# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME V.....NO. 725 | CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1867. | PRICE FIVE CENTS

**he Charleston Daily News for 1868—Important Announcement.**

Encouraged by the recent large increase in he circulation of THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, the proprietors are happy to announce that, with the opening of the new year, the price of subscription will be reduced to a figure which will at once place the paper within the reach of every family in the city and throughout the State. On and after the first of January, 1868, THE DAILY NEWS will be published at SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, payable, in all cases, in advance. It will then be, without exception, the cheapest first-class journal in the Southern States. There is no good reason why our community should not be furnished with a live daily newspaper at a rate approximating that of the sprightly penny press of the Northern cities; and the very generous support which has been accorded to us on all sides has hastened a step, long contemplated on our part, towards meeting the popular want. It is hardly necessary to say that there will be no diminution in the amount or interest of the reading matter in any department of the paper; on the contrary, it will be our constant effort and our pride to make it, day by day, more full, reliable and entertaining—the spirited compend of the world's news, the mirror of local life, and the mouthpiece of an enlightened and liberal public opinion.

At the solicitation of many of our friends in the country, we shall also, during the first week in January, commence the issue of THE CHARLESTON TRI-WEEKLY NEWS. The subscription price will be THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, or TWO DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, payable always in advance.

This reduction in our rates will, we know, be all the more welcome to the public, inasmuch as it comes at a time of unprecedented financial distress, when there are few, indeed, among our people who do not sorely need every dollar that can be saved. We do not permit ourselves to doubt that our enterprise will be rewarded with a steady increase of that popular appreciation and support of which we have hitherto received so liberal a share. THE DAILY NEWS already enjoys a circulation largely exceeding that of any other journal now published in this or the adjoining States; and its readers may rest assured that, in the future, no effort will be spared to increase the attractiveness of its columns, and to extend still further the field of its influence and usefulness.

# BY TELEGRAPH.

## Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

EXPLOSION IN A PRISON—LATEST FOREIGN MARKETS—THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION—FENIAN FUNERALS DISCOUNTENANCED, ETC., ETC.

LONDON, December 14.—A barrel of powder was exploded under the wall of the prison at Clarkenwall, where Colonel Burke was confined; the wall was blown down and twenty houses shattered. The firemen are digging for the dead. No prisoners escaped. Forty men, women and children were wounded. A man who lit the fuse escaped.

U. S. bonds 71¾; consols 92⅞.

LONDON, December 15.—The Abyssinian expedition has advanced to the interior of the country. The troops are suffering for want of water.

LONDON, December 15.—The great powers have sent a note to the Sultan, asking him to make the navigation of the Dardinelles free.

The pretended Fenian funerals in the principal towns of England and Ireland were prevented today by the authorities. Much feeling was shown but no violence done. 6000 troops are kept under orders in London, and special precautions have been taken at Liverpool, where the war ships protect the docks. An attempt to form a procession there failed.

LIVERPOOL, December 13—*Evening*.—Cotton, to arrive, firmer at 7d.; sales of 10,000 bales, market otherwise unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, December 14—*Noon*.—Cotton easier and declined ⅛d., sales do not exceed 8000 bales; Uplands, 7⅛d.; Orleans, 7⅜d. Breadstuffs quiet.

*Afternoon*.—Cotton—more doing; sales reach 10,000 bales; Uplands, 7⅛d.; to arrive, 6⅞d. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 46s. 9d.

PARIS, December 15.—No conference will be held as the leading powers decline to participate.

## Our Washington Dispatches.

STANTON TO BE HEARD—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—INTERVIEW BETWEEN THAD. STEVENS AND A MIXED DELEGATION FROM VIRGINIA, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA—THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS DURING THE HURRICANE.

WASHINGTON, December 14—P. M.—Secretary Stanton is to have a full hearing before the Senate Military Committee, to meet the President's charge.

The National Bank circulation is two hundred and ninety-nine million, seventy-five thousand dollars. The Treasury holds as security for circulation and government deposits three hundred and seventy-nine million dollars.

In addition to the million and a half dollars already appropriated, one million two hundred thousand dollars is asked to cover the Reconstruction expenses to date.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue to-day was four hundred and five thousand dollars; for the week two million two hundred and fifty-three thousand dollars; for the year ninety-four million forty-seven thousand dollars.

A mixed delegation from Virginia, North and South Carolina, visited Mr. Stevens yesterday. The following was elicited: Mr. Stevens said that he regarded the impeachment failure an evidence of the fickleness of public opinion. The Virginia delegate said the failure to impeach the President would work seriously against reconstruction. Mr. Stevens thought that it could not be otherwise, and mutual regrets were exchanged. The North Carolina negro, Harris, said they would get along very well; Northern whites were more frightened about negro suffrage than Southern whites. He said that ex-Governor Holden was the life and blood of the Republican party in North Carolina. The Virginia delegate represented the condition of things as critical, and that unless Congress came to the relief the sufferings of the colored people and white Unionists would be terrible. Mr. Stevens favored the repeal of the clause requiring a majority of the registered voters. The delegation thought that would do, but suggested a law empowering the convention already called to establish provisional governments immediately. Then if the constitutions were defeated, they would have, at least, loyal State officers. Mr. Stevens said that he had drawn up a bill with two or three beneficial provisions; one was to leave the majority to affirm or reject constitutions; another, that the present conventions shall, as independent bodies, establish governments, in lieu of district commanders, as soon as constitutions were ready for submission to Congress. The delegation approved this. Mr. Stevens inquired whether their old masters would be able to seduce the negroes from voting properly. Harris replied that the negroes were dependent on their old masters for daily bread. There was danger, but Harris hoped the negroes were capable of enduring great privations. The Virginia delegate, Cook (colored), said that Harris' remarks applied to his district. Eight hundred persons in Richmond had lost places. Mr. Stevens hoped the whole Southern vote would be cast for the Republican party, this would elect a Republican President, and assure triumphant reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, December 15.—The Baptist Church, at the corner of 8th and H streets, was burned—loss $120,000.

Commodore Boggs, of the steamship DeSoto, has arrived. The DeSoto, in the late hurricane in the West Indies, was thrown violently against a wharf, knocking two holes in her bottom, which was soon repaired. The Monongahela was thrown broadside upon the beach, high and dry. She will not get afloat until regularly launched. Four or five of the crew were knocked overboard and lost. The officers are all safe.

There are $5,000,000 of Freedmen's Bureau appropriations unexpended. The bureau expires in July by limitation.

Commodore Busell, in his account of the disaster to the Monongahela, says that only four lives were lost, and the vessel, though ashore in the very town of Frederickstadts, St. Croix, may yet be saved.

Havana specials state that accounts of the damage done to the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin, were exaggerated. Only portions of the coast were covered. The town of Barreterre is reported to have been destroyed by fire. The Danish proclamation transferring St. Thomas to the United States appears in the St. Thomas Times, of November 30th. Two years have been conceded to the inhabitants to effect a complete change of nationality.

## The Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., December 14—P. M.—In the convention to-day the following resolutions of inquiry were offered: Of incorporating in the Bill of Rights a clause declaring all test-oaths diametrically opposed to the principle of republican liberty—of establishing a system of schools for the education of all classes—of allowing naturalized foreigners to hold property after one year's residence, and be eligible to State offices after three years residence in the State—of abolishing capital and corporeal punishment for crime—of enfranchising all persons from whom it is in the power of the convention to remove existing disabilities.

A resolution, declaring all debts contracted since January 1st, 1860, in the purchase of slaves, null, was referred.

The chairman of the Finance Committee introduced a resolution that, whereas there is only about $100,000 in the Treasury, and $700,000 will be required to pay the interest due January 1st, therefore the Auditor and Treasurer be ordered to suspend payment of interest until the convention is satisfied that there is money enough in the Treasury to pay said interest. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A resolution inquiring how the State Educational Fund will be disposed of was referred.

The resolution and amendment relative to the intimidation of voters came up, and the convention appeared determined not to go into political debates, and as a very long one had already taken place on the same resolution, the previous question was sustained by a vote of sixty-two to twenty-five, and the matter was referred to a committee. The convention then adjourned.

The weather is excessively cold here. A man was frozen to death on the suburbs of the city last night.

## The Georgia Reconstruction Convention.

ATLANTA, December 14.—In apparent defiance of the relief ordinance adopted on Thursday last by the convention, the Sheriff levied here to-day on a store and closed it. General Pope was appealed to, and replied that he could not interfere, the ordinance merely saying "levies shall be suspended," but not preventing their being made. This construction is sustained by the bar, and under it the ordinance defeats its own ends.

## Conflict between a party of Negroes and the Civil Authorities.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 14—P. M.—The Republican reports a collision as having occurred between a party of negroes and the civil authorities at Elberton, Albert County, in which the Sheriff, George Allen, was killed, and several others, white and black, were wounded. The difficulty originated at a ball. Three persons implicated in it have not been arrested.

## An Editor Assaulted.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 14.—John E. Hays editor of the Republican, was attacked by Charles H. Hopkins this evening. Hays is badly hurt, but not dangerously, by a blow on the head with a loaded whip.

SAVANNAH, December 15.—C. Hopkins, Jr., and Robt. Hopkins, the son and nephew of Colonel C. H. Hopkins, Assessor of Internal Revenue, were arrested yesterday for an assault with intent to murder Jno. E. Hays, editor of the Savannah Republican. They were released on bail last evening, but were re-arrested to-day and lodged in jail to await the result of Mr. Hays' injuries. They walked into the office, and one of them shook hands with Mr. Hays, and at the same time beat him with a loaded whip. He was alone at the time. The cause is supposed to have been on account of an editorial on the taking of test oaths. These men are Union men, so-called, and the person to whom the editorial is supposed to have alluded is a Radical member of the convention. The assault has created intense excitement, and its authors are denounced by the whole community.

## Snow in Virginia.

RICHMOND, December 15.—There was snow today six inches deep. The canal is frozen, and the river probably frozen over. It was snowing all day at Fortress Monroe.

## Market Reports.

NEW YORK, December 14—6 P. M.—Money plenty and demand less active at 6a7 per cent. premium. The bank statement shows a decrease in loans of $1,122,539; specie, $918,408. Increase of circulation, $26,700; deposits, $2,117,895; legal tenders, $2,358,858. Gold closed firmer at 134⅛. Government securities slightly lower. Stocks closed quiet and firmer. Balance in the Sub-Treasury, $105,652,607. Cotton less active—sales of 1500 bales at 15½a15¾ cents. Flour closed quiet and steady. Wheat 2a3c. better. Corn more active and 2a3c. better; mixed Western, $1 38a1 40. Pork very dull at $21 25. Lard drooping at 12½a13¼c. Naval Stores and Groceries quiet. Freights dull.

BALTIMORE, December 14—6 P. M.—Cotton is very much depressed and nominal at 15c. Flour dull. Wheat steady; receipts light, owing to the obstructions of navigation. Corn firm; yellow, $1 22; white, $1 18a1 20. Oats firm at 70a75c. Rye steady. Bulk meats firm. Bacon dull.

AUGUSTA, December 14.—Market quiet—sales 407 bales; receipts 947; Middlings 13¾a14c.

SAVANNAH, December 14.—Cotton dull and prices unchanged—sales 586 bales Middlings at 14½c. Exports yesterday 9700 bales. Receipts 3823 bales.

MOBILE, December 14.—Cotton—sales 1700 bales; Middlings closed quiet and dull; receipts 3152.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—Cotton quiet—sales 3000 bales Middling Orleans at 14½c.; receipts 5167 bales; exports 5221 bales. Sugar and Molasses active, but unchanged.

WILMINGTON, December 14.—Turpentine quiet at 46c. Rosin steady—$1 85 for strained and No. 2. Cotton firm—13c. for Middlings.

## Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, December 14—*Noon*.—The steamer Souder, detained by the storm, sailed yesterday.

THE DISTURBANCE AT ATHENS, GEORGIA, already noticed by telegraph, is thus described by the Athens Banner;

During the last week there have been alarming demonstrations among the negroes. The first was an assault on two white men, by a negro in the dark—unknown to us—in which the white men were severely pelted with bricks. The other was the collection of nearly a hundred negroes on Tuesday night, armed with guns and pistols, and threatening vengeance on certain white persons. We understood the immediate cause of the demonstration grew out of the first difficulty, above referred to. Through the prudence and vigilance of Intendant Pittard and Major Knox quiet was restored without bloodshed. Just after dark Major Knox addressed the negroes, and for a time they dispersed; but soon after assembled in Jackson street, and a crowd of whites, composed of policemen and citizens, were on the ground to aid the Intendant in restoring order. A large number of students also were at hand, but as the ire of the negroes appeared to be especially bitter against them, they, at the suggestion of Intendant Pittard, retired to their homes. About half-past ten a detachment of soldiers came down and dispersed the negroes, preventing for the time what threatened to be a serious and bloody affair.

The origin of this unpleasant affair seems to have been in some jostling in the crowd at the post office delivery, to avenge which the two young men were assaulted in the dark with brickbats and seriously injured. A negro, charged with the offence, was arrested, but was discharged by consent of all parties. Further jostling occurred at the same place, on subsequent occasions, between white and colored youth, whereupon the negro posse armed themselves to avenge their grievances. The real cause of the whole trouble we believe is, the inflammatory harangues of one of the colored preachers, who, in referring to a war of races, told his hearers to be armed and ready for it.

## THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

### Counsel of an Old Time Virginia Statesman—Hon. R. M. T. Hunter on the Crisis—His Hopes of the Future of the Old Dominion.

In the Virginia Conservative Convention, on Thursday, Hon. R. M. T. Hunter being called upon to give his views as to the proper policy of the Southern people at the present juncture, made an address full of practical good sense. He commenced by saying that his own public career was closed forever, and that his counsel would be simply the suggestions of a private citizen.

Referring to the future he said he was at a loss as to what was before us. If he were to take the recent elections as a test of the feeling of the North, he could hope that the cup of universal negro suffrage would pass from us; but if he must take the Reconstruction act as the ultimate and final decree of the Congress which must rule us at least for the next two years, then he had only to choose between military government or the control of the colored race. Between these alternatives he had no hesitation in saying that he preferred the military control. Under military government he was controlled by men of his own race; educated men who acted under the responsibilities of their commission and in some degree under the control of a President who we know to be disposed to do us justice, and accord to us, as far as he could, our constitutional rights. If we were to be placed under the control of the black race in the country between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, it was not difficult to divine the results. We had the experience of Hayti and Jamaica before us. There was no doubt but that it would result in the formation of a black man's party, which would persecute the white man in all possible modes. In Hayti they were suddenly emancipated as in this country, and without adverting to the scenes of atrocity which occurred when they had the control of public affairs, it is enough to say that the result was to destroy all the elements of material prosperity and moral progress. In Jamaica we have the same history as far as was compatible with the control of the English Government. The same hostility to the white man, the same decadence in agricultural production.

Could any one doubt but that we should see similar results in the Southern States if the whole country between the Potomac and the Rio Grande should be submitted to the rule of the colored race? The Radical party seemed to think that they would thus secure the support of the whole Southern country so long as the black man should rule. They would find themselves mistaken in this after the first election. The blacks would form, not a Radical, but a black man's party, and we know, from the history of party warfare, that all parties would bid for them. They would act for the benefit of themselves, and not for this or that party of the whites, and can there be conceived anything more demoralizing than a party constituting, in the language of one of the resolutions, one-third of the Senate, and a fourth of the House of Representatives, who would thus hold the balance of power between the two parties of the white race, and act only for their own good. As Free Lancers in the field, they would determine all disputed questions in reference only to their own interests. He said this in no feeling of hostility to the colored race, but in accordance only with the history of the past. On the contrary, he felt kindly towards the colored race, but thought their welfare was to be promoted in a mode which was contrary, perhaps, to their own view. But there were dangers ahead of them in their present course to which they had not adverted, and which had been carefully concealed from them. Suppose they could assume the control of the Southern States for the present, how long would it last? Would the white race in the North long endure a state of things in which the blacks, though a minority, would control, by holding the balance of power in all contested political questions? Would they consent to see the material resources and productions of the South wasted and perhaps destroyed which used to yield them so large a harvest of wealth? Would they contribute to the result which was to restore the cultivated field to the wilderness and jungle, and leave the wild beasts and the alligator to reign supreme over those plains and bottoms which heretofore had been the seats of a refined civilization, and of a production whose profits extended North as well as South? Would they stand by contentedly and see the moral, material and social elements of strength and happiness wasted and almost destroyed to maintain the supremacy of the colored race, which would seem to be the present policy.

Every consideration of self-respect and national interest would forbid it. The extreme Western limit of agricultural settlement East of the Rocky Mountains has already been attained. It cannot be long before the tide of agricultural immigration must soon tend Southward. The colored race will not be allowed to hold these immense resources in abeyance. This country belongs to the white man, and they will claim its control. To subject the white race in Virginia to the government of the black race, when it is superior in numbers, wealth and intelligence, would be to commit one of the highest of all sins, a sin against nature. Would any party in the loyal States permit the blacks to give the power of the government to a minority amongst themselves when they had only to call into action their own strength to avert it? Was there ever a race superior in numbers, wealth and intelligence to those who governed them who tamely submitted to be so ruled?

I throw out these considerations not merely to encourage my own fellow-citizens and brethren, but for the black race itself, for whom I have kindly feelings. I was not only reared amongst them, and feel the kindly ties of early association, but I acknowledge the obligation which rests upon us to give them all the opportunities of progress and development which we can afford them in justice to ourselves. That the reaction will come, I have no doubt, but I fear it will come in a mode which I should regret as a friend to civilization and humanity, and to the black race itself. And suppose for the sake of a brief period of control which is given them, not for their own sakes, but to secure the supremacy of the Radical party they should thus get up a contest between the races and incur the hostility of the whites, what will become of them when the reaction comes? I shudder to think of the result. If the Radicals appeal to the black race to sustain them, will not the other party invoke the aid of the whites, who are so much more powerful in all the natural elements of strength in the country in which they may be brought into competition. I speak not only in the interests of the white, but also of the black race, when I protest against any system of laws which seeks to place the weaker and inferior race in control over that which is superior in wealth, numbers and intelligence. After all, the citizens of any community have more interest in its good government than in the question of who shall direct it. I will not offer the advice, because it will not be received in the spirit in which it is offered, but far better would it be for the blacks to leave the government of the country where they found it. If they do not provoke the hostility of the white race, they will be treated not only with justice, but generosity. If they are made equal in the eye of the law, and protected in all their rights, would they not be in a far better position to leave the government to the whites, who are best fitted for it? I am sure I speak not only my own feelings, but those also of the white citizens of Virginia, when I say that at present we would tolerate no government which did not respect not only their freedmen, but their just rights of person and property.

But, Mr. President, it may be that they will heed no advice which I can give them. The Radical party which now controls Congress may retain that for two years yet to come, and they may force on us a state of things contrary not only to justice, but sound policy. There will nothing be left to us then but patient endurance until the reaction comes. That it will come I do not doubt for a moment, and if it should bring consequences to the black race which we shall all deplore, we shall not be responsible for it. Mr. President, I know what I recommend when I counsel patient endurance and manly fortitude to the people of Virginia, if this state of things should occur. It will be best for our beloved State that it should be so. The present generation has suffered, still suffers and perhaps may continue, for some time to come, to suffer. But what is the life-time of one generation in the existence of a State? Virginia will revive and fulfil a destiny as bright probably as her most ardent sons ever wished for her. Trials, difficulties and sufferings constitute the discipline by which individuals and States are trained to moral and heroic excellence. What individual ever attained greatness who was reared in the lap of ease and luxury, and was not trained, for some part of his life, in the school of adversity? What nation has achieved excellence in greatness which was not disciplined in the same school? England had what is called its rebellion, a period of some cruelty and much suffering, and yet from that rebellion sprung some of those acts which are the proudest monuments of the liberty of the subject, and more than all, the resolution in which were laid broad and deep the foundations of British freedom and prosperity.

The revolution of France was far more terrible. The wisest men trembled for her future, and yet from that revolution sprang that equality of all men before the law, and the throwing open of all the pulses of life to the free and equal competition of all, which gave a new impulse to the energy of the nation, and placed it at the head of the European powers. Who shall say that the present period may not prove a new seed of progress and a new germ of growth in the career of Virginia? I think I already see its effects in the rising generation. The times are teaching them habits of self-denial and self-reliance, which contributes so much to give strength of character and self-respect. The feeling of patriotism is intensified by the present condition of the good old Commonwealth, and every true son feels a redoubled desire to redeem her from her present depression and to reconstruct her morally and nationally. Mr. President, they will do it! The young men of Virginia will do it. Let them meet their present difficulties with a manly fortitude, a noble constancy. The State has been dismembered, it is true, but she is still a great State, large in territory and abounding in resources. I speak in no language of compliment, when I say that I believe we have the people who will develop these resources. To speak the language of flattery in these times would be vain and wicked. But the past justifies my confidence in my fellow-citizens; they have been equal to all emergencies in the past, they will meet the difficulties of the present in a proper spirit. We are poor, very poor, it is true but our hands, I trust, will be endued with a patient fortitude and manly constancy.

There is wealth in the earth—let us plough, dig and mine for it. There is wealth in our falling waters and running streams. They will turn the mill and build up manufactories. There is wealth, too—stores of wealth—in our black diamonds; they will make the steam which drives the car, propels the boat and turns the wheel. We have streams to bear away the fleets of commerce as far as the tide may flow, and we have forests to build those fleets. It is for the people of Virginia to say whether we have not the men to develop those resources. I believe that we have. I have confidence in my fellow-citizens. I believe that there is great and glorious destiny yet in store for Virginia. I have given, I think, a reason for the faith that is in me. But, Mr. President, I confess that I, too, have my moments of despondency. When I think of what Virginia has been, of all that she has done for the Union, her sister States and for mankind, and then reflect upon her present condition, I may say, in the eloquent words of another, that thoughts, feelings and emotions crowd upon my mind which I cannot altogether repress, and yet which in humble submission to Divine Providence I dare not express. But I thank God that this is not my permanent state of mind. I do not despair. The present hours of darkness and despondency will soon pass away, and Virginia, if not exactly her old self, will be a great State again. The time must come when she will hitch on to the Federal train as great as any in her constitution of freight and passengers; and who shall say that the trumpet of leadership may not be placed once more in her hands. Mr. President, every man has sometimes a belief for which he cannot exactly account and which seems to come to him more from intuition than reason. Such, perhaps, is in fact the foundation of my faith in the future greatness and prosperity of Virginia. I believe, sir, that the seed of Anglo-American civilization was first sown on the silent banks of the James for some divine purpose. It is now nearly three centuries since the Anglo-Saxon came, the master builder of forms of government, with his compass and square to lay the foundations of the immense social fabric which we now see around us, embracing almost every variety of climate and race which are known upon earth. From that seed sprang the "Old Dominion," the mother of States and of statesmen. It was she who gave to the Revolution the leader of its armies and to the Union the man more than any other who may be considered its founder and the preserver of it in infancy. It was she who gave the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the long line of Virginia Presidents under whose guidance the beginnings of empire were laid which are the most painful steps in a nation's progress. Her great mission seems to have been to promote individual liberty as far as was consistent with the existence of Democratic Republican government. We appeal to history to sustain the assertion that whenever the Federal Government was under the influence of Virginia principles the people were harmonious, prosperous and happy, and so soon as that government departed from those principles trials and discontent have arisen. The old state of things has passed away; concentration and consolidation are now the order of the day. Time will make up the issue between the old state of things and the new; history will record that issue, and impartial posterity will pronounce the verdict. I will not undertake to predict what it will be, but, as a Virginian, I do not fear the result.

Mr. President, I hope for better things, but still I will look to the future in its worst aspect. Suppose that a temporary supremacy of the black race should be forced upon us. We must meet it with a manly fortitude, a patient endurance; we must do nothing inconsistent with our self-respect or wound the honor of our people, which to nations is the pearl of greatest price. Patiently we will bide our time until the reaction comes, as assuredly it must. The interests of the North will not endure the waste of so much of the sources of its wealth and prosperity; and may I not hope that its feelings will also forbid our subjection to such domination. Such a state of things cannot last. We could not even be threatened with such a danger if the passions and bitterness of the contest had not obscured the judgment of those who now govern. These passions must subside before long, and the volcano will burn out. For this I trust not only to natural causes, but to Providence, which will not permit the destiny of such a State to be marred or leave its tale "half untold."

In conclusion, fellow-citizens, as Lord Eldon said amongst the best of his utterances, "I submit the cause of my country to that Great Being who can say to the madness of the people as he can say to the raging waves of the ocean—Hither shall thou come, no further."

## Things in Washington.

SECRETARY STANTON'S REMOVAL—MESSAGE AND VIEWS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON—GENERAL HANCOCK'S REMOVALS.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes on the 12th instant:

The President did not send any nominations to the Senate to-day, but furnished that body with a statement of the grounds of the suspension of Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War. The communication was made to the Senate to-day in order to come within the twenty days named in the Tenure of Office act, counting from the first day of the November session. It is not, however, understood to be the opinion of the Executive that these twenty days begin with the November term, but as some Senators entertain a different opinion, it was deemed advisable to communicate the Stanton suspension at this date.

In this communication the President sets forth the various reasons that governed him in ordering the suspension of the late Secretary of War. Among these are the conduct of Mr. Stanton in withholding for several days from the Executive the dispatch of General Baird giving an account of the threatened riot at New Orleans, which, had it been communicated to the President, would have caused, as Mr. Johnson holds, steps to have been taken to prevent the riot.

Another point made against Mr. Stanton is that he himself declared the Tenure of Office bill unconstitutional, and suggested a part of the message vetoing that bill. The conduct of Mr. Stanton in attempting to hold his position in the Cabinet against the wish of the Executive is also shown. The communication sets forth various acts of omission and commission on the part of Mr. Stanton, all going to show, in the opinion of the President, cause for the suspension or removal of the late Secretary.

The action of the President in sending the communication to the Senate is taken out of abundant caution, but it is nevertheless understood that Mr. Johnson does not recognize the Tenure of Office act as constitutional.

A communication is published in the papers censuring General Hancock for removing R. King Cutler from a judgeship in New Orleans, to which he had been appointed by General Mower. It is well known here that this order of General Hancock was in accordance with the views of General Grant, who disapproved the appointment of Cutler.

## Things in New York.

DULL TIMES—THE WHISKEY INTEREST—SWINDLES—THE DICKENS FURORE—SENSIBLE MOVEMENT.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes under date of the 11th inst.

The retail dealers complain that they are not doing anything like the average holiday business. Seeing how depressed most of the wholesale departments are, it would be strange were it otherwise. The Broadway fancy stores, not anticipating the present state of things, have been importing French and German goods freely, and it will be fortunate for them if, in the course of the next three weeks, they can find a market for them. Just now, buyers are uncommonly backward, and are disposed more than usual to demur at high prices. The jewellers and booksellers report similar experiences.

Telegrams have been passing freely all day between the members of the Whiskey National Convention, at Washington, and the brethren here. The tenor of the former is said to be such as to encourage the belief that Congress will, at an early day, reduce the tax at least fifty per cent., and so amend the revenue laws in other respects as will once more put "whiskey" on its legs. That is about the substance of the gossip that is afloat this afternoon at the headquarters of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

A man named Miller, having an office in Exchange place, offered, it is stated, H. J. Messenger and Co. a certified check on the Ocean Bank for $22,000 in payment for $15,000 gold. Mr. Messenger suspected that all was not straight, and before delivering the gold went to the bank, and found that the check was originally made out for $2,200 and certified for that amount, but afterwards altered to $22,000. Mr. Miller has disappeared and his office is closed. It is alleged that he kept a small account with the Ocean Bank, where his account rarely exceeded $1,000. Another of his operations was to deposit there a check for $8,900, drawn on the Bank of New York. The Ocean Bank allowed him on this deposit to draw $2,200 in the form of a certified check, which he subsequently endeavored to convert into hard cash. It is also reported that he altered a check for $2,100 to 21,000 thus victimizing another party. Some think he has gone to Europe.

But this is not the only swindling operation of the day. A member of the Stock Exchange, Mr. T. B. Baldwin, this morning received an order, signed Davidson and Jones, to sell 3000 shares Pacific Mail; and the order was executed at 124⅛ a 123⅞. This order, it was subsequently discovered, was a forgery. Immediately on the fact being announced, nearly all the purchasers released Mr. Baldwin from his contract, and the Board appointed a committee to ferret out the forger, if possible—authorizing them to spend $1000, if necessary. There is a suspicion in some quarters that the whole thing was a trick of the bears to depress the stock. The price rose to 125½ on the announcement of the fraud.

The sale of tickets for the second series of Mr. Dickens' readings took place this morning at Steinway Hall. The purchasers, as usual, stood in line, and the line was more than an eighth of a mile long. By noon all the seats had been disposed of, to the speculators mainly.

An effort is making among the fashionables to have balls and parties begin hereafter at eight or half-past eight o'clock, instead of ten or half-past ten as heretofore. The doctors and undertakers are using their influence in opposition, but it is hoped, nevertheless, that it will be successful.

THE TRIAL OF REV. S. H. TYNG, JR.—Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., having, within the canonical time, declared to the bishop his determination not to choose, from the twelve Presbyters named by the standing committee, five to form the court for the trial of his case, the duty of choosing the five devolved, by canon, upon the bishop of the diocese. He fixed upon the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, of St. Luke's, in this city; Rev. Dr. Beach of St. Peter's; Rev. Dr. Hoffman of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights; Rev. Dean Moore, of Hempstead, and Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, of Portchester. The court is summoned to meet on the 10th of January, 1868.—*New York Times*.

## Affairs in the State.

—On Wednesday an alarm of fire caused the firemen at Orangeburg C. H. to hurry towards the depot, where it was said a train loaded with cotton was on fire. Before reaching, however, the scene of the expected conflagration, the news was received that the fire was extinguished—one bale of cotton only being damaged.

The workshop of Mr. D. K. Price was consumed by fire, together with his working tools and a considerable amount of unfinished work and lumber, on Thursday morning of last week. The Presbyterian Church barely escaped the devouring element, which at times almost reached the steeple. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Young Gilreath (colored), who was sentenced to be hung at Greenville on Friday, the 13th instant, has had the penalty commuted by Governor Orr, to hard labor for life in the Penitentiary.

## MARRIED.

SMOAK—HARLEY.—On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. G. CONNOR, Mr. ADAM SMOAK to Miss ADELINE H., daughter of JAMES HARLEY, Esq., all of Orangeburg District. *

BERRY—LEWIS.—On Tuesday evening, 10th inst., by the Rev. J. LEGREE, at the Morris-street Baptist Church, Miss SUSAN H. LEWIS, of this city, to Mr. LEWIS H. BERRY, of Western Virginia. *

## IN MEMORIAM.

ISAAC W. GIRARDEAU.

The exposure and hardship of the past six years generated diseases that have proved fatal to numbers who passed through the shock of battle unharmed, and when the clarion notes of war were no longer heard, returned home to die. Among this number was Mr. ISAAC W. GIRARDEAU, whose death is announced in the Sumter papers. Quiet and unassuming in his disposition, but with a strength of mind and firmness of purpose that made him universally beloved, his sudden demise in the flush of his manhood will be a severe blow to his numerous friends and former comrades in arms. The destroying angel had long marked him for his own, and when the reaper death appeared he meekly yielded to the stroke, and was gathered to his eternal rest; his spirit returning unto God who gave it. Those who were associated with ISAAC GIRARDEAU during the four long years of war appreciated him for his many noble qualities and the members of the Palmetto Guard will always associate him with the recollection of those stormy days, and will mourn that one so well qualified to occupy a high place in this world's councils, has been removed in the prime of his youth.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

PALMETTO LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION—IN LIQUIDATION.—CHARLESTON, S. C., December 13, 1867.—The Board of Directors having declared a DIVIDEND OF THIRTEEN DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Stock held by the Stockholders (non-borrowers) of this Association, payment of the same will be made on and after *This Day*, 16th inst., at the Office of the President, No. 141 East Bay, on the production of Scrip and Book of Receipts. J. A. ENSLOW, December 16 1 President.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED. The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, October 19 1yr New York.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. September 26 3mos

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10 1yr

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOMY attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, or $1 per single box. Sold by druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. September 19

OFFICE CITY CIVIL ENGINEER—CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.—STREET ALIGNMENTS AND THE BURNT DISTRICTS.—The following extracts from Ordinance and Resolution adopted by City Council, is published for the information of all owners of property and builders:

SEC. IV. No owner or builder of any house or structure in the City, shall dig or lay the foundation thereof in front of any street, lane, alley or court, or shall erect any wall or fence fronting as aforesaid, before he shall have applied to the City Surveyor, who shall lay off and mark out the true front line or boundary of such street, lane, alley, or court, and give a certificate thereof to the owner or builder, for which services the City Surveyor shall be paid, by the said owner or builder, the sum affixed thereto in the table of fees contained in this Ordinance.

SEC. V. If any person shall commence any foundation, building, wall, or fence upon any lot or piece of ground adjoining the line of any street, lane, alley or court within the city, not having made application to the City Surveyor, and before the line of street shall have been laid off and marked out by the City Surveyor in the manner above directed, or contrary to the line so laid off and marked out, every such person, as well employer, as master-builder, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; and, moreover, all buildings and work done or put up without such application to the City Surveyor, or contrary to the line of street which shall be laid off and marked out by him, shall be demolished by order of the City Council at the charge and expense of the person herein offending, as aforesaid.

The following resolution was offered by Alderman H. Gerdts, January 2, 1866, and unanimously adopted by the City Council.

*Resolved* That public notice be given, that if any person intends to erect a building in the burnt districts, he shall first apply to City Council and ascertain whether or not the City intends to widen said streets. LOUIS J. BARBOT, November 30 City Civil Engineer.

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same. March 30 1yr

WHEATON'S OINTMENT WILL CURE the Itch. WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors. September 16 mwfly

**A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat.** Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue, **Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,** is often the result.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases**, Troches are used with always good success. **Singers and Public Speakers** use them to clear and strengthen the voice. Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. For sale by GOWIE & MOISE, No. 151 MEETING STREET, Opposite Charleston Hotel. October 28 mwf6mo

**FUN FOR ALL!** FULL INSTRUCTIONS BY WHICH ANY PERSON male or female, can master the great art of Ventriloquism by a few hours' practice, making a world of fun, and after becoming experts themselves, can teach others, thereby making it a source of income. Full instructions sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address P. O. Drawer 21, Troy, N. Y. May 13 1yr

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP EMILY B. SOUDER are hereby notified that she is this day discharging cargo at South Atlantic Wharf. All goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents. All freight amounting to fifteen (15) dollars or less must be paid on the wharf before delivery of goods. December 16 2

WIDOWS' HOME BAZAAR.—PARTIES who have so generously offered contributions to the BAZAAR, and those wishing to contribute to the same, will please send in their contributions on *Saturday*, December 14th, and *Monday*, December 16th, to No. 9 CHURCH-STREET. The BAZAAR will be opened on *Tuesday*, December 17th, and will, with the kind assistance of the community, offer every attraction for pleasure-seekers, and is a worthy object for the charitable.

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| Mrs. M. A. SNOWDEN. | Mrs. HENRY RAVENEL. |
| Mrs. P. C. GAILLARD. | Mrs. W. E. MIKELL. |
| Mrs. D. E. HUGER. | Mrs. C. S. VEDDER. |
| Mrs. GEO. ROBERTSON. | Miss M. MIDDLETON. |
| Mrs. WM. RAVENEL. | Miss M. B. CAMPBELL. |
| Mrs. J. S. SNOWDEN. | Miss E. E. PALMER. |
| Mrs. J. S. PALMER. | Miss ANNA SIMPSON. |

Mrs. M. P. MATHESON. December 14 2

PETER S. APPLEBY vs. M. M. APPLEBY—COLLETON DISTRICT—IN EQUITY—BILL FOR ACCOUNT AND DIVISION.—It appearing to my satisfaction that ALFRED W. APPLEBY, one of the defendants in this case, is absent from and resides beyond the limits of this State, to wit: in the State of Texas, so that the process of the Courts cannot be served upon him. on motion of Mr. P. J. MALONE, complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that said ALFRED W APPLEBY do appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill filed in this case within forty days from the publication hereof, or an order to take the same *pro confesso* will be entered against him. B. STOKES, C. E. C. D. December 16 dec16jan1,20

OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, COURT HOUSE, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 30, 1867.—Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until *Monday*, the 16th day of December, 1867, at 12 M., for the renting for one year, from the 1st of January, 1868, of all that PLANTATION called Pawley's, situate on the East side of the West branch of Cooper River, in St. John's Parish, Berkeley, containing 739 84-100 acres of swamp and high land. Bounding to the North on lands of Thomas Ashby, to the South on Cooper River and lands formerly of Samuel Gourdin, to the West on Cooper River, and to the East and Southeast on lands of Samuel Gourdin and lands of Francis Cordes. Also, all those three tracts of PINE LAND, situate in the same Parish, called the Bull Head Tract, Three Mile Head Tract, and East Three Mile Head Tract, and containing respectively 520 acres, 214 50-100 acres, and 778 acres. JAMES TUPPER, December 4 wfm6 Master in Equity.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLLETON DISTRICT.—By R. ALLAN WILLIS, Esquire, Ordinary.—Whereas, BENJAMIN STOKES, Commissioner in Equity, made suit to me to grant him Letters of Administration of the Derelict Estate and effects of BENJAMIN CROSBY: These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and Creditors of the said BENJAMIN CROSBY, late of Colleton District, deceased, that they be and appear, before me, in the Court of Ordinary, to be held at Walterboro', on 20th December next, after publication hereof, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to shew cause, if any they have, why the said Administration should not be granted. Given under my hand, this fifteenth day of November, Anno Domini, 1867. R. ALLAN WILLIS, O. C. D. November 25 m6

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—CHARLESTON DISTRICT—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. HENRY HAGENS vs. MILTON S. LITTLEFIELD.—DECLARATION IN ATTACHMENT.—Whereas, the plaintiff did, on the fourteenth day of October, file his declaration against the defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is, therefore, ordered, that the said defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the *fifteenth day of October*, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, otherwise final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him. Clerk's Office, Charleston District. J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. C. P. October 15 Nov 15 Dec 16

## CLOTHING.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

WE ARE OUR OWN MANUFACTURERS.

HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF HEAVY CLOTHING before January 1st, we shall offer the same for

TWENTY-FIVE DAYS,

COMMENCING DECEMBER 7TH, AT

Less than the Cost to Manufacture,

And lower than the same quality of Clothing was ever sold in this city. All garments made by ourselves warranted equal to ordered work.

FOR SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, A Black Suit—Sack and Pants.
FOR NINE DOLLARS A Mixed Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest.
FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS A Ribbed Cassimere Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest.
FOR TEN DOLLARS EACH A Lot of Cassimere Sacks, lately sold at $12 to $20.
FOR TWELVE DOLLARS. A Scotch Cassimere Sack, lately sold at $20 and $25.
FOR TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS A Brown Mixed Cassimere Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest, lately sold at $40.
FOR THIRTY DOLLARS A Fine Dark Suit—Sack, Pants and Vest, lately sold at $37.
Over Sacks at prices from $7 to $40.
Custom-made English Frocks
Custom-made English Walking Coats
Side Band Pants, large and small legs.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Merino and Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Bows, &c., &c., all at Reduced Prices.
FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH A lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold at $2.00 each.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH A lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold at $1.50 each.

ONE PRICE.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, 270 KING, CORNER OF HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. December 7

DER CHARLESTONER ZEITUNG. JOHN A. WAGENER, EDITOR. UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish a German Weekly Paper, to be the organ of the German population, and devoted to the interests of this State, in encouraging Immigration and Industrial Pursuits. Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Arts and Trade, will be represented in its columns, and the news of the day will be given. General JOHN A. WAGENER has kindly consented to undertake the editorial management for the present. Subscription—$3 for Twelve Months; $1.50 for Six Months; $1 for Three Months. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms. C. G. ERCKMANN & CO., September 25 No. 3 Broad street, Charleston, S. C.

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 Ink—it has made many a fortune. Terms for the paper—$3 per annum, in advance. Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square of twelve lines or less for each insertion. 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, November 14 Publisher and Proprietor.

## RAILROADS.

RAILROAD NOTICE TO WOOD AND TIMBER CUTTERS.

OFFICE SAVANNAH & CHARLESTON R. R. CO., CHARLESTON, December 13th, 1867. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 16TH INSTANT, this Company will be prepared to run Wood and Timber Trains over their road (exclusively for that purpose), and continue the same until further notice. Persons wishing to forward Wood or Timber by this line will be required to load the cars at the Turnouts or Stations on the line of road, and remove it from the wharf in a specified time after arrival. Company engage to bring it to St. Andrew's Landing, on Ashley river, and unload it. For Freight engagements or any other information apply, in person or by letter, to JNO. S. RYAN, December 16 1 General Superintendent.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, December 7 1867. IN CONFORMITY WITH THE GENERAL POLICY which the Board of Directors has adopted in settlement of the Funded Debt of the Company, holders of Six per cent. Bonds becoming payable on the 1st of January, 1868, are respectfully notified, that Bonds are being prepared for exchange, which will be made at the office of the Auditor, in John-street, at any time convenient to the holders after the 1st proximo. J. R. EMERY, Auditor. December 7 s1m4

## SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE NORWEGIAN BARK HARKEN ADELSTEIN, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For Freight engagements apply to R. T. WALKER. December 16

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE A1 AMERICAN SHIP RICHARD III., SCOTT Master, is ready to receive cargo for the above port. For Freight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., December 12 No. 74 East Bay.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO LOAD SHINGLES, DRESSED AND IN THE ROUGH, for Northern Ports. Highest rates paid. TUCKER & JACKSON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, November 29 No. 112 East Bay.

MERCHANTS' LINE. NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON PACKETS. FOR NEW YORK.—FREIGHTS FORWARDED TO LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE, AND ALL POINTS NORTH AND EAST UNITED STATES. THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST-CLASS PACKETS, leaving each port weekly: Schooner B. N. HAWKINS, 395 tons, Wyatt, Master. Schooner MYROVER, 435 tons, Hughes, Master. Schooner ROBERT CALDWELL, 466 tons, McCormick, Master. Schooner MOSES B. BRAMHALL, 336 tons, Hussey, Master. Schooner LILLY, 412 tons, Francis, Master. Schooner N. W. SMITH, 410 tons, Tooker, Master. Also other FIRST-CLASS VESSELS running in connection. Freight TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES. All merchandize or produce consigned to care of the Agents will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION from this port to points of destination, and INSURANCE EFFECTED AS LOW AS BY FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS OR SAIL VESSELS. For Freight engagements apply to WILLIAM ROACH, Charleston. C. Or to N. L. McCREADY & CO., New York, November 16 1mo

VESSELS WANTED, TO LOAD FOR CUBA, BARBADOS, ST. Thomas, Nassau, Mexico, Central America River Platte, Liverpool, London and Bremen. ALSO, For Northern and Eastern ports. Good rates given. RISLEY & CREIGHTON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, November 18 1mo Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE. THE NEW A1 STEAMSHIP GEO. B. UPTON, CROWELL Commander, will leave on *Wednesday*, 18th instant, at — o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to WILLIAM ROACH. December 16 3

FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSHIP E. B. SOUDER, Captain H. S. LEBBY, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, *Thursday*, 19th of December, 1867, at 2 o'clock. JOHN & THEO. GETTY, Agents, December 16 North Atlantic Wharf.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—FOR NEW YORK. THE SPLENDID SIDEWHEEL steamship CHARLESTON, Captain JAMES BERRY, will leave Adger's South Wharf on *Tuesday*, the 17th inst., at — o'clock precisely. For outward Freight engagements apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay. For Passage and matters pertaining to inward Freights, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay. STREET, BROTHERS & CO., COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Agents. The CHAMPION will follow on *Saturday*, the 21st inst. 2 December 16

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER "DICTATOR" (1000 tons burthen), Captain L. M. COXETTER, will leave Middle Atlantic Wharf every *Tuesday Night*, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans. All Freight must be paid here by shippers. For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIKEN & CO., September 12 Agents.

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER CITY POINT (1110 tons burthen), Captain S. ADKINS, will leave Middle Atlantic Wharf every *Friday Night*, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans. All Freight must be paid here by the shippers. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the office of RAVENEL & CO., agents, Corner of Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bay. October 29

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET LINE.—SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD—WEEKLY VIA BLUFFTON.

STEAMER PILOT BOY..........Capt. W. T. McNELTY
STEAMER FANNIE....................Capt. F. PECK.

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS will leave Charleston every *Monday* and *Friday Morning*, at 7 o'clock; and Savannah every *Wednesday* and *Saturday Morning*, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Bluffton on *Monday*, trip from Charleston, and *Wednesday*, trip from Savannah. All Way Freight, also Bluffton Wharfage, must be prepaid. For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf. October 1

FOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE. THE STEAMER ST. HELENA, CAPT. D. BOYLE, will receive Freight *This Day*, and leave *To-Morrow Morning*, at 10 o'clock, and Edisto *Wednesday Morning*, at 9 o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply on board or to JOHN H. MURRAY, December 16 1* Market Wharf.

COOPER RIVER STEAMER. THE STEAMER VOLUNTEER, CAPT. C. H. ELDER, will make a trip up Cooper River, to Pimlico's, leaving Central wharf, at 8 o'clock, on *Tuesday Morning*, the 17th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES BROWNE, Agent, December 16 1 Central Wharf.

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 21, 23, 25 AND 27 Broadway, N. Y., opposite Bowling Green—on the European Plan.—THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the travelling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots. The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season at moderate rates. The rooms having been refurnished and remodeled, we are enabled to offer extra facilities for the comfort and pleasure of our guests. GEO. K. CHASE & CO., May 28 6mo Proprietors.

PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT—Which are now acknowledged to be, by the Leading Artists in this country, SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHERS IN AMERICA. These Instruments possess every modern improvement, are of the largest size, finished in CARVED and PLAIN ROSEWOOD CASES, embracing every variety of style. Each has the full METALLIC FRAME, OVERSTRUNG BASS (with or without the agraffe arrangement). Each has the FRENCH GRAND ACTION, acknowledged to be superior to any other in rapid execution. These Instruments are all SEVEN, SEVEN AND A QUARTER and SEVEN AND A THIRD OCTAVES; constructed of THOROUGHLY SEASONED WOOD, and of the finest and best material. For GREAT POWER, SINGING QUALITIES, SWEETNESS and PURITY OF TONE throughout the entire REGISTER; ELEGANCE OF FINISH and GREAT DURABILITY, the Piano-Fortes of Messrs. JENNYS & SON are unsurpassed by any other makers in the WORLD, and have taken the HIGHEST PREMIUM WHEREVER EXHIBITED. The same facilities which enable this firm to produce a SUPERIOR INSTRUMENT, also enable them to offer their PIANO-FORTES to the public at TWENTY PER CENT. lower than any other FIRST-CLASS manufacturer in the country. The special attention of Dealers, Teachers and others is invited to the examination of these Pianos before making their selection elsewhere. Every instrument is fully WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Descriptive circulars sent to all parts of the country upon application. Address JENNYS & SONS, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st st. York. Between 2d and 3d Avenues. New York. September 27 1yr