My frierd, my chum, my trusty crony !
We were design d, it seems to me,
To be two happy lazzaroni,
On sunsaime red and macaroni,
Far off by some sicilian sea.

From dawn to eve in the happy land, No daty for us but to lie— Straw-hatted on the shining sand, With bronzing ches., and arm, and hand— Honeath the blue Italian sky.

There with the mountains idly glassing
their purple splendors in the seator watch the white winged vessels passing.
(Form sea for busier foots amassing).
This were a heaven to you and me! Our meerschaums coloring cloudy brown, Two young gits coloring with a blush. The outs wives with a siree crown. The mountain shadows dropping down, And all the air in perfect hush;—

Thus should we lie in the happy land,
Nor fame, nor power, nor fortune miss;
Straw-hatted on the siming sind,
With brouzing chest, and arm, and hand,
Two loafers couched in perfect bliss !

Things in Washington.

MESSES. STEVENS' AND BUTLER'S VIEWS ON IMPEACE-MENT-BECONSTRUCTION, CONFISCATION AND DIS-FRANCHISEMENT.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald writes under date of Friday last: Herald writes under date of Friday last:

A deputation of Loyal Leaguers, composed of members from Virginia and North and South Carolina, to the number of eleven, more than one-halt of whom were colored, called on Thaddeus Stevens to-day, and had a long conversation with him. Mr. Stevens said, in reference to impeachment, that the time had gone by for its enforcement. Twelve months ago the measure should have been jut in force and the President removed. A great cristake had been made in the whole mat-ter, owing to the general ignorance of the term impeachment as interpreted by American law. It meant properly prevention of wrong doing by the removal of the cause. It was based on political grounds, not criminal, and meditated no punish-ment, as the letter of the English law prescribes. ment, as the letter of the English law prescribes. The testimony for the greater part was wholly irrelevant, and should have been confined to proving the detriment to the country's interests of the Presidential policy. Of Mr. Wilson's arguments he entertains but a poor opinion, and considers he knows less of American than he does of English law. Talking of reconstruction, he said he was about to introduce a bill into Congress to provide that a majority of registered votes are not necessary to ratify the new constitutions; to authorize a local provisional government for each authorize a loyal provisional government for each State, giving the governors the appointing of of-State, giving the governors the appointing of officers, and also giving them power to make requisitions for troops when needed; finally, it shall provide that the two-fifths of the colored people who had no Congression I representation formerly shall be entitled to elect Congression at large from the different States. His views on confiscation were rendered in allegory, as if a man came in his house and stole a portion of his property he should fine him to the amount of what was stolen.

should fine him to the amount of what was stolen. The rebels cost this Government a considerable amount, besides stealing property not their own, and he should be satisfied to see them obliged to make due restitution. He inquired particularly of the co-ored delegates the number of persons in their respective sections who owned large estates and their present material prosperity. He had no hesitation in reasserting that they were acting outside of the constitution in many respects. It had become too old-fashioned for the requirements of this progressive sage, and, in fact, after the lapse of every generation the constitution should be remodelled. eration the constitution should be remodell to keep pace with the advancement of ideas. Of Senator Wilson and others of that class he said they were a tender-hearted set of fellows, who they were a tender-hearest set of iches, who were trying to lay up a few shekels in H-aven. Tender-hearted was the term he heard some people apply to them, but he would rather designate such tenderness a softening of the brain. One of the delegates informed him that the colored folk in the South were accustomed to offer up prayers for his restoration to health and strength; to which he replied that he placed more reliance on

the efficacy of their prayers than those of a good many white people at the North. After leaving Mr. Stevens the deputation pro-ceeded by appointment to hold an interview with ier, who received them very cordially. Being asked what class of persons he thought should be debarred the privilege of voting, the General replied, the rule should be that every man who held a place of trust under the Government, a d gave his assent or assistance to take a State out of the Union, should be disfranchised because he betrayed his tru t. He did not think disfrannt was a punishment, but rather as a means of preventing the recurrence of rebel-lion. He was opposed singling out certain men for disfranchisement because they held high rank in the rebel service, as a Major or Brigadier-General might be less traitorous in his instincts than a Captain or a Colonel. There was one thing which he noticed did should be made that no one belonging to the classes disfranchised should be a member of any classes disfranchised should be a member of any chartered corporation, and if the fact of such a person being a member of a chartered company were made a bar to any suit prought by that company in court, these corporations would be kept in loyal hands. The 1 fluence of these corporations had not been properly estimated. If they would let him run their ban s, insurance offices and railroad concerns, he was indifferent as to who ruled their research. their votes, for he would rule the State. These men who are not allowed the right of voting should not certainly have bank charters and other privieges heaped upon them. By passing such a law as he stggested, the General continued, there mer would be excluded from railroad companies, and they (the colored people) would be able to ride in the cars and get employment in a hundred posi-tions on the railroads.

red member of the deputation hamed A colored member of the deputation hamed Hames of North Carolina, completed that the Associated Fress in the South below been for a long time in the habit of misrer esenting and slandering the blacks and lower esenting and slander-complained that the United States soldiers in North Carolina were concentrated by order of where the mey were least needed for the protection of solored people.

General Butler suggested no solution of these Colonel Moss, of Missouri, thought the best so-tion would be to put all the State offices in the

hands of loyal men.

General Butler replied that he should introduce such a bill into Congress and endeavor to put it through. The Senate, he said, was slightly conservative, but while it cannot be got to move forward nuch, it cannot be got to take a step backwards. There was no danger, he thought, of there being any reaction on the question of manhood suffiage. He believed there was a great misconception in the North about the numbers of the colored people in the South, and in place of four, he was satisfied there were seven millions there. When the last census was taken slavery axisted, and on each slave a tax was levied, so that it was profitable to the slavehollers to understate the number of their chattels. Allowing one voter to every seven of the colored population, he calculatnumber of their chatters. Anowing one voter to every seven of the colored population, he calculat-ed from the number registered that the total, men, women and children, must be about what he stat-ed. Everything predicted of the negroes, he con-tended, had been falsified by the results. Now they say they are going to rise; but as they are atop of the heap no occasion exists for them to

Before leaving the North and South Carolina members of the deputation extended an invitation to the General to come and visit their conventions, after he gets through with the one now in session at Richmond, whitner he intends to start some

There is no question that but two other mon, Stevens and Ben Wade, share in an anadous steems and ben wate, shale in an equal measure with Butler, the favor and admiration of the Southern negroes. A few nights ago, at a colored meeting in Richmond, Butler was delared the choice tor President and Ben Wade for Vice-President. The General intends to make an extensive tour of the South, and put down a system of political wires that may disconcert the best tem of political wires that may disconcert the best laid schemes in regard to the Presidency at this side of the Potomac. General Butler contemplates a mission in the South that will startle a good many members of his party. He aims, in fact, at becoming the leader of the entire colored race.

Things in New York.

THE GREAT STORM AND ITS EFFECTS-DEATH FROM EXPOSURE—REMARKABLE ROBBERY-MAYOR HOFFMAN AND THE FENIANS.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes under date of Friday last:

Up to this hour we have had no mail commun cation with Philadelphia for twelve or fifteen hours. Albany, New Haven and Boston are in the same category. We have not had to severe a storm in this quarter, the moteorologists assure us, in twenty-five years. Business, to a great extent is suspended, owing to the detention of the mails and the embarrassments in railroad travel and trans-No trains have left for Albany or th portation. No trains have left for Albany or the Eastward to-day up to the time I pen this, 5 P. M. A merchant named Wm. Duane, doing business at No. 24 Maiden Lane, died this morning from the effects of the cold, to which he was exposed last evening on his way home to his residence in West Twenty-first-street. The poor man after leaving the omnibus had three blocks to walk, and was so overcome that he searly destroy as the cold was so overcome that he sank down on the sidewalk, within three doors of his own dwelling. He was one of the oldest and most widely known mer-

within three doors of his own dwelling. He was one of the oldest and most widely known merciants in Maiden Lane.

The blasts of Winter have no restraining influence on the light-fingered gentry, one of the boldest and heaviest robberies on record having occurred in Wall-street this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock. The facts briefly are those: As the Clearing House clerk of the Bank of the State of New York was coming to that institution from the Clearing House, containing the proceeds of the morning exchanges in a bag, the latter was suddenly seized by a courle of men, who immediately jumped into a sleigh, in waiting near by, and drove off. The robbery took place near the office of Clark, Dodge & Co. The thieves secured \$3,00,000 in checks on the bank, and about \$500 in currency, mostly mutilated. The bank, it is said, has advices of \$3,200,000 checks, so that as regards those it is safe; but of the remaining \$400,000 it has no knowledge. Payments on the drafts have all been stopped. The bank messenger did not surrender the bag without a struggie. He was draiged in arly the length of a block before he let it 20, and only then because he was badly pruised.

THE DAILY NEWS. take decided and emphatic action in vindication of the principle that American citizens are free take decided and emphatic action in vindication of the principle that American citizens are free before the world, and owe no duty but to this Government alone. [This message is in response to a communication addressed to his Honor by a commutee acting on behalf of the recent public mostings to remonstrate against the recent execution of the Manchester Femilius, and more particularly against the unfairness of the trials which preceded it.

Isaac B. Brevoort, a naval surgeon on board the United States ship Piscalaqua, committed suicide this morning. No cause is assigned for the rash act. Deceased served with distinction in the Mexican and late wars, and had won a medsl of honor. The Piscataqua is to sail for China to-morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

Exports. NEW YORK—Per steamship Charleston—576 bales Cot-ton, 14 bales Yarn, 24 bales Domestics, 65 tierces Rice, 102 Empty Barrels, 134 sacks Groundauts, 470 Pigs Iron, 21 pieces Iron, 8 boxes Tobacco, 14 boxes nd 3 bbls Brass and Copper, 6 Packages, 2 Barrels. The Charleston Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, I HARLESTON, Tuesday Evening, December 17, 1867. The stronger aspect of other markets induced sellers to hold with more firmness, and with an improved inquiry the medium and lower qualities of the staple underwent a partial advance of about 1/20 % lb. Sales some 1100

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

 Ordinary to Good Ordinary.
 13 @14

 Low Midding.
 14½@14½

 Midding.
 14½@34½

 Strict Middling.
 15 @-

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, December 16.—TURPENTINE—Is we cents higher, and 314 bol, sold at \$2 85 for soft, and SI 80 for hard, \$2.20 hs.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Only one small lot (9 bbls) sold to-day at 45 cts \$2 gallon.

ROSIN—Sales of 404 bbls at \$1.75al 80 for strained; \$1.80 for No 2, and \$2 for low No 1.

TAR—127 bbls received, and sold at \$2.20 bbl.

COTTON—Market inther firmer. Sales of 38 bales at 12 cts for Ordinary; 123/a13 cts for Low Middling, and 13% cts \$2 bbls of Middling.

-Two raits sold at \$5 for inferior, and \$7 50

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 12.—COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 3000 bales at a further decline of ½a ½c, and we now quote Ordinary at 12½s13c; Good Ordinary at 13½s13½c; Low Middling at 14½s15c; strict Middling at 14½s15c; Middling at 15½s2—c, and Good Middline 1552s—c. dling at 14%a15c; strict Midding at 15%a—c, and Good Middling at 15%a—c.

A material decline in foreign exchange, caused by the fall in Gold at New York, and the uniavorable reaction reported at Liverpool, combined to unsettle the market to-day and to compel factors to submit to the reduction noted above. Prices moreover exhibited i creased irregularity, small lots selling at from 1/2 to 1/2

submit to the current rates. STATEMENT OF COTTON. tock on hand September 1st, 1867..... bales-15,250 Arrived to-day 4,768
Arrived previously 177,226-181,984 197,240

stock on hand and on shipboard......bales. 89,406

MONEY MARKET. The New York Evening Post of Saturday, Desember 14,

New York Market.

The loan market is still inclining to ease, the chief transactions being at 6 per cent, at which rate the supply of available capital appears to be adequate. In exceptional cases only has 7 per cent been paid this morning, in discounts there is little change, but in anneighation of the Treasury disbursements next week, there is an increasing disposition on the part of the banks to accommodate their gealers.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 14.—FLOUR, &c.—The market for Wester: and tue Flour is less active but prices are a chade easier. The demand is mainly for the home The sales are 2300 bbls at \$8 45a9 20 for superfin The sales are 2300 bols at 85 apr 20 for supermise State, and 89 75a10 for ordinary extra river and city; \$10 10:10 50 for extra State; \$10 60a11 for fancy State; \$9 63a10 65 for the now grades of spring Wheat Western extras; 29 5a10 75 for ship ing Ohio; \$10 80a14 50 for trade and naminy brands, and \$11 50a15 50 for st Louis

stras. Buckwheat flour is firm, \$4 50a5 per 100 lbs. California flour is firm but quiet. Sales of 150 bags at \$12 50a13 50.

Southern flour is steady, with a moderate demand.

sales of 450 obts at \$9 85a11 60 for ordinary to go.d extra. animore and country; \$10 80a14 20 for extra fan hy

Georgia and Virginia, and 510 85a14 50 for extra and family Mary and and Delaware.

Jats are rather stronger and in frir demand. The sales are 85,000 bushess Ohio and Western at 85286 %c.

Mye is held above buyers views and is qu'et. Mye flour is firm. Sales of 240 bbls at \$7 40a9 25. Corn mea is firm. Sales of 500 bbls Jersey at \$6, delivered.

Corn is better and quite active closing strong. The demand is active and in p.rt for export

The sales are 68,000 unables new Western mixed at \$1

S\$al 40, the is ter delivered.

sales, cash and regular, are of 75 bols at \$21 25.21 35 for mess.

Sales of 75 bbls at \$14.19 for plain mess, and \$18 50.21 for extra mess.

Beef Hams are steady and fairly active. Sales of 150 bbls at \$30.82.

Bason is dull and irregular. Sales yes erday afternoon of 250 brs Cumberland cut, first hair January, at 10%c; and a contract was settled for 500 boxes do, seller units 15th January, at 10%.

Dressed hogs are better. We quote at 9%a10 cts for West rn and 10%a10%c for city.

Lard is dull and prices h avy for Western. City is steady. Sales of 600 bbls and tes at 12%a136 for city; 12% a130 for far to prime steam, and 13%a13% cts for kettle rendered, in small lots.

rendered, in small lots.

COTTON.—The market is dull and depressed, with but ittle doing. We quote:

Uplands. Florida. Mobile. and Texas. 13% 13% 15 15% 15% 16% 17 17%

Molasses-Is dull, but prices are without change of

Molasses—Is dull, but prices are without change of importance.

Naval Storbes—'pirits of turpentine is quiet, but steady. Roains are firm. Tar is quiet. We quote as follows: Spirits Turpentine, free, & gallon, 52452/5; Spirits Turpentine, & gallon, 45%456; Crude Turpentine, in bbis, & 280 lbs, 2425; Roains, common, in b.ls. 25 53/25 To; Rosins, strained, in bbls, & bbl, \$275a 287%; Rosins, No 2, in bbls, & bbl, \$8 25; Rosins, No 1, & bbl, \$3 5754 75; Rosins, No 1, & bbl, \$8 5754 75; Rosins, pale, in bbls, & bbl, \$5 55 50; Rosins, extra pale, in bbls, & bbl, \$6a6 75; Rosins, win dow glass, in bbls, & bbl, \$7 25; 1ar, North county, in bbls, & bbl, \$3 25a 3 50; Pitch, city, in bbls, & bbl, \$3 75; Pitch, Southern, in bb. & bbl, \$7 75.

Sudab—Raw Sugars have been only in moderate demand, and prices are easier and heavy, iatr to good remains being quoted at 11%a11%c, and No 12 b.x, 13%c. Refined are quiet.

Whyskey—The market is quiet at 30c in bond.

PORT CALENDAR.

PHASES OF THE MOON SETS. 10..54 3 11..59 Morn. 12..57 1..55 2..51 3..48 6..57 6..58 6..58 6..59 19 Thursday. O Friday.

December 17.

December 17.

1160 baies Cotton, 27 bales Domestics, 326 bags Grain, 40 ongs Flour, 2 cars Pig Iron, 1 car Mules, 5 cars Wood, &c. To G W Williams & Co, J B E Sloan, Failroad Agent, H L Jeffers & Co, E H Rodgers & Co, J R Pringle, Street Broa & Co, E J Wiss & Co, C N Averill & Son, T Tupper & Son, W W emith, W B Williams, 1crt & Howland, W C Dukes & Co, J Campsen & Co, H Horlbeck, Goldsmitt, & Son, J N Rodson, G H Walter & Co, Willis & Chisolm, Thurston & Holmes, Adams, Frost & Co, Kanapaux & Lanneau, H F Baker & Co, Courtonay & Trenh din, G A Hopley & Co, Gibbes & Co, W P Dowling, L M Ayer & O, Mowry & Co, E Middleton, J & J D Kirkpatrick, T h & W Dowees, R McElroy, West & Jones, J H Baggett & Co, W Marscher, D Jennings & Co, A J Salinas, Mantoue & Co, O, Geeder, J Wiley, H Bischoff & Co, J M Eason & Bro, J M Catdwell & Sons, A T Rion, J M Hughes, R B Harney.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad,

December 17. 289 bales Cotton, 99 bbls Naval Stores, Lumber, Wood, Mdze, &c. To Kendall & Dockery, Willis & Chisolm, G W Lingle, Adams, Frost & Co, W Roach, Williams & Co. J H Baggett & Co. E H Rodgers & Co. Screven & Nisbet, Chisolm bros, F Myers, Mowry & Co. J M Caldwell & Son, Gracser, Lee, Smith & Co, Gaillard & Minott, W K Ryan, F A Sawyer, and Order.

Passengers.

Per steamship Champlon, from New York—Mrs Sem ken and daughter, H M Albright, J P Low, J W Drake and wife, Cappain F W Dawson and wife, M L P tter and wife, S Jones, H R Berry, Master Fotter, J F Strickland, Mrs J F Strickland, a L Hart, J Seidch, W J Allen and wife, Mrs Cooper, Miss Cooper, J Waggonseller, A E De Birchas, R Wannwright and wife, H Sedgwick, J A Bristed, M Conrad and wife, Miss Anna E Their, Miss Danielson, J Brown, P Ornias, E O'Connelly, P Degnan, P Cerraugh, J Higgins, E Rensey, M Kirk, J O'Erien, Miss Potter, and — in steerage.

MARINE NEVS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON. Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, New York—55 hours. Mdze. To Street Bros & Co, James Adger, J&W. H. Armstroug, G. W. Almar, D. A. Amme, J.M. & J. O. Alexander, Bollmann Bros, E. ates & Co, J& S. Burke & Son, W. M. Birê & Co, T. M. Bristoll, H. Bischoff & Co, Bart & Wirth, M. J. Booth, C. Berbusse, Camer. n., Barkley & Co, W. S. Corain & Co, Chain & Witte, Cartmill, Harbeson & Co, Dowie & Molse, J. W. D. Steamer Dictator, t. & W. Dunneman, J.M. Eason & Brc, J. & F. Dawson, F. Entelman, W. Fireaty, I. L. Falk & Co, S. Fass, J. Ferguson, J. H. Graver, G. rotts & Co, J. Hurkang, & Co, N. A. Hunt, A. H. Hing, Jeffords & Co, Johnston, Crewe & Co, E. H. Johnson, Klines, Wickenberg & Co, Kanapaux & Lanneau, D. Lillenthal, W. Kinsman, A. Langer, Laurey & Alexander, W. McComb & Co, McLoy & Rice, Mehrtens & Wohltmann, J. H. Muller, Macullar, Williams & Parker, Muller, Nimis & Co, J. F. O'Neil & Son, B. O'Neil, J. Furcell, P. C. Poppenheim, Ravenel & Co, Kavenel & Barnwell, C. K. & Co, Stoll Arrived Yesterday. dragged in arly the length of a block before he let it go, and only then because he was badly ornised. The robbery has been the most prominent topic in the street for the day. The boldness of the operation is what astomashes every one. The detectives are doing their oest to work the case up, and the rumor at a late hour this P. M. is that they have a clue to the thieves.

Mayor Hoffman sent in an important message to the Common Council yesterday, declaring that in his judgment the municipal authorities should

J H Amier, ancount of its Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E K Steffens & Co, Stell, Co, L E & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E K Steffens & Co, Stell, Co, L E & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E K Steffens & Co, Stell, Co, L E & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, P C its & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, C E & Co, J E Neili & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, C E & Co, J E Neili & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, C E & Co, J E Neili & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J Furcell, C E & Co, J E Neili & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili, J E Neili & Co, J E Neili & Son, B O'Neili

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Charleston, Berry, New York-Courtenay & Went to Sea Yesterday. Steamer Dictator, Coxetter, Palatka, via Jacksonville Fernandina and Savannah. Up for this Port.

Schr M B Bramball, Hussey, at New York, Dec 14. Sailed for this Port. The Sabina, Martin, from Newport, Eng. Nov 28. Memoranda.

The British ship Nictaux, from St Johns, N B, pre-riously reported off the Bar, has proceeded to Savannah. LIST OF VESSELS UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

FOREIGN. The Skjold, Albrechtsen, cleared..... Nor bark Kjellestadt, Werge, cleared.... NEWOASTLE, ENG. Bark C A Jones. -NEWPORT, ENG. The Sabina, Martin, sailed The Berths, Anderson, sailed...... DOMESTIC.

Schr Maria Lunt, Tracey, up.
Schr Maria Lunt, Tracey, up.
Schr Vapor, Bogert, up.
Schr Vapor, Bogert, up.
Schr Mary Fletcher, Pendleton, cleared.
Schr M B Bramhall, Hussey, up.
PHILADELPHIA.
Bark Alex McNeill, Andrews, cleared.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs, cleared.
Schr E Matthews, McLlwee, cleared.
Schr M Milnes, Burdge, cleared.
BALTIMORE.

OFFICIAL. Headquarters Second Military District, CHARLESTON, S. C., December 3, 1867.

Brig Yankee Blade, Combs, up...... Sohr Shiloh, Hubbard, eleured.....

BALTIMORE. Steamship Sea Gull, Dutton, to sail.

General Orders No. 139. I. To provide for the support of the Provisional Government of South Carolina for the year commencing on the first day of October, 1867, and ending on the thirtieth day

ot September, 1868, the Act of the General Assembly, "To raise supplies for the year commencing in October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six," approved December 21, 1866, will, as hereinafter modified, be continued in force until supersecod by legislation or until therwise ordered by proper authority. ARTICLES TAXED "AD VALOREM." 1. On all real estate, twenty-five cents on every hur

ired dollars: Provided, that on such lands as may be in the possession of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands on the first day of January next, and the owner or claimant is thereby deprived of its occupation and use, such tax shall not be collected; on the capital stock of all gas-light companies, twenty-five cents on every hundred dollars; on articles manufactured for sale, barter, or exchage, between the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, twenty cents on every hundred dolars, to be paid by the manufacturer; on the market value of the gross amount of spiritous liquors manufactured from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1868, five per cent., to be paid quarterly at the end of each quarter to the fax Collectors of the Districts in which it was manufactured; on buggies, carriages, gold and silver plate, watches, jewelry and pianos, n hand on the first day of January, 1868-except when held by dealers for the purpose of sale-one dollar on

every hundred dollars. "TAX ON INCOMES."

2. Upon all gross incomes derived from employments, faculties and professions, including the profession of dentistry (whether in the profession of the law the inome, be derived from the costs of suit, or fees, or other source of professional incomes), excepting clergymen, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from mmissions received by brokers, vendue masters, fac tors, commission merchants, dealers in exchange (foreign and domestic), or in mortgages, bonds and other egotiable papers, two and one-half dollars on every undred dollars; from premiums received by insurance ompanies or underwriters, two dollars on every hundred dollars; from the receipts of express or other transportation companies earned within the limits of the State one dollar on every hundred dollars; and from the receipts of telegraph companies carned within the limits of the State, two and one-half dollars on every hundred dollars; from the sale of 1ewspapers or magazines, one dollar on every hundred lars; on the gross receipts of newspapers pub lished in the State, twenty cents on every hundred dollars ; from the sale of goods, wares or merchandise, embracing all the articles of trade, sale, barter or exchange (cotton taxed by the United States excepted), which any person shall make between the first day of January and ross profits of all banks or banking instituti dollars on every hundred dollars; on the gress incomes ierived from the arts of photographing or daguerreotyping, one dollar on every hundred dollars ; on all incomes m salaries, rents, dividends, and money at interest, one dollar on every hundred dollars in excess of five hundred dollars; on the gross incomes of all railroads (not exempted by law), from earnings within the State, one dollar on every hundred dollars. All persons keeping hotels shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income ; all persons keeping restaurants or eating houses shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all per sons keeping livery stables shall pay a tax of two dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income all hotchers and hucksters shall pay a tax one dollar on every bundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping billiard tables shall pay a tax of five collars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping bowling alleys shall pay a tax of five dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all notel or otherwise, shall pay a tax of ten dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income; all persons keeping terries or bridgen shall pay a tax of one dollar on every gates shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred dollars of gross income; each person or company keeping a public race track shall pay a tax of one hundred dollars; ipon each public hack, stage coach, baggage wagon and omnibus, drawn by two or more horses, there shall be paid a tax of ten dollars; and upon each dray and cart, or baggage and express wagon, drawn by one horse, s

tax of five dollars. "TAXES IMPOSED FOR CERTAIN PRIVILEGES 3. All persons representing for gain or reward any play, comedy, tragedy, interlude, or farce, or other employ ent of the stage, or any part therein, or exhibiting wax works or other shows of any kind whatsoever, shall pay a tax of ten dollars per day, to be paid into the hands of the Clerks of the Courts, or of a Magistrate in the absence of the Clerk, who shall be bound to collect and pay the same into the public treasury, except in cases wher the same is now required by law to be paid to corpora tions or otherwise. Upon every taking out of a charter, except for religious, charitable and educational institu tions, there shall be levied a tax of twenty dollars; upon such renewal of a charter liable to tax under this order, ten dollars, and all companies incorporated in other States shall pay for the privilege of carrying on their bu siness in this State the same charter fee as is required of companies incorporated in this State. All circus exhibitions, to be paid at the time, fifty dollars per day. Each and every person keeping a dog or dogs, shall pay a tax lottery tickets within the limits of this State, five hunired dollars per month, to be paid monthly or quarterly in advance to the Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, who, upon such payment, shall grant a license for the time for which such payment has been made, but no

for less than one month 4. A capitation tax of one dollar shall be paid by every male person between the ages of twenty-one and sixty, residents of the State on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, except such as are incapable of earning a support by reason of mental or physical disability: Provided, that double executions for the non-payment of the capitation tax of the past year shall not be enforced, and that in all cases where exe ution has not been issued and no costs have been incurred. the tax may be discharged by the payment of the original

amount on or before the first day of Marco, 1868. 5. All taxes levied on property as prescribed in this rder, shall be paid to the Tax Collector for the Distri or Part-h in which said property is located, except that the tax on railroad companies, express companies, and elagraph companies, shall be returned to and paid directly into the Tr-asury of the State; and this return shall be made quarterly.

6. All individual taxes will be assessed directly upon and collected directly from the individuals from whom they are due.

7. The houses and lots on Sullivan's Island shall be returned to the Tax Collector of the Tax District in which they are situated, in the same manner as other town lots and houses, and shall be liable to the same 8. Before the collection of the taxes herein provided

for, every Assessor or Tax Collector (acting in the capacity of Assessor) in this State shall proceed to make an ad valorem assessment of all lands, buildings and imevements, without distinction as to city, town or cour try property, and upon all other property upon which an ad valorem tax has been levied, with reference to the cy, and without reference to any previous assessment and such assessments shall be subject to revision by military authority. Each Assessor and each Tax Collect is Assessor, shall take and subscribe before the Clerk of he Court of the District the following oath, which sha be endorsed on his commission, viz: "I, A. B., do cromise and swear that I will, to the best of my ability, execute the duties of Assessor for my Collection District, and will, without favor or patiality, ascertain and asses the actual value of the property, real and personal, upon

Sohr Azelda & Laura, McIndoo, Baracoa—9 days]
Fruit. To Bart & Wirth, B Pattani.
Storp Zulaka, from Combahee. 1973 bushels Rough
Rice. To W C Bee & Co.
Sloop Jane, from Combahee. 1900 bushels Rough
Rice. To W C Bee & Co. hundred and sixty-seven, and the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all such

> declared to be a legal tender by the Government of the United States, or notes of National Banks, or the bills recivable of this State, and also pay-certificates of Jurors three thousand five hundred dollars. and Constable for attendance on the Courts. The Tax and Constable for attendance on the Courts.
>
> Of eleven Professors, eleven thousand dollars; for the Library of money naid into their hands for brarian of the University, who shall be the Secretary of lowed, on all sums of money paid into their hands for taxes, a commission as follows, that is to say : the Tax the Board of Trustees, six hundred dollars, to be paid Collectors of Abbeville, Anderson, Barnwell, Chester, Clarendon, Darlington, Edgefield, Kershaw, Laurens, Newberry, Orange, Richland, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, York, Marion, St. Phillip's and St. Michael's, at the rate of four per cent.; the Tax Collectors of Chesterfield, Fairfield, Greenville, Lancaster, Lexington, Marloro', Pickens, St. Matthews, Prince George's Winyah. St, Bartholomew's, Williamsburg, at the rate of six per cent; the Tax Collectors of All Saints', Christ Church, Horry, Prince William's, St. George's Dorchester, St. Helens, St. James' Goose Creek, St. James' Santee, St. John's Berkeley, St. John's Colleton, St. Peter's, St. Stephen's, at the rate of eight per cent.; the Tax Colicetors of St. Andrew's, St. Luke's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas' and St. Dennis', at the rate of ten per cent.; Provided, that in any District where the gross amount of taxes paid in shall exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars, the commissions of the Tax Collectors shall be two per cent.

on such excess. 11. In sales of real estate upon execution for non-payment of taxes, if the amount bid for such real estate be not greater than the amount of the execution and costs, it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to bid in the property for the State, and the title thereto shall thereupe passed to the State, subject to such equitable rights of the several Districts shall be paid. redemption as may hereafter be determined upon by leg-.Dec 3 islative authority. Imprisonment for over due taxes is bolished; but whenever the amount of the tax, costs, &c., of any person cannot be made out of any property of which he is possessed, the Sheriff holding the execution shall make return thereof to the Commissioners of Roads or Public Buildings, or other appropriate municipal auhority, who may enforce the payment of the tax due by thor upon the roads, bridges and other public works Provided, that the commutation value of such labor shall not be less than fifty cents for a labor day of eight hours.

12. All taxes levied by this order, except when such taxes are payable quarterly, shall be due and payable as follows: One-half on or before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and the remaining half on or before the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight. Any person desiring to pay the whole amount of his taxes (except such as are returned quarterly) on or before the thirty-first day of March shall have the privilege of so doing, and shall be entitled to a discount of five per cent. upon the amount of taxes falling due on the 30th day of June, 1868.

13. No Tax Collector or Assessor shall receive his commissions until his returns have been received at the freasurer's office, and been approved by him. 14. Taxes levied by municipalities, corporations, or other local authorities, under any general or special law

of the State, will conform in principle to the modifications hereinbefore made. APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING

OCTOBER 1, 1867. II. It is hereby ordered, that the following sums shall se appropriated for the payment of the various offices and expenses of the State government :

1. Executive Department : For the salary of the Governor, three thousand five hundred dollars; for the Private secretary of the Governor, twelve hundred dollars; for the Messenger of the Governor, one hundred dollars; for the Contingent Fund of the Executive Department, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be subject to the draft of the Governor, and to be accounted for annually by him to the Legislature; for the rent of the Governor's house in Columbia, three hundred dollars; for two watchmen for the new State House and grounds, nine hundred and sixty dollars, to be drawn on draft of the State House Keeper; for the salary and services of the Secretary or the State, in lieu of all charges against the State for signing commissions, five hundred dollars.

2. Legislative Department: For the salary of the Keeper of the State House and Libratian, three hundred del. passed December 21, 1865, and the Act entitled "An Act lars; for contingent expenses of Legislative Library, to be paid on draft of the Librarian, accounted for by him at the Treasury, and reported by the Treasurer to the Legislature, two hundred dollars, if so much be neces-

3. Judiciary Department : For the salary of the Chief Justice, thirty-five hungred dollars ; for the salaries of for the salary of the Attorney-General, cleven hundred dollars; for the salaries of five Solicitors, nine hundredollars each; for the salaries of thirty-one District Judges, at five hundred dollars each, fifteen thousand the thirty-first day of December, 1868, to be paid quar-five hundred dellars; for the Cierker the Court of Apthe same to include the expenses of fuel; for the salary of the Messenger of the said Court, two hundred and twenty-five dollars; for the purchase of books for the Library of the Court of Appeals, one thousand dollars, to Reporter, one thousand five hundred dollars; and the everal appropriations aforesaid, for the Clerks, Libra- the Treasury subject to the conditions of the provision is ingers, Reporters, and for the incidental expenses of the Court of Appeals, shall be paid by the Treasurer, only upon warrants, to be drawn by the presiding Judge of the Court of Appeals, at such time and it shall be the duty of said Reporter to attend in person or by deputy the sittings of the Court of Appeals, and to ecessary to a correct understanding of the decisions of the said Court; for the pay of Jurors and Constables, sixty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary 4. Treasury Department: For the salary of the Treas

urer of the State thirty-two hundred dollars, including | For sale by all Druggists

turns in eighteen hundred and sixty eight; for publishome tax shall be due and payable on or before the ring the tax and appropriation order, if so much be necesthirty-first day of March, 1868.

10. The taxes herein levied shall be paid only in gold

Sary, three hundred dollars, to be expended by the Comptroller-General and accounted for to the Legislaand silver coin, United States Treasury notes, or notes ture; for the contingent expenses of the Comptroller General's and Treasurer's office, printing tax book, and instructions to collectors, and distributing the same,

> 5. The University of South Carolina: For the salaries by the Treasurer of the State, quarterly, in advance, his drafts being countersigned by the Chairman of the Exry of the Treasurer of the University, four hundred dolars; for the salary of the Bursar and Marshal, four hun ired dollars; and for repairs to the University buildings two thousand dollars, if so much be necessary: Provided that the sums realized from rents of the University grounds and buildings shall first be applied to this object, and only the excess be drawn from the Treasury. 6. Ordinary Civil Expenses: For the payment of the ontingent accounts of the State, twenty-five thousand dollars; for dieting and transporting prisoners, sixty thousand dollars, if so much be necessary; for the support of free schools, twenty-five thousand dollars: Pro vided, that the amount thus appropriated shall not be expended until the Le islature shall have established a system of free schools, the benefits of which shall be extended to the children of citizens or residents of the State without distinction of race or color; for the Lunation Asylum, nineteen thousand seven hundred and eighteer doilars; Provided, that the sum of six thousand doilars shall be refunded to the Treasury of the State, when the arrearages due from the Commissioners of the Poor of

7. Or lingry Local Expenditure: For maintaining and keeping open the Roper Hospital in Charleston, three thousand dollars, to be paid to the Medical Society in trust for the Roper Fund, to defray the expenses of said Hospital: for the salary of the physician of the inil a March one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven five hundred dollars per annum; for enforcing the quaran cian and boat hire, eight thousand dollars, if so much b necessary; for the transient poor of Charleston, eigh thousand dollars, if so much be necessary.

8. For the support of the Catawba Indians, twelve hundred dollars, if so much be necessary, to be paid to the order of the Indian Agent, and to be expended under the

9. Public Buildings: For completing the roof of the State House in process of construction, two thousand construction of the Penitentiary, for the pay of officer. and guards, for subsisting guards and convicts, and for clothing convicts, eighty thousand dollars, to be paid on the drafts of the Governor, from time to time, as the several sums may be needed.

10. Extraordinary Expenditures: For the rent and fix tures of a house for the use of the Court of Appeals, three hundred dollars, the contract relating thereto to be approved by the Chief Justice before the money is drawn

11. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Public Buildings in the several Districts to furnish the Jailor or Sheriff thereof with a sufficient number of blankets fo the comfort of all prisoners, and also to pay for such medical attention and medicines as may be required by the sick. The Sheriff and Jailors of the several Districts in this State will promptly make requisitions upon the Commissioners for blankets and medicines, and, if the same are not furnished by the Commissioners within five days, the Sheriff shall report the failure to thes Headquarters, giving the names of the persons who may e the Commissioners in his District.

12. The contingent accounts of Clerks, Sheriffs, Coroners, Magistrates, Constables, and other officers of this State, shall be forwarded to the Comptroller-General, who shall audit the same, and if found conformable to law, he shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the payment thereof. 13. The Act entitled "An Act to provide for the issue

of bills receivable in payment of indebtedness to the State, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, to provide for the redemption of blils receivable, issued by this State," passed September 20, 1866, are hereby continued in force 14. The Treasurer of the State of South Carolina i

funds applicable thereto, which have fallen due since the ten Judges and Chancellors, three thousand dollars each; first day of October, 1867, and which may hereafter fall 15. No moneys raised under the provisions of this order or the Acts herein mentioned, shall be applied to the payment of principal or interest of any debt contracted

hereby authorized to pay the appropriations herein made,

and the salaries of public officers, payable by law, out of

within the last two years and undrawn, may be paid by the Treasurer, according to the laws of South Carolina except "for the salary of the Adjutant and Inspecto be drawn and expended by order of the presiding Jus | General," "support of the Military Academy at Charles ice; for firewood and fuel for the Court of Appeals, fifty ton," "for military contingencies" for services of the dollars, if so much be necessary; for the salary of State | Secretary of State in signing military commissions, and for support of tree schools, which last shall remain in

> ection 6. By Command of Byt. Major-General Ed. R. S. CANDY LOUIS V. CAZIARC, Aide-de-Camp, Act'g Ass't Adj't Gen'l. Official-O. M. MITCHEL, Aide-de-Camp. December 9

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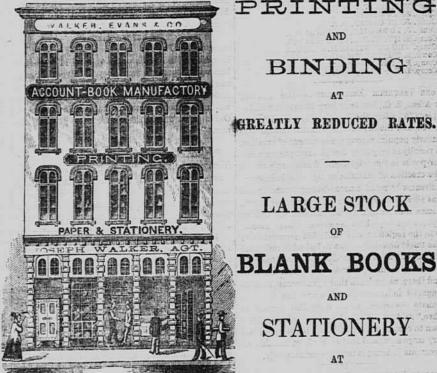
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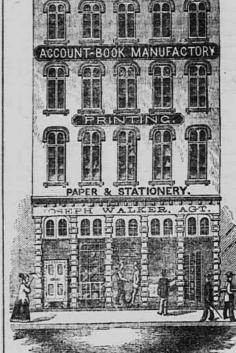
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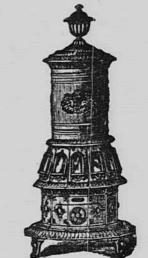
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