving a fortune of $7,000,000 to be distributed among his relatives, some of whom reside in Newport.

The sugar crop of Louisiana, according to the estimate of the New Orleans *Bee*, will be double last year's crop, and will reach eighty thousand hogsheads. The *Bee* has information, upon which its editors rely, from almost the entire sugar producing section.

Hinton Rowan Helper, who did more than any other man to procure the abolition of slavery, and precipitate the war, was in Statesville, N. C., last week. The *American* says that he persisted in carrying out his principles by refusing to allow a negro to drive him to Davidson College.

The statement heretofore made, upon erroneous information, that "corn sells in Oskaloosa, Iowa, at eight cents a bushel," is corrected by an attentive reader at Oskaloosa, who writes that corn has not sold for less than fifty cents since last winter, and is now worth seventy to eighty cents on the street.

A gentleman residing near Williamsburg, sent up per steamer *Sylvester* on Saturday, for the *Dispatch*, an apple of enormous proportions. It weighs twenty-three ounces. We trust that our numerous friends among the fruit growers will keep in view the Pomological exhibition to take place in Richmond next month.

The *Nebraskian* gives an account of the sudden demise of a whole family in Arago, Nebraska. When the first two died it was supposed they were poisoned, but since the balance of the family have died with similar symptoms, and others in the neighborhood have been attacked, the doctors have pronounced it cholerine, or the first stage of epidemic cholera.

Baron Beust had a bad fall one day in the mountains near Gastein. He slipped and rolled over a little precipice. Everybody was frightened except Prince Carl von Auersperg, who was preparing this joke, which he delivered as soon as the Baron was put on his legs again: "*Eh, mon cher Baron, Je crois que c'est le premier faux pas que jamais vous aviez fait.*"

At a conference of school teachers of quite a national character, now in session at Vienna, a resolution has just been unanimously passed in favor of petitioning the Austrian authorities for the separation of the public schools from the Church. Enlightened and liberal ideas seem to be progressing in Austria in the right quarter, among the instructors of the youth of the Empire.

In the outskirts of an American city, Philadelphia, there is a very small Episcopal Church, entitled "The Church of James the Less;" but the irreverent urchins of the neighborhood call it "The Little Jimmy." In the neighborhood of the same city there is a church which was largely built by the funds of an eminent American financier, who sold great quantities of Government bonds, and this church by the irreverent has been dubbed "The Church of the Holy Five-Twenties."

The New York *Times* says: Wendell Phillips is belaboring Grant for his disloyalty, and he thinks that if he will now turn round and prove loyal, such a change of heart will be a fine thing. We fear, however, that since Grant has always been disloyal—as is proved by his entire conduct during the war—it is rather hopeless to look for a change in him at this late day. He must be thoroughly hardened by this time. So Wendell Phillips might as well give him up, and go to work on softer material.

Says the Toledo (O.) *Blade*: "We have heard much of large returns from investments in grapes, but of none equal to those given by a grower whose vineyard is located on the Maumee river, and about five miles below Toledo. His profit last year from fruit and cuttings sold from a single acre, are given by him at $2200, and yet when we consider that his grapes and cuttings had a ready market at almost retail rates, these profits are not largely in excess of those divided between the growers and dealers of island grapes, the former of whom often receive $1200 per acre for their grape crop alone, with the retailers' profits, and the sales of cuttings to be added."

The Richmond *Dispatch* of yesterday says: "On Saturday morning Detective Tyler arrested a man named Abner Marks, on the charge of having stolen $31,000 from the Adams Express Company. The robbery was committed about fifteen months ago, shortly after which a man was arrested on the charge and locked up in the Nashville, Tennessee, jail, but managed to escape before the time appointed for his trial; since then he has been at large. It is supposed that Abner is the escaped prisoner; hence his arrest. He is now in the First station-house. Our reporter inquired at the Express office here, but could not ascertain the exact locality of the robbery. It is thought it was committed in Tennessee."

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Rev. Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, was celebrated on Wednesday evening. Among the more valuable of the presents was that contributed by the family, consisting of a watch chain composed of thirty-two gold medals, each representing a member of the family, and engraved with the name, date of birth, marriage and death (if married and deceased) of the person represented, the three generations being indicated by the sizes of the medals. That of the congregation, whose pastor he has been for nearly thirty years, consisted of $520 in gold coin, inclosed in a glass case; a Bible, upon the covers of which were carved the three texts from which the reverend father, son and grandson preached last Sabbath; a pair of gold vases, a pair of gold flower baskets, golden ormolu clock, pulpit watch and numerous other articles of *vertu*, constituting a collection both valuable and unique.

A dispatch from St. Louis, September 13, in the New York *Herald*, publishes the following: "The Montana *Post* says that an exploring party, which has been to the headwaters of the Yellowstone River, has just returned, and reports seeing one of the greatest wonders of the world. For eight days the party travelled through a volcanic country, emitting blue flames and a living stream of molten brimstone. The country was smooth and rolling, long level plains intervening between rolling mounds. On the summits of these rolling mounds were craters, from four to eight feet in diameter, and everywhere on the level plains were smaller craters, from four to six inches in diameter, from which streamed a blaze and a constant whistling sound. The hollow ground resounded beneath their feet as they travelled, and every moment seemed to break through. Not a living thing was seen in the vicinity. The explorers gave it the significant appellation of Hell.

A Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* sends the following to that paper: "An officer of General Grant's staff relates a conversation which he had with the General a few days ago, wherein the General remarked, concerning the talk of making him President, that "he would not be President of the United States if the opportunity were offered; that he was no politician; that he hated politics; that, so far as reputation and honor were concerned, he thought he ought to be satisfied with what of these he already enjoyed; that holding the office of President would mar his present comfort, and drag him into the storms and excitements of politics; that, as the General of the Army, he had all the work he could do, and time enough to enjoy the comforts of his family and home; and that he, as a soldier, had gained friends enough in the country without now seeking a place where he should gain no more, but probably lose those whom he had gained."

The New York *Tribune*, of September 11th, says: "The Trustees of the Peabody Fund having determined to apply the funds which the munificence of Mr. Peabody has placed in their hands in encouraging the introduction of the system of free schools into the Southern States, by supplementing the work of the people in the cause of popular education, the Rev. Mr. Amos, the Southern agent of that fund, is now on a visit to the North with the object of obtaining contributions in aid of the available means at the disposal of the trustees. Those means, though ample, are far from adequate to the wants of the population which it is sought to benefit. Hence the necessity for further help. Mr. Amos is furnished with testimonials of character from Generals Grant, Thomas, and Howard, and several influential gentlemen in the North have already signified their warm approval of his mission. In view of the immense benefit which will accrue to the South, and, indirectly, to the whole Union, from the success of the plan which the Trustees of the Peabody Fund have adopted, we cannot doubt that the appeals of Mr. Amos will be liberally responded to by all who have faith in education as an ally of free government.

CURRENT TOPICS.

In every instance lately the Radical vote has fallen off and the Radical majority has been diminished. Strange to say this reaction commenced in New England, the stronghold of Radicalism. The first State voting was New Hampshire. The Radical majority in that State in 1866 was 4656, while in 1867 it was only 2472, which on a popular vote of less than 60,000 was a tremendous falling off. Next came the election in Connecticut, where the result was still more remarkable. The Radicals lost by the change of the vote in a single year, their whole State ticket, and three out of the four Congressmen. From a majority of 541 in 1866, they passed in 1867 into a minority of 892. Only two years ago the Radicals carried the State by a majority of 11,000. This result startled the Congressional Jacobins, and they instructed the committee they had appointed to investigate the loyalty of Kentucky to proceed to Connecticut and inquire if her loyalty was beyond reproach. This uniform falling off in the Radical vote in the various States, as the elections occur, cannot reasonably be attributed to merely local causes. The Radicals are compelled to meet the same issues in the different States, and those States divided by the extreme breadth of the continent, and their vote uniformly exhibits a decrease from preceding elections. This shows that the party has started on its road to the region of minorities, and that it will soon be compelled to relinquish its hold on power. It is safe to predict that we shall witness similar results in the fall elections in the States of Ohio and Pennsylvania. In neither State can the Radicals afford to lose anything. A change of a few thousand votes will cost them both States.

The following is the table presented by the Personal Representation Society to the Albany Constitutional Convention, showing that in the elections last year, in twenty-three States, the total Radical vote was 2,061,871 against a total of 1,644,308 Democratic votes. The total Radical majority is, therefore, 417,563, and a change of 208,787 votes, or only six per cent., would turn the balance against the Radicals in every State. The following is the table:

	Republican.	Democrat.	Republican majorities.	Number of votes which would have changed result.
Maine	69,626	41,929	27,687	13,844
New Hampshire	35,137	30,481	4,656	2,328
Vermont	34,117	14,292	20,825	11,413
Massachusetts	91,980	26,671	65,309	32,655
Rhode Island	3,197	2,816	5,381	2,691
New Jersey	65,542	63,947	1,595	798
New York	366,315	352,529	13,789	6,895
Pennsylvania	307,274	290,096	17,178	3,589
California	33,231	26,245	6,976	3,488
Oregon	10,283	9,956	327	164
Ohio	256,302	213,606	42,696	21,348
Indiana	169,601	155,399	14,202	7,101
Kansas	19,370	8,151	11,219	5,609
Iowa	91,277	55,855	35,416	17,706
Michigan	96,746	67,703	29,038	14,519
West Virginia	23,802	17,158	6,644	3,322
Minnesota	25,983	15,775	10,208	5,104
Illinois	203,645	147,958	55,687	27,994
Wisconsin	79,323	55,416	23,907	11,954
Missouri	62,187	40,958	21,229	10,615
Nevada	5,126	4,036	1,090	545
Nebraska	3,938	3,838	100	50
Colorado	3,529	3,421	108	54
	2,061,871	1,644,308	417,563	208,787
	1,644,308			
Total votes	3,706,179			

The following extract from Ex-Governor Bramlette's speech at the inauguration of Governor Helm, of Kentucky, whose death, immediately after inauguration, has been recently announced, will be of interest to our readers. It shows that Kentucky, a State the Radicals desire to "reconstruct," is to-day in a better financial condition than in any other State in the Union. The Ex-Governor said: "When I came into office the debt of the State created before the war was $5,815,234.03. We borrowed and expended during the war, in supporting our Government, $4,653,593.59. This added to the debt existing before the war, and unpaid when I came into office, makes $10,468,826.62. Of this we have paid off all except $1,616,199.46. This amount includes all our present indebtedness created for internal improvements and school purposes, and the debt created for war purposes. The school is made a permanent debt under our Constitution, the interest only payable. Deduct it—$1,632,297.46—from the debt which is to be paid, and it leaves our present debt $3,013,902. To meet this we have in the Treasury at this time $1,407,947.91, and in the bank and other stocks constituting the sinking fund, $6,105,294.50. We also have a large unpaid balance due from the Federal Government for war expenditures, which is now being pressed for settlement. I found you in debt, with an existing necessity to largely increase that debt. I leave you with your debt reduced, and ample means provided to discharge all your liabilities."

The Haytian man-of-war *Alexander Pieton*, which arrived at Fortress Monroe a few days ago, disabled and in tow of the steamer *Granada*, has become the object of intense interest and attraction among the colored people of Norfolk, and that vicinity. On the 12th, Rear Admiral Ravoniaux of the Haytian Navy, accompanied by several of his colored officers, visited Norfolk and Portsmouth. Later in the day the Admiral visited the Gosport Navy Yard, where he was received by Commodore Kilby and his executive officer, Capt. Rogers, with all the honor and courtesy due his distinguished rank. A salute was fired from the receiving ship *New Hampshire*. During their stay in Norfolk the presence of the colored officers in uniform becoming noised about among the colored element of the city, soon had the effect of attracting a large crowd of all ages, who followed them at a respectful distance, but were unable to repress their curiosity and intense wonderment at the novel spectacle. On the 13th Admiral Ravoniaux, accompanied by his officers, visited the Fort, and were received with a salute of thirteen guns. The Admiral called on General Hayes, the Commandant of the Post, and was escorted around the Fort and shown the various objects of interest connected with the garrison. It is now definitely settled that the man-of-war will be towed to New York for repairs. Steamers have been dispatched from New York for this purpose.

At a Medical Congress in Paris, very recently, there was a most interesting discussion on the subject of consumption. We find the following paragraph with regard to it in the Paris letter of the New York *Times*: "The first question discussed in the Medical Congress was a question which reaches and interests, more directly perhaps than any other, every family. It was the question of tubercle, its contagiousness and prophylactic. The discussion turned mainly on these two points: Is tubercular consumption contagious, and may it not be prevented by inoculation? I should tell you that the profession, tired of being baffled by a disease so slow in its progress and yet so certainly fatal, have been experimenting of late years all over Europe, and that enough new facts have been arrived at to warrant a certain number of the experimenters to declare that tubercular phthisis is contagious, and that a healthy and an infected person ought not to sleep in the same bed. Experiments have been made upon rabbits and other animals by inoculating under the skin the matter from tubercles, and these inoculated animals die consumptive in three months' time. The discussions of the Congress established no new doctrine in a positive way, but they brought out many valuable facts which will put the profession a step in advance in the right direction.

Cræsus possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000; he used to say that a citizen who had not sufficient to support an army or a legion did not deserve the title of a rich man. The philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. Tiberius, at his death, left £19,624,000, which Caligula spent in twelve months. Vespasian, in ascending the throne, estimated all the expenses of the State at £35,000,000. The debts of Milo amounted to £600,000. Cæsar, before he entered upon any office, owed £2,500,000. He had purchased the friendship of Curio for £500, and that of Lucius Paulus for £800,000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Cæsar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £3,000,000; he owed the sum to the Ides of March, and it was paid by the Kalends of April. He spent £147,000,000. Appius spent in debauchery £500,000, and finding, on examination of his affairs, that he had only £80,000, poisoned himself because he considered that sum insufficient for his maintenance. Cæsar gave Satulla, the mother of Brutus, at an entertainment she gave to Antony, dissolved in some vinegar, a pearl worth £80—not several hundred pounds, as commonly stated—and she swallowed it.

The European papers chronicled impressively the fact that when the Emperor Napoleon met his Imperial Austrian *confrere* at Salzburg, he was dressed in a plain black suit of civilian's costume. The Kaiser, on the other hand, was gorgeously gotten up in military and imperial toggery, which formed a striking and noticeable contrast. The day after the meeting, however, to the astonishment and consternation of all Salzburg, all Austria, and all mankind, Francis Joseph appeared with Napoleon in the public streets, dressed in a dark civilian's frock and trowsers and wearing a round hat. This is said to be an incident without precedent in his history, and is alluded to as a proof that his policy has completely changed. We ourselves must regard the event as of the most formidable character, and enlightened public opinion insists, therefore, that unity, peace, concord, national prosperity and national renown can only be attained by the enlargement of the present North German Confederacy into a German Union, into which the Southern States must be received. Whatever objections the narrow-minded and interested princes and parasites of these petty courts may have to this plan, it is clearly the will of the people, and in time will make itself felt. The patriots of South Germany, have given expression to these views, again and again, and at the recent opening of the Landtag, the Grand Duke of Baden has accepted this course as the necessay line of future policy.

It cannot be denied that this manifesto on the part of Baden, is the direct result of Prussian inspiration. [The Grand Duke of Baden is son-in-law of his Majesty of Prussia.] It is to be regarded as a counter-move on the German chess board, to the one just made by the Franco-Austrian coalition; and indeed has been so regarded at Paris, where the papers, but recently quieted, at once resumed a noisy and menacing tone. But, coming down to the naked question, what is it France would have? It can certainly ask no more, than that Prussia shall act in accordance with the requirements of the treaty of Prague, and not transcend by force, the line of the Main But surely the treaty of Prague never contemplated a rejection, on the part of Prussia and her North German allies, of the South German States, when the latter should come of their own volition, and ask to be admitted into a common Union of German States. Intrigue and petty jealousies may retard the accomplishments of this design, but sooner or later, the German people will certainly carry it out.

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.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 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 PEACE OF EUROPE.

Again and again of late have we had the earnest protestations of the Emperor of the French that there was no reason to apprehend any interruption in the continuance of the peaceful relations now existing between the several powers and peoples of Europe. The alarm had somewhat subsided by the conference of sovereigns at Paris, only to be revived again, however, by the recent meeting of the two Emperors at Salzburg, and the many rumors, this *tete-a-tete* has given rise to. Napoleon, however, has taken the earliest opportunity of reassuring the world that his intentions are altogether peaceful. The King of Prussia, in like manner, has taken pains to inform his subjects that the foreign relations of Prussia and of the North German Confederation are altogether satisfactory, and that no war is to be apprehended.

And yet the world is not satisfied. The very fact of these asseverations being deemed necessary by these two crowned heads argues an anxious feeling of insecurity and apprehension, which, it is manifest, may at any time lead to a great European war. Indeed, if these royal assurances are carefully studied, something of mental reservation may always be discovered, justifying a reasonable degree at least of public apprehension. As long as the preparations for war are being carried on with so much energy and vigor, there must remain room for suspicion that the royal and imperial speeches are meant to conceal facts rather than, as is the pretense, to make confidants of the good and patient subjects to whom they are addressed.

Austria also has disavowed any hostile intent toward Prussia in the Salzburg Conference. Still it is certain that Napoleon and Joseph have entered into closer relations than they were in before; and even though we cannot yet say that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been entered into by these two sovereigns, it appears acknowledged by the Vienna press that they have united on a fixed policy, which, for its end has the prevention of the unification of Germany. If this is so, it must needs exercise an influence prejudicial to the best interests of Germany, and will in all probability be met by Prussia with a direct effort to counteract it, viz.: by endeavoring to alienate and sever from Austria her German Provinces. And this she will find a comparatively easy task, for the feeling of nationality burns strong in every German breast. There are few educated Germans in any part of the mother country, and perhaps none, educated or uneducated, of all the millions of Germans who dwell in foreign lands, who do not entertain as the most ardent wish of their hearts, the hope that their country may be one; united in government and policy, as she has long been in feeling, in language, in literature, and in all her aims and hopes. "Pan-Germanism," as this thirst for nationality is called, is not a mere dream, it is a living principle, and ere long must and will assert itself. Whether Prussia shall or shall not continue to remain the controlling power of the new nation, or Confederation of States, is a matter of altogether minor importance.

One thing the Germans are determined upon, and that is, that they shall be permitted to regulate their own affairs, free from French or other foreign control or interference. Until this is conceded by France, not by smooth and studied phrases, meaning nothing, as hitherto, but by a free and unreserved disavowal of all right to interfere in German matters, the peace between the two nations cannot be said to rest on a secure foundation.

The Treaty of Prague is to be used by France and Austria as the break with which to keep Prussia in check, and repress her endeavors to unite the several parts of Germany into a homogeneous whole. The "line of the Main" is the new Rubicon, beyond which Prussian influence shall not pass. But this is simply an absurdity. Simultaneously almost with the enactment of the Treaty of Prague, Prussia made separate treaties with the several States of South Germany, Baden, Wurtemberg, Bavaria, and Hesse Darmstadt,—these same States south of the "Main line"—by virtue of which treaties Prussia secured for herself absolute control of the military power of these States. Subsequently, as is well known, by means of the Zollverein, Prussia established a commercial bond, and a unity of interest in trade, which cannot but enlarge her influence in these South German States. In all essentials, therefore, Prussian influence already extends from the North Sea and the Baltic, to the Alps and the Lake of Constance; and France and Austria, even though aided by the intrigues of parties at the petty South German courts, will find it no easy matter, either to undo what has already been accomplished, or even to stay the further progress of this pan-germanizing movement.

Prussia, it is true, has not much to expect from the South German Governments, Baden alone excepted. Those of Hesse, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, true to that universal instinct in nature, self-preservation, are mainly intent on the preservation of their sovereignty. They are, therefore, well pleased to have the jealousy of France and Austria toward Prussia as a *point d'appui;* and even the Bavarian Prime Minister, Prince Hohenlohe, who at first manifested views of a more liberal character, now holds that the first aim of Bavarian policy must be to keep her sovereignty intact. South Germany, therefore, he says, cannot, must not, enter the North German Confederacy. He advocates a species of union among the South German States, and then a very loose sort of tie between them and the North German Confederacy. This is to be taken into consideration in October, at which time it is said, a Confederacy and Parliament, analogous to the North German are expected to be formed in South Germany. It will thus be seen that the opponents of Prussia, no less than her friends, all agree as to the importance, the necessity of some bond or other, representing a community of German interest. According to this Bavarian plan, two Parliaments are to deliberate on German matters, and legislate for the country, and a dual Executive, composed of South and North German elements, is to carry out the decrees of the two parliaments.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that this plan is altogether impracticable. Instead of effecting a union between the North and the South, it would be a constant source of strife;

MEETINGS.

UNION CHAPTER NO. 3, R.·. A.·. M.·.

THE MONTHLY CONVOCATION WILL BE HOLDEN in Masonic Hall, *This Evening*, the 17th instant, at half past seven o'clock. Companions and Candidates for Degrees will be strictly punctual.
By order of the M.·. E.·. H.·. P.·.
September 17 1* W. C. WATERBURY, Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF FORTION BORN CITIZENS will be held at Market Hall, on *This Evening*, at 7½ o'clock, to take into consideration their rights to Registration and Naturalization.
By order of THE COMMITTEE.
September 17 2

SOUTH CAROLINA RANGERS' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THIS Association will be held *This* (Tuesday) *Evening*, at Masonic Hall, at 8 o'clock. W. W. PEMBERTON,
September 17 1 Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

D. A. BURNETT, A. M., WILL OPEN MONDAY, October 14, 1867, under the above title, a select School for young Gentlemen. The course of instruction will embrace the Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Common and Higher English Branches. Special facilities afforded for the study of Bookkeeping. For terms and other particulars, see Circulars.
The location of the School will be announced definitely in a few days. tuths3* September 17

MRS. WOTTON'S SEMINARY,
CORNER OF ARCHDALE AND MAGAZINE STREETS.
STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED OCTOBER 1ST.
English Department.....Mrs. WOTTON.
French.....Madame DEVINEAU.
September 17 1*

THE MISSES BATES
WILL RESUME THEIR SCHOOL OCTOBER 1ST, at No. 9 GEORGE STREET.
September 17 tu3

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
CITY OF CHARLESTON.
MORRIS STREET SCHOOL.

THIS SCHOOL WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, the 23d inst., for Colored Persons exclusively.
Applications for admission will be received at the School-house on and after that date, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., daily until further notice.
No pupils will be admitted who are under 6 or over 16 years of age.
By order of the Board.
E. MONTAGUE GRIMKE,
Secretary Commissioners Free Schools.
September 16 10

FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE FALL TERM OF THE FEMALE COLLEGE, Spartanburg, S. C., will open October 3d, 1867.
The President, Rev. A. W. CUMMINGS, D. D., will be aided by competent, experienced teachers in every department.
Board for half year.....$70.00
Tuition.....20.00
Contingent Fee.....2.00
Music and all the Ornamental Branches very low.
Those wishing to patronize the School will please address the President.
September 11 tu4 August 9

URSULINE ACADEMY.
VALLE CRUCIS.

THIS INSTITUTION WILL RESUME ITS ACADEMIC EXERCISES SEPTEMBER 1st.
For Prospectuses please address "MOTHER SUPERIOR," Ursuline Convent and Academy, Columbia, So. Ca. 1mo September 4

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM HERETOFORE KNOWN AS FORDHAM & BROTHERS, NO. 192 MEETING STREET, is hereby dissolved. The business hereafter will be conducted under the name and style of JAS. H. FORDHAM & BROTHER. tuths3 September 17

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the name of Drs. CLEGKLY & SCHLEY, was dissolved on 31st August, 1867, by mutual consent.

NOTICE.

DR. P. S. SCHLEY, HOMŒPATHIC PHYSICIAN, NO. 64 WENTWORTH STREET, two doors from Holmes' Book House. Office hours from 7 to 9 A. M.; 2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P. M. thstu3 September 12

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned, in the PLAINING MILL and LUMBER business, under the firm of EBAUGH & MALLONEE, has been This Day dissolved, by mutual consent. JOHN C. MALLONEE alone is authorized to settle the affairs of the said copartnership.
D. C. EBAUGH.
JOHN C. MALLONEE.
CHARLESTON, September 6, 1867.
September 9 1mo

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED ALL Mr. EBAUGH'S interest in the above Copartnership, will continue on his own account the business, heretofore conducted by the late firm, of EBAUGH & MALLONEE, at the same place, HORLBECKS WHARF, near the Northeastern Railroad.
JOHN O. MALLONEE.
CHARLESTON, September 6, 1867.
September 9 1mo

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE FIRM OF GOURDIN, MATTHIESSEN & CO., IN Charleston and Savannah, having expired by limitation upon the death of the late F. C. MATTHIESSEN, the undersigned will continue the business in Charleston under the former name of GOURDIN, MATTHIESSEN & CO., and in Savannah of H. & R. N. GOURDIN & CO.
H. GOURDIN,
R. N. GOURDIN,
L. G. YOUNG.
Charleston, September 1st, 1867. September 2

MEDICAL CARDS

DRS. CHISOLM & MILES,
SURGEONS.
Office No. 74 Hasel Street.
J. J. CHISOLM, M. D.....P. T. MILES, M. D.
September 12 thstu3

DRY GOODS, ETC.

FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS SPECIALLY invited to our Fall and Winter stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
which is now complete in every department. In
WOOLLENS AND BLANKETS,
adapted to Planters' use, we have a large stock, to which we invite special attention.
MARSHALL, BURGE & BOWEN,
No. 143 MEETING STREET.
September 7 2mos

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SHOES! SHOES!

100 CASES OF ARMY BROGANS. A SUPERIOR Shoe, by the case or fitted to measures.
For sale by
JOHN COMMINS,
NO. 137 MEETING STREET UP STAIRS.
September 10 tu2

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE SUBSCRIBERS MOST RESPECTFULLY INVITES attention to their large, varied stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, and are offered to the public at the lowest prices.
D. O'NEIL & SON.
No. 325 KING STREET, ABOVE GEORGE STREET.
August 31 stuth2mo

INSURANCE.

WORLD MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. A. LOW.	I. H. FROTHINGHAM.
SAMUEL WILLETS.	GEO. L. WILLARD.
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WM. P. PRENTICE.	J. T. B. MAXWELL.
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Hon. S. TABER.	BENJ. HICKS.

OFFICERS:
GEORGE L. WILLARD, President.
O. H. GORDON, Vice President.
C. W. PLYER, Secretary and Actuary.
THE PLANS FOR BUSINESS FOR THIS INSTITUTION are very liberal and attractive to those who wish to insure their lives in a FIRST CLASS COMPANY. Its business is very large and rapidly increasing. All the various kinds of policies are insured on as favorable terms as are offered in any other good Company in the country. DIVIDENDS increase with the age of the Policy. Non-participating rates are lower than those of any Company in the world. Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death. Liberal arrangements made in regard to travel. One-third of the amount of premium will be loaned the policy-holder if desired.
J. ALFRED CAY, General Agent,
Office in rear of Elmore Insurance.
July 13 stuth3mo Law Range, Broad street.

FIRE LOAN.
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
CITY HALL, November 9, 1866.
ALL PERSONS DESIROUS OF REBUILDING IN THE Burnt Districts and Waste Places of the City, under "An Act of the General Assembly, giving authority to the City Council of Charleston to proceed in the matter of a Fire Loan, with a view to aid in building up the City anew," are hereby notified that the form of application for loans can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of Council, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.
All applications must be made in the above mentioned office, as the Committee will meet every *Monday* to consider the same.
By order of the Mayor
W. H. SMITH,
November 10 Clerk of Council.

GROCERY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

LANDING THIS DAY FROM SCHOONER "NEVADA," at Kerr's Wharf. For sale at a low rate by
CHISOLM BROTHERS,
East Bay, corner Adger's Wharf.
September 17 1

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

25 TONS OF THIS SUPERIOR FERTILIZER FOR sale by T. H. ROBERTS & CO.
September 17 tuths6

WHISKEYS, WINES & LIQUORS,

100 BBLS. WHISKEYS, OF DIFFERENT GRADES, qualities and prices
500 cases Claret Wines
100 cases Schiedam Schnapps
100 casks Brandy, Gin, Jamaica Rum, St. Croix Rum, New England Rum, Sherry Wine, Port Wine, Malaga Wine, &c., &c.
1000 dozen of the above in cases. For sale by
September 17 GEO. W. CLARK & CO.

SALT, SYRUP, &c.

1500 SACKS SALT FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO suit purchasers, at less than market rates.
500 Blue Grit Grindstones.
100 barrels Syrup.
100 barrels Sugar.
1000 kegs Nails.
500 bags Shot.
1000 boxes Herring.
100 boxes Starch.
1000 boxes Soap.
100 boxes Tobacco, &c., &c.
For sale by GEO. W. CLARK & CO.
September 16

GUNNY CLOTH! GUNNY CLOTH!

100 BALES GUNNY CLOTH, EXTRA HEAVY. 100 Rolls Gunny Cloth, Extra Heavy.
Just received. For sale low and in lots to suit, by
September 16 GEO. W. CLARK & CO.

BALING ROPE.

100 COILS MANILLA ROPE,
200 Coils Hemp Rope,
200 Coils Jute Rope.
Just received and for sale cheap for cash, by
September 16 GEO. W. CLARK & CO.

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD!

1000 BOXES ARMY BREAD.
For sale by GEO. W. CLARK & CO.
September 16

SMITH'S BURTON ALE.

10 BARRELS JUST RECEIVED OF THAT CELEBRATED ALE, by GEO. W. CLARK & CO.
September 16

WHITE LEADS, ZINCS AND COLORS—IN STORE AND TO ARRIVE.

3 TONS W. M. B. & CO.'S WHITE LEAD
3 tons Stonewall White Lead
2 tons Wando White Lead
2 tons Chicora White Lead
1 ton Elliwan White Lead
1 ton DeSessenay's White Zinc
2 tons Wm. M. B. & Co.'s White Zinc
1 ton Queen City White Zinc.
We are SOLE PROPRIETORS of the above brands, which are copyrighted, and bear our trade mark, and all infringements will be dealt with according to law.
COLORS—Dry, in Oil, and Distemper.
For sale low, at a small advance, for cash or city acceptance. WM. M. BIRD & CO.,
No. 203 East Bay,
September 9 1mo Sign Marvin's Safe.

OILS! OILS!!
IN STORE, AND STOCK CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED BY EVERY STEAMER.

LINSEED, RAW and BOILED
SPERM, LARD
TALLOW, WHALE
PARRAFINE, ROSIN
NATURAL LUBRICATING
NEATS FOOT
TANNERS', FROM THE CHEAPEST GRADE TO THE FINEST OIL USED BY CURRIERS.
ALSO,
REFINED PETROLEUM or what is commonly called KEROSENE.
Constantly on hand as large a stock as will be found in the Southern Market, call and examine samples.
W. M. BIRD & Co.
No. 203 East Bay, Sign Marvin's Safe.
September 9 1mo

VARNISHES! VARNISHES!

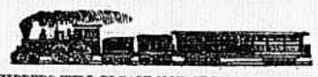
FURNITURE. COPAL. CARRIAGE. COACH. PALE FINISHING.
WHITE DAMAR. BROWN JAPAN. BLACK JAPAN. SHELLAC. PARRAFINE.
The attention of consumers is especially called to the fine quality of these Varnishes, which are warranted in every instance or no sale.
BRUSHES! BRUSHES!
A FULL LINE OF
PAINT, (four qualities.)
VARNISH, (two qualities.)
AND
WHITE WASH, (four qualities.)
Special inducements to the trade.
WINDOW GLASS!
FRENCH AND AMERICAN, SINGLE AND DOUBLE THICK.
WM. M. BIRD & CO.
No. 203 East Bay, Sign Marvin's Safe.
September 9 1mo

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO PLANTERS ON LINE OF SAVANNAH AND CAARLESTONN RAILROAD.

OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON R. R.,
CHARLESTON, Sept. 10th, 1867.
THIS COMPANY WILL FURNISH FREIGHT CARS at the different Turn Outs on the line of Road, from St. Andrew's to the Junction of the Port Royal Railroad, for the convenience of Planters, who intend to forward their crops to market by Rail. Under this arrangement, Rice can be brought to the City and delivered by the Company's Steamer, to any Factor or Mill designated, in one day after it is received by the Road.
The Company will place this accommodation at the option of the Planter on very reasonable charges. For further information apply to
JOHN S. RYAN,
September 17 tuth2 Gen. Supt.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE
CHARGES FOR FREIGHT,
BY THE
GREAT INLAND AIR LINE ROUTE,
FROM BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE TO CHARLESTON.



SHIPPERS WILL PLEASE NOTICE THE FOLLOWING
TARIFF OF THROUGH RATES:
From Baltimore to Charleston, S. C.

First-class Goods	$1.88 per 100 pounds.
Second-class Goods	1.24 per 100 pounds.
Third-class Goods	1.10 per 100 pounds.
Fourth-class Goods	86 per 100 pounds.

Philadelphia to Charleston.

First-class Goods	$1.46 per 100 pounds.
Second-class Goods	1.29 per