VOLUME V NO. 729

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

London, December 19,-An attempt to blow up Milbank jail failed by defect in the fuse. No arrests have been made. London, December 19-No. n.-Consols 92 9-16;

Bonds 72 1-16. LONDON, December 19-2 P. M.-Bonds 722. LONDON, December 19-Evening.-The bullion

in the Bank of England has increased £277,000. Consols 921. Bonds 72. LIVERPOOL, December 19-Noon.-Cotton quiet; sales 8000; quotations unaltered. Breadstuffs dull. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, December 19-2 P. M.-Cottonmore doing; sales 10,000. LIVERPOOL, December 19-Evening. -- Cotton quiet; Uplands 7 c.; to arrive, 620; sales 10,000 bales. Previsions and Breadstuffs quiet.

FRANKFORT, December 19.—Bonds 76 13-16. Our Washington Dispatches.

COALITION OF THE PRESBYTERIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA. WASHINGTON, December 19.-In response to a letter proposing that the educational list should be adopted after 1871, Senator Wilson, in antago nism, said that it was too soon, and, if adorted would apply only to those who attained their ma-The Old and New School Presbyterians of Sus-

quehanna and Luserne Counties, Penn., have united on the basis adopted by the Presbyterian National Convention. The boiler of the tug Unit exploded at New

York, killing one and wounding three persons. Congressional. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The bill passed yesterday by the House, supplementary to the Reconstruction acts, was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several memorials regarding the rights of American citizens abroad were presented; speeche were made, urging immediate and vigorous action to which Mr. Sumner, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, replied that the committee could not be driven into party action by temporary pressure. The memorials were referred.

The Deficiency bill from the House came up and was debated at length, with calls for the ayes and nays on minor amendments, evidently with the view of staving off the cotton tax and anti-contraction bills until after the holidays. Three amendments are pending on the cotton tax, and action to-morrow is hopeless. Doubts are expressed whether a quorum will be present to-mor-

A letter was read from the Secretary of the Treas ury, stating that the public exigencies would prevent contraction during this and the next month. and assuring the Senate that no further contraction would be made until Congress expressed its views. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. In the House, after unimportant business, Mr. Bayez offered a joint resolution thanking General Hancock for his support of civil law. The Clerk was not permitted to conclude reading, when a storm of objections arose from the Republican side, and the regular order of business was insisted on. The bill for the relief of deserters came up, when an amendment was offered depriving deserters to

the enemy of its benefits. The discussion devel-

oped the fact that 250,000 deserters were on the rolls. The call for the previous question failed and the bill was recommitted Mr. Stokes presented a resolution guaranteeing the war. it was referred to the Committee on

A resolution was adopted directing further delsy in selling the government interest in the Dismal Swamp Canal.

thanks to General Hancock for doing all in his Female College. All are reported under way, but power to abrogate military governments and thus reduce expenses. The chair ruled it out of order. to hold on. Columbia Female College is yet sus-Mr. Butler said that General Ord had expended pended. more than Pope, Canby and Schofield together. The negro character was discussed at length, General Butler maintaining that he was a kind, amiable person, who would protect himself when

Mr. Laurence moved an amendment that the conventions South do levy taxes to refund the reconstruction expenses, which the Chairman ruled out of order. The committee rose, and the bill passed by a vote of ninety-seven to thirty-five, when the House adjourned.

The President sent a message to the House last January to investigate whether the citizens of the United States implicated in Lincoln's assassination were in Europe. Sharp reports that there are of government against any persons now in Eu- the ministry with a rising vote.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, December 19 .- In the convention the Judiciary Committee reported adversely to declaring void debts contracted since 1860 for the purchase of slaves, on the ground that the convention has not power to impair the obligations of debt, but cases must be decided by the civil courts. The report was tabled. The report of the Committee on Printing, giv-

ing the convention printing to the New Nation, was adopted.

The following resolutions of inquiry were adopted: Of establishing houses of correction in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants: of establishing primary schools in districts where fifty children can attend, and grammar schools where two hundred can attend; of clothing the governor with power to remove political disabilities when he pardons a criminal; of requiring all voting to be done by

A resolution requesting General Schofield to abolish distinctions on account of color in public conveyances, and a petition asking the same of the

A resolution to require the legislature to im pose a capitation tax of two dollars on all over sixteen years of age, for educational purposes, was the Conference.

for apprehension that the liabilities of the State | follows:

will not be met, was referred.

Constitution Denounced.

Montgomery, December 19.—A Conservative meeting at the theatre to-night, was addressed by Henry C. Semple, James H. Clanton, James Hodgson and others, all strongly opposing the ratification of the new constitution. Letters were read to the providence of the new constitution. Letters were read to the providence of the new constitution. Letters were read to the providence of the new constitution. Letters were read to the providence of from Daniel Pratt, Pioneer Cotton Manufacture BAMBERG DISTRICT. - D. J. Simmons, Presiding

and capitalist of Aulanga County, and Samuel

ATLANTA, December 19.—At a caucus of the members of the Georgia Convention last night, it was resolved to support Chase for the Presidency.

Barnwell—Abraham Nettles. Allendale—A. J. Stokes. St. Bartholomews—Landy Wood. Walterboro—J. W. McRae.

Fire in Vicksburg, &c. NEW ORLEANS, December 19 .- Two more fires

siness on account of the depression in trade.

Terrible Railroad Accident.

BUFFALO, December 19.—The express train on the Lake Shore Railroad, when near Angota, ran off the track, the rear car went over sixty feet cm-bankment, and forty-sight passengers were burnt.

BUFFALO, December 19.—The express train on the Lake Shore Railroad, when near Angota, ran columbia—Washington-street—M. H. Browne. Columbia—Marion-street—M. H. bankment, and forty-eight pa sengers wer burnt Rocky Moun I. L. Shuford to death. No Southerners among them.

2400 bales, at 15 alec. Flour dull, State \$8 50a Sumter Station-James State 2400 bales, at 15\(2a\)160. Flour dull, State \$8.50a \ 10.75; Southern \$11.50a14.50. Wheat dull. Corn steady. Pork \$20.85. Lard heavy. Groceries quiet and dull. Curpentine 51a52c. Rosin \$2.55a7.00. Sumter Station—James Stacy. Sumter Station—James Stacy.

red \$2 75. Corn active and scarce; prime dry White \$1 25: Yellow \$1 26a1 27. Oats firm at 75a 77c. Rve scarce and unchanged. Provisions quiet; bulk Shoulders 9a9ic.; Bacon Shoulders 11i

CINCINNATI, December 19.-Flour dull and un changed. Corn steady, at 86a87c. Mess Pork, old, \$20; new, \$21. Bacon dull.

St. Louis, December 19 .- Bacon shoulders 10 ac.; clear sides 13fc. Lard 11fc. Whiskey firm, \$2 25. AUGUSTA, December 19 .- Cotton firm. Sales 775 bales. Receipts 1150 bales. New York Middlings 14c. Sales of the week 4525 bales. Receipts 7956

SAVANNAH, December 19 .- Cotton quiet but firm. Middlings 147. Sales 1000 bales. Receipts 1500 bales. Exports 5305 bales. Receipts for the week 22,336. Exports same time, to Liverpool, 3973 bales; France, 4152 bales; coastwise, 7488 bales. Stock, 50,649 bales.

MOBILE, December 19 .- Sales of Cotton 3700 pales. Middlings 144. Receipts 4429 bales. NEW ORLEANS, December 19 .- Cotton active. Orleans Middling 154. Sales 5300 bales. Receipts 5448 bales. Exports 369 bales. Sugar in fair demand. Common 94; Fully Fair 12a124; Prime to Choice 121a131. Molasses in fair demand. Common 50; Prime to Choice 70a75. Sterling nominal at 43a47. Sight Exchange on New York & per cent. liscount. Gold 33a331

WILMINGTON, December 19.—Turpentine steady at 45c. Rosin advanced; \$1 90 for No. 2; \$2 50 for No. 1. Tar 21. Cotton steady at 134c.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MORGANTON, N. C., December 17 .- Conference was opened with religious services by Rev. Alex. W. Walker, Bishop Doggett in the chair. The Committee on the Bible Cause and on Sun day Schools made their report.

The Presiding Elders of Charleston District and preachers stationed in the city, were appointed a ommittee to superintend the publication of the minutes.

The report of the committee on the religious in terests of the colored people was laid on the table, but the following resolutions, submitted by them, were adopted:

1. That we will continue to serve, as heretofore the colored people who have remained under our care, or who may return to their former church

relations.

2. That when they so desire, and the number will justify it, we will serve them separately, in place or time.

3. That in accordance with the regulations of the last General Conference, we will license suitable colored persons to preach, and serve colored churches, by appointing preachers, white or colored, as may be judged proper by the appointing

 That we are ready to render them any service, even in their new church relations, which may be desired, and which may consist with other laims upon us. A communication was received from a commit

tee of the African Church in Morganton, requesting this Conference to supply them with a pastor the ensuing year. They were invited in, when the Bishop, on behalf of Conference, assured them that an effort would be made to comply with their request. One of the committee was recognized by Rev. J. W. Kelly as a man he had once met in the claims of loyalists for losses incurred during California, digging gold for his master as a faithful slave, and extending his hand, made one of the st pathetic speeches of his life.

report. The institutions of learning under the patronage of Conference are: Wofford College, The House went into the committee of the Carolina Female College, Davenport Female Colwhole on the Deficiency and Reconstruction acts. | lege, Cokesbury School for boys and young men, Mr. Boyer asked if it was now in order to move | Spartanburg Female College, and Mecklenburg

Adjourned to meet at 34 o'clock AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. William Martin in the Chair-religious services by Rev. W. T. Capers.

There have been 1569 white and 516 colored infants baptized during the year. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two dollars and ten cents have been collected for missions. Only \$1369.40 have been collected to meetla claim of \$8540 for superannuated preachers and widows and orphans. There are 472 Sunday Schools, with 2686 officers and teachers, covering a report of H. J. Sharp sent to Europe and 17,500 white, and 1814 colored scholars in the Conference.

A resolution of thanks to the lay delegation for their attendance and counsel at the present sesno legal or reasonable proof to warrant the action sion was offered by J. W. Puett, and passed by On motion, it was

Resolved, That our Bishops be requested to hold our annual sessions not later than Wednesday before the fourth Sabbath in November.

A Sunday School Board was organized under the Presidency of Rev. W. T. Capers.

The Financial Board for the ensuing year was constituted as follows :- Clergy-James Stary, Samuel Leard, Landy Wood, F. M. Mood, W. C. Power, S. A. Webber, J. T. Kilgo, Samuel Lander, and J. W. Eder. Laity-G. W. Williams, S. M. Stevenson, W. J. T. Miller, G. W. Mure, A. S. Sally, E. T. Rembert, T. A. Carlisle, W. M. Connors, and J. M. Richardson.

Rev. F. M. Kennedy was elected to preach the next Conference sermon.

Adjourned to meet at seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. The Bishop called for the report of the Commit tee on Missions. Before receiving it the body joined in singing the hymn commencing

Only three members of the body have died during the year-Rev. W. A. Hemmingway, Rev. T. R. Walsh, and Rev. Wm. Crook. The reading of the report was attended with great solemnity. The memoirs will be published in the Minutes of

After an appropriate and feeling address from A resolution that the convention have no ground | the Bishop, the appointments were announced as

After some debate relative to drawing pay up to the recess, the convertion adjourned.

A committee of three members of the convention, appointed by a Republican caucuas, proceeded to Washington to-day, to see about reconstruction, including the matter of forming a new State Government.

Conservative Meeting in Alabama—The

Conservative Meeting in Alabama—The

Charleston—D. D. Byers.

Summerville—H. M. Mood.

Cypress—To be supplied.

St. George's—J. L. Sifey.

St. George's Mission—To be supplied.

St. George's Mission—To be supplied.

and capitalist of Aulanga County, and Samuel
Reid, urging the defeat of the constitution and
denouncing the convention.

[The Georgia Convention.

[The Georgia Convention.

[The Header County and Samuel
Bamberg Circuit—Charles Wilson.
Blackville—William Carson.
Upper Orange—To be supplied.
Aiken—Alex. W. Walker.
Graniteville—J. R. Pickett. The convention to-day recommended the appointment of R. B. Bulloch, of Richmond, as Provisional Governor of Georgia, and passed several measures in regard to per diem and mileage of delegates.

Waiterboro J. W. Alertae.

Black Swamp J. J. Clyde.

Hardeeville J. R. Coburn.

MARION DISTRICT.—R. J. Boyd, Presiding Elder.

Marion Station—G. H. Wells.

Brownsville—W. C. Power.

Buck Swamp J. J. B. Platt.

Libert Chappel, D. W. Soule. Liberty Chapel—D. W. Seale.
Darlington—J. P. Morris.
Darlington Circuit—S. Jones, S. M. Davis.

occurred in Vicksburg last night, one accidental and the loss trifling, the other was the act of an incendiary. Loss \$18,000. The bank of New Orleans has discontinued bu-siness on account of the depression in trade.

Conwaytoro Circuit—Lewis Scarborough, Waccamaw Circuit and Mission—C. P. H. Elwell. Lynchburg—D. J. McMillan.

no death. No Southerners among them.

Market Reports.

New York, December 19.—Cotton steady; sales

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Organization of the supplied of the supplied

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1867.

mmediate action should be had in order to enable

Freights steady. Money very easy; supply large and increasing; call, 6; exceptions at special discounts 7a9. Gold firm, 33\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Baltimore, December 19.—Cotton steady. Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat scarce, with but little or no demand; declined 5c.; choice Southern red \(\frac{1}{2}\)? To Corn active and scarce; prime dry

Coresury District—W. H. Flemming, Presiding Elder.

Cokesbury Station—W. T. Capers.

Cokesbury Circuit—J. T. Kilgo.

Greenwood Colored Circuit—To be supplied.

Abbeville Colored Circuit—To be supplied.

Saluda River Mission—W. H. Lawton, Supernumerary.

saina River ansson—w. H. Lawton, Supernumerary.

Mapleton—J. B. Traywick.
Edgefield—P. L. Harmon.
Savannah River Mission—T. S. Daniel.
Butler—W. A. Clark.
Newberry—W. S. Black.
Newberry—U. S. Black.
Newberry—Circuit—J. H. Zimmerman, R. W. Harrison.

rison.
Laurens—J. W. Kelly, one to be supplied.
Clinton—J. Attaway.
Reedy River—Frederick Auld.
Orpher's Home Mission—T. H. Edwards. GREENVILLE DISTRICT-A. B. Stevens, Presiding Elder. Greenville Station—Robert Harper. Greenville Circuit—J. J. Workman. Greenville Circuit—J. J. Workman. Reidville—Wm. Bowman. Pickensville—J. M. Carlisle. Keoweo—J. L. Stoudemire. Walhalla—To be supplied. Seneca and Tugaloo—R. R. Dagnall. Anderson—S. A. Webber. Anderson Circuit—W. A. Hodges.

Anderson—S. A. Webber, Anderson Circuit—W. A. Hodges, Pendleton—G. F. Round, SPARTANBURG DISTRICT-R. P. Franks, Presiding SPARTANBURG DISTRICT—R. P. Franks, Presiding Elder.

Spartanburg Station—W. A. Gamewell.

Spartanburg Circuit—J. D. Carpenter.

Unionville and Crane Creek—O. A. Darby.

Rich Hill—J. L. Irvine.

Pacolet and Fair Forest—J. E. Marsabeau.

Belmont—A. N. Wells.

Goshen Hill—E. G. Gage.

Columbus—J. A. Wood.

Rutherford—V. A. Sharp.

Cherry Mount Mission—To be supplied.

Marion—J. R. Griffith.

McDowell—H. J. Morgan.

Agent for Sunday Schools, Books, &c—S. Leard.

Wofford College—A. M. Shipp, W. Smith, A. H.

Lester.

Lester.

SHELBY DISTRICT—J. W. North, Presiding Elder.
Shelby Station—J. W. Humbert.
Shelby Circuit—A. P. Avant.
Lincolnton—Augustine W. Walker.
Rock Spring—John Finger.
Dallas—C. E. Land.
York—J. S. Nelson, M. E. Hoyle.
Pineville—N. K. Melton.

Charlotte—E. J. Meynardie.
Calvary Mission—To be sumplied. Calvary Mission—To be supplied. North Charlotte Circuit—J. J. Prather, and one to

be supplied. Newton—B. G. Jones. Newton—B. G. Jones.
South Fork—John Watts,
Lenoir—G. W. Ivey.
Happy Home—J. C. Hartsell,
Morganton—P. G. Bowman.
Davenport Female College—S. Lander.
Mecklenburg College—A. G. Stacy. Wadesboro' District-F. M. Kennedy, Presiding

Elder. Wadesboro' Circuit-E. W. Thompson, W. L. Pe gues. Cheraw—A. J. Stafford. Benoottsville—M. L. Banks, and one to be

plied.
Ansonville—T. A. Boone.
Albemarle—J. W. Puett.
Concord—R. R. Pegues.
Mt. Pleasant—E. A. Lemmond.
Lancaster—J. W. Crider. Lancaster—J. W. Crider.
Hanging Rock—R. L. Dufly.
Chesterfield—Oliver Eady.
Monroe—J. R. Little.
Monroe Circuit—J. W. Abernathy.
Pleasant Grove—J. C. Crisp.
South Charlotte Circuit—J. M. Cline.
Thompson's Creek Mission—J. W. Coward.
Carolina Female College—F. A. Mood.
M. A. McKibben transferred to the Southern
Georgia Conference.

Next Conference to be held at Abbeville Court.

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THE COTTON TAX.

Highly Interesting Debate in the United

In the United States Senate on Monday, the bill to exempt raw cotton grown after 1867, being under consideration, an exceedingly interesting de bate sprang up, of which we subjoin an abstract: Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to amend by providing that after April 1, 1868, all cotton imfrom duty. He said this amendment should be incorporited. The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Sherman) and the Senator from Massachu-(air. Sherman) and the Senator from Massachus-setts (Mr. Wilson) he believed had promised that the tax should be repealed, and the idea seemed to have generally gone forth. He therefore did not expect to be able to retard the repeal. He not expect to be able to retard the repeal. He claimed that there was as much necessity for the repeal of taxes North, East, West and South. He cited the woollen interest and the pork interest as requiring quite as much relief as cotton. But if millions of taxes came out of the people of the United States, and the remainder of the whole tax out of foreign countries, this entire relief from taxation was solely in regard to rebels. He did not understand it. He was not in favor of oppressive measures towards the South, but if cotton was to be relieved from tax for all time, it would present the people there as imbecile in inton was to be relieved from tax for all time, it would present the people there as imbecile in industrial pursuits as they had always been. It was wrong for the North to monopolize manufacturing, grain-growing, &c., entirely. The grain-growing portion of the country, already limited, would sometime be exhausted. If this tax was allowed to remain, and the country should receive the drawback on manufactured goods, great good would result, and the imponding evil would be arrested. Cotton was really a king, and nowhere could it be so economically produced as in the United States. He combatted the opinion of the Cemmissioner of Internal Revenue, denying his conclusion. A greater difference existed between the prices of English and American cotton to-day than seven years ago. and American cotton to-day than seven years ago. He read from the report for 1865 in regard to the extent of land employed in cotton culture. Why not, he said, make the whole of the South add to not, he said, make the whole of the South add to the productions of the country? Referring to Kentucky, he said that, like the goose in the old story, that having its nest on the bank of a stream when the stream rose and swopt the eggs away, still sat on the stream over the place where the eggs had been, that noble State still paddles over slavery long ago gone out. He read further from the various reports from the London Economist to show that the difference between the prices of English and American cotton was greater than ever. It and American cotton was greater than ever. It was impossible for other countries to compete with the United States in the production of cotton. The amount contributed by the East Indies had fallen amount contributed by the East Indies had fallen off very largely during the last year, while the amount exported from the United States had largely increased. He argued that it was inadvisable to stimulate this crop at the expense of all the others, submitting statistics to show that more was uniformly received for small crops in the aggregate, than for large ones, though the expenses of the production of the latter were much larger. The crop of Brazil, Egypt and India was decreasing and must decrease, while those of China and Japan had almost entirely ceased. Our chief danger was from ourselves in increasing the crop.

production of the latter were much larger. The crop of Brazil, Egypt and India was decreasing and must decrease, while those of China and Japan had almost entirely ceased. Our chief danger was from ourselves in increasing the crop.

Mr. Shermar was of opinion that this tax could not longer be sustained without injury to the country. He quoted the latter prices to which he said cotton had fallen, although the tax had last year been greatly reduced. It still amounted to about twenty-five per cent. of the value. He pointed cut the fallacy of the claim that "Cotton was King," as advanced by the South at the outbreat ourse of cotton production. about twenty-five per cent. of the value. He pointed cut the fallacy of the claim that "Cotton was King," as advanced by the South at the outbreak of the war, and referred to the fact that the whole course of cotton production had been changed during the war. If this tax were not removed American cotton would never regain its former advantageous position. He read letters from soveral gentlemen in the South in support of his views. The United States had entered into the competition under a different state of affairs, in view of the changed circumstances of labor,

view of the changed circumstances of labor.

Mr. Fomeroy thought the argument of Mr. Morrill proved too much, if it proved anything, namely: That because no excess of cotton was to be

teared from other countries, therefore we should not stimulate our own production. That formed a reason for increasing it.

Mr. Fessenden thought this matter should be Mr. Fessenden thought this matter should be considered when the whole subject of taxation was before them. He did not see why the tax should be removed at once. He held, with a very distinguished statesman, that at the end of all rebellions there should be elemency, but he was not in favor of exempting a whole section from the support of the government. He deprecated this party action without due consideration. He said it had been claimed that the negroes would yoke against of the government. He deprecated this party action without due consideration. He said it had been claimed that the negroes would vote against them if they did not repeal this 'tax. This, however, was not a political question but one of political economy. He wished to build up manufactories here, and not to abanden what had long been the policy of the country. He denied that the low price of cotton was caused by the tax; it was probably in part caused by the large quantities on hand. Was there not the same fall in India cotton? that being the case, what argument could be educed from the fall of our cotton? He denied the hypothesis of Mr. Sherman that the price of cotton would be enhanced by free labor, when slavery was claimed to be a blessing. The argument had been conclusive that free labor was more economical and thrifty. He was opposed to striking off so suddenly this tax. Let them suspend it, if necessary, for a time, or, at all events, wait until it was seen what effect the repeal would have on other articles. He feared the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, whom he highly respected, was too much influenced by outside talk by the last speaker he heard. He hoped the Senate would not act with precipitation.

Mr. Morton gave notice that at the proper time he should move an amendment to tax all cotton grown after 1867 one cent per pound. He thought the present rate onerous, but before removing the entire tax at the South, they should consider what should be done for the relief of the whole nation. Mr. Wilson advocated the bill at length, claiming the tax on cotton was imposed by Congress in the belief that the price would continue at a high rate, and that since it had fallen so low, the tax should be removed. He read letters from the South asserting that the industry of the South will be rained if the tax is not repealed.

Mr. Wilking agave notice that he would move to amond by proveling "that no cotton remaining unsold shall be taxed; also, that no tax on cotton,

Mr. Williams gave notice that he would move to amoud by providing "that no cotton remaining unsold shall be taxed; also, that no tax on cotton, heretofore collected, shall ever be refunded." He

said it was our manifest policy to legislate for the material benefit of the South. The people who

in the view of the Charman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Sherman. A tax on cotton here was a premium on cotton in India. Cotton was sold for all purposes of exportation. This tax of one-fourth of the value effects the black as well as the white, the West and East as well as the South; because it disabled the cotton grower from meeting his obligatious. The objection to the suspension of the tax was the uncertainty to which it gave rise. It would take away the capital required for the part tax was the uncertainty to which it gave rise. It would take away the capital required for the next crops. He doubted whether any conclusion could be drawn from statistics of cotton for four or five years back, in the uneasy state of the markets during that time.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, took the floor again, but argued that if the crop were unduly atimulated, the exporter would have to pay the tax, while otherwise the importer paid it; instancing coffee and other articles as some upon which the importer paid the tax. It would be striking a blow at the South to repeal the tax. He denied that speculators should be remunerated for their ignorance or inexperience in removing the tax from cotton remaining unsold.

tors should be remunerated for their ignorance or inexperience in removing the tax from cotton remaining unsold.

Mr. Johnson, after referring to the past action of Congress upon the subject, said he had believed at first that the tax was unconstitutional, alluding to the prohibition in the Constitution from taxing imports. Since the war, with the immense burdens it entailed, it was necessary to consider how to make these burdens as light as possible. The cotton tax was ruinous. The universal testimony was that cotton could not be grown under such a tax under the present system of paid labor. If it was important to reinstate cotton into its former condition, then it was the policy of the government not to discourage it, but rather to give a bounty for its production. The negro laborers generally were paid in shares, and the intelligent among them knew that 25 per cent, of their wages went into the United States Treasury. They were dissatisfied, and as anxious for the repeal as were those whom Senators called "rebels of the South," He thought it would be best to remove the tax altogether. He warmly seconded the desire of Mr. Freinghuysen to see the South rabatated in everything except slavery. They should not impose upon one portion of human labor a tax, not laid upon another. The various votes here and in the other House proved that the tax should be repealed. He had moved to amend by including the crop of 1867 in the provisions of the bill. Many opposed this that would not object to removing the tax from cotton in the hands of producers, and he would modify his amendment offered by Mr. Williams had no practical effect in his opinion. If the tax was unconstitutional they could not prevent portion of the amendment offered by Mr. Williams had no practical effect in his opinion. If the tax was unconstitutional they could not prevent claims from being paid.

Mr. Conkling moved to so amend the bill as to make it applicable only to the year 1868.

On motion of Mr. Conness the Senate then held a short Executive session and soon after adjourned.

Things in Washington.

THE REMOVALS OF STANTON AND SHERIDAN-GENE-RAL GRANT'S LETTER "MARKED PRIVATE"-COM-

MUNICATION TO CONGRESS. Washington, December 17 .- General Grant sont Washington, December 11.

to-day, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted November 26, the correspondence in relation to the removal of Secretary of War Stanton, Major-Generals Sheridan and Sickles, the state of affairs in the reconstructed States, and in relation to the Baltimore police difficulties.

police difficulties.

The correspondence covers something over a hundred pages manuscript, but has mostly been given to the public already. The following is the private letter from General Grant to the President dent respecting which so much has been said, and the publication of which has been so anxiously ex-Headquarters Armies of the United States, Wash ington, D. C., August 1, 1867.—[Private.]—His Excellency A. Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you

States—Sir: I take the liberty of addressing you privately on the subject of the conversation we had this morning, feeling as I do the great danger to the wifare of the country should you carry out the designs then expressed.

First. On the subject of the displacement of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected against his will without the consent of the Secretary of War. His removal cannot be effected to the circumstances of the time when the recognition was made—a construction which, after the distinct and repeated avowal of her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they cannot depend a propose that it was untended by Mr. Seward that the passage in his dispatch should bear.

But to provent any misapprehension on this subject, her Majesty's Government think it necessary distinctly to say, both as regards the so-called Alabama claims brought and claims or with the 'general claims,' might enter into the question whether the act of policy of her Majesty's Government the designs the confedence of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that they could not consent to a reference of such a question, her Majesty's Government that th

understood that so far as caoiner ministers are affected by the tenure-of-office bill it was intended specially to protect the Secretary of War, whom the country felt great confidence in. The meaning of the law may be explained away by an astute lawyer, but common sense and the views of loyal people will give to it the effect intended by its framers.

Second. On the subject of the removal of the very able commander of the fifth military district, let me ask you to consider the effect it would have upon the public. He is unusually and deservedly believed by the people who sustained this government through its trials, and feared by those who would still be enemies of the government.

It fell to the lot of but few men to do as much against an armed enemy as General Sheridan did during the rebellion, and it is within the scope of the ability of few in this or other countries to do what he has. His civil administration has given equal satisfaction. He has had difficulties to contend with which no other district commander has encountered. Almost, if not quite, from the day bend with which in order district commander to the day he was appointed district commander to the present time, the press has given cut that he was to be

removed, that the administration was dissatisfied with him, &c.

This has emboldened the opponents to the laws of Congress within his command to oppose him in every way in their power, and has rendered neces-sary measures which otherwise may never have

been necessary.

In conclusion, allow me to say, as a friend desiring peace and quiet, the welfare of the whole country, North and South, that it is, in my opinion more than the loyal people of this country. ion, more than the loyal people of this country (I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to

try (I mean those who supported the Government during the great rebellion) will quietly submit to see, the very men of all others who they have expressed confidence in, removed.

I would not have taken the liberty of addressing the Executive of the United States thus, but for the conversation on the subject alluded to in this letter, and from a sense of duty, feeling that I know I am right in this matter. With great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT, General.

is denounced, the freedmen are shot and Union men are persecuted if they have the temerity to express their opinions."

On this is General Grant's endorsement, as follows:

Headquarters Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C., January 26, 1867.—[Respectfully forwarded to the Secretary of War.]—Attention is invited to that portion of the within communication which refers to the condition of Union men and freedmen in Texas, and to the powerlessness of the military, in the present state of affairs, to afford them protection. Even the moral effect of the prosence of troops is passing away, and a few adays ago a squad of soldiers on duty in Brownsville was fired on by citizens. In my opinion, the great number of nurders of Union men and freedmen in Texas—not only as a rule unpanished, but uninvestigated—constitute practically a state of insurrection; and believing it to be the province and duty of every good government to afford protection to the lives, liberty and property of her citizens, I would recommend the declaration of martial law in Texas, to secure these ends. The cessity for governing any portion of our territory by martial law is to be deplored. If resorted to it is should be limited in its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free should be limited in its authority, and should leave all local authorities and civil tribunals free and unobstructed until they proved their inefficie i cy or unwiningness to perform their daties. Mai-tial law would give security, or comparatively so, to all classes of citizens, without regard to race, color or political opinion, and could be continued until society was capable of protecting itself, or until the State is returned to its full relation with the Union. The application of martial law to one of these States would be a warning to all, and, if

necessary, could be extended to oth "No action was had by the civil authorities upon the foregoing recommendation."

Things in New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC WIRE-PULLING-GRANT IN DEMAND BY BOTH PARTIES -THE TENEMENT-HOUSE CATAS-TROPHE-ECONOMY OF BISHOP POTTUR-BICKENS

Inquirer, writing under date of the 15th instant,

As a matter of news of general interest, the fact may be stated that some of the more prominent Democrats here are urging the National Executive Committee to issue the call for the Democratic Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, so as to make it precede that of the Republicans at Chicago; and from what I learn to-day, it is safe to say that the request will be taken into favorable consideration.

Such a proceeding, it is thought by those who favor it, would be a good stroke of policy, especially, if the convention should nominate Grant. In that case it is argued the wind would be completely taken out of the Pepublican sails, as that party would then have no available candidate of their own to fall back upon.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Thront Disease, or Consumption, is often the result.

own to fall back upon. But, just here, the question arises, would Grant accept a Democratic nomination under these circumstances? Persons who are on the most intimate social relationship with the General say they are not permitted to have any doubts on that head, provided the platform be broad enough to had been a gaged in the cultivation of cotton invested their capital expecting to realize a large profit; but after paying high for wages and supplies, cotton had fallen one-half, and now would not pay the cost of production. It would doubt-

As your correspondent is not in the Democratic, nor the Republican, nor any other "ring," he is not aware that he is violating any rule of secrecy in divulging this project. The duty of a faithful correspondent is to publish facts, and not to keep less be difficult to distinguish between the extron remaining in the hands of the producers and what had been sold; but he believed that a very large proportion still remained on their hands. That some persons would be inordinately benefitted by the repeal or could commit frauds, was no argument against the repeal. It was just to the producer to remove the tax, and he contended that impredists action should be had norder to enable these producers to meet their obligations.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he had received letters
from the South and from his own State concurring
in the view of the Chairman of the Finance Com-

in diviliging this project. The duty of a faithful correspondent is to publish facts, and not to keep secrets, especially if, as in this case, the facts are of the first importance to the public. As soon as the enterprise reaches a further stage of development, expect a full bill of particulars. Meanwhile the Republican brethren are at liberty to calculate the chances of this fank movement on the part of their opponents, proving a success. They would do well to see Grant about it.

The Episcopalians are having a good laugh (some of them on the wrong side of their chocks) over a letter which Bishop Potter has sent to the newspapers, addressed to the clergy and laity. It seems that the late Diocesan Convention voted to let the Bishop have a private secretary, his salary to be taken out of the Diocesan fund. Now, it appears that the Diocesan fund is so burdened with other expenses that the Bishop does not see how it can bear any additional drafts upon it, and so he gives notice that he shall regard the act of the convention a nullity, adding that he hopes the diocese will give itself no anxiety about the matter. "I shall try," says the Bishop, "to take care that the business of the diocese is promptly attended to, and as for the labor and trouble, that is my vocation."

is my vocation."

The borror of the day is the awful death of nin The horror of the day is the awill death of nine persons, from suffocation, in one of the east-side tenement houses this morning. There is a law prescribing severe penalties for noglect to provide proper fire escapes in such houses, but it is never enforced. Possibly the deep feeling which this sad calamity has excited may create a public opinion, which will no longer tolerate this cruel and criminal trifling with the lives of the poor.

The register of presents who are aprious to and criminal triming with the fives of the poor.

The registry of persons who are anxious to purchase tickets for Dickens' readings commenced at Steinway Hall this morning. The line was a very long one, and for good positions in it, two dollars and six dollars were not unfrequently

England and the Alabama Claims.

RIGHTS IN THE RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENTS.

The cable dispatches of December 4 announced that a second instalment of the correspondence upon the Alabama claims, between the British and United States Governments, had been laid before Parliament, among which was a dispatch from Lord Stinley to Mr. Ford, British Charge de Affaires in Washington, in which Lord Stanley is represented as saying that England will never consent to submit to the arbitration of a foreign ower claims involving her right to recognize belgerents. This somewhat obscure statement is made clear by the dispatches as published in ful! in the London papers, received by the steamer City of Boston. The purport of Lord Stanley's dispatch is that he cannot accept the proposition of Mr. Seward to refer to any tribunal the policy of her Majesty's Government in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power. In any reference to the Alabama claims to arbitration it must be assumed that an actual state of war exist ed between the Government of the United State and the Confederate States. That point being conceded, it would be for the arbiter to determin whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government with duties as a neutral as could be deemed to involve a moral re sponsibility on the part of the British Government to make good losses of American citizens caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same

Lord Stanley, in the following paragraphs of his etter, which bear date November 16, while agreeing to a limited reference of the Alabama claims distinctly announces that England cannot consent to submit to any tribunal her policy in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power:

"The language thus used by Mr. Seward appears to her Majesty's Government to be open to the construction that it is the desire of the United States Government that any tribunal to be agreed upon in dealing either with the so-called Alabama claims or with the 'general claims,' might enter the desired that the set of rolling of her

actual state of war existed between the Government of the United States and the Confederate States, and on that assumption it would be for the arbiter to determine whether there had been any such failure on the part of the British Government, as a neutral in the observance, legally or morally, of any duties or relations towards the Government of the United States, as could be deemed to involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make good loses of American citizens caused by the Alabama and other vessels of the same class.

same class.

"As regards the general claims, the question of moral responsibility on the part of her Majesty's Government does not, and cannot, come into dispute at all."

From Washington city, last night, we received the following, which shows the close of the ques-

tion in diplomatic form : Mr. Adams, United States minister at London

November instant, concerning the question of arbitration upon the so-called Alabama claims. I have submitted Lord Stanley's remarks to the President and have received his directions thereupon. The Government of the United States adheres to the views concerning the proposed arbitration which I have heretotore had occasion to

"I've knowed yer ever since you was born. I knowed yer poor mother; she had two on yer that time. One was a werry nice little boy, tother was half a hidiot—a sort of brown paper feller. The werry nice little boy died werry young, he did."

"My hair is not so thick as when you cut it last, says a lady to a hair-dresser in Punch. "Well, ma'am I must say it is not so voluminous as it was; but, really, one can improvise it so well ow, that original material is not of much conse Lord Chesterfield happened to be at a rout in

Lord Chesterfield happened to be at a rout in France whore Voltaire was one of the guests. Chesterfield seemed to be gazing about the brilliant circle of ladies, when Voltaire tims accosted him: "My Lord, I know you are a judge; which are more beautiful, the English or French ladies?" "Upon my word," replied his lordship, with his usual presence of mind, "I am no connoisseur in paintines."

Punch makes a frugal housewife address a butcher, "Oh. Mr. Stickings, I see by the daily papers that the price of meat has fallen two pence a pound. I think you ought to make some reduction in your charges." And the butcher, "Werry sorry, mum, but we don't take in no daily papers, num." A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat. Requires immediate attention, and should be checked.

If allowed to continue,

Having a street influence to the parts, give immediate relies. For Bronchitts, Asthua, Catarrh. Consumptive and Thront Diseases, Troches Singers and Public Speakers use them to Obtain only "Brown's Brone Interferences," and do not take any of the Worthless Imitations that may be ofnot take any or the tered. For sale by No. 151 MEETING STREET, Opposite Charleston Botch.

MARRIED.
GILBERT—WALKER.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev.
S. S. BOWMAN, S. C. GILBERT, of Charleston, S. C., to
liss MARY WALKER, of Edgecomb County, N. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER MARY FLETCHER, from New York, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging at Brown's wharf. All goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.

T. TUPPER & SONS.

AT AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF PHE WORSHIPPING MEMBERS of the First and Second Congregational Churches, interested in the Ephrath Cemetery, in Calhoun-street, held on the 17th inst., at the residence of Henry W. Mathewes, Rose Lane, the following named persons were regularly and constitutionally elected Trustees, to act with HENRY W MATHEWES, sole surviving Trustee :

THOS. R. SMALL. JULIUS A. BIRNEY.

CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

S. B. COCHEAN. HENRY W. MATHEWES, Chairman of Meeting. THOS. D. SMALL, Secretary. BOT ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY .- PRIZES

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall street, New York. ST NOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAIN :

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kind

AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Asule River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direc range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAL WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the ubmarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M.

February 7 MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD .- An Essay for oung Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physic ogical Errors. Abuses and Diseases which create im ediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief

Iarbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOT WHEATON'S CINTMENT WILL CURE WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. WHEATON'S OIN': MENT cures Old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Proprietors.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS PLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instananeous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tinto Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Ba 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 Barcles street, New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10

* NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOMY attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhæa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and im ecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS HO-MEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Com posed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives. hey strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the ystem, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and en ergy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUM-PHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 PROADWAY, NEW YORK

September 19 BET A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HELD ountry 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 couplexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon intold them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet directly, from their refusal to 'refer to a loreign power to determine whether the policy of recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent power was or was not suitable to the circumstances of the time when the negotiations was made.' "As regards the so-called Alabama claims, the only point which her Majesty's Government can consent to refer to the decision of an arbiter is the question of the moral responsibility of her Majesty's Government, on the assumption that an acquait state of war existed between the Government and leaving the sure as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in it: face as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

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

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WE ARE OUR OWN **MANUFACTURERS**

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 AINE DOLLARS A Mixed Suit-Sack, Pants and Vest. FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS A Ribbed Cassimere Suit—Sack, Panta 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.

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 Cu- tom-made English Walking Coats Side Band Pants, large and small legs.

FOR TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS

FURNISHING GOODS. White Shirts, Merino and Shaker Elannel Shirts and Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Bows, &c. cc., all at Reduced Prices.

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH A lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold at \$2.0 each.
FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH A lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold

ONE PRICE.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, 270 KING, CORNER OF HASEL STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING.

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

THE A1 AMERICAN SHIP RICHARD HI.
SCOTT Master, is ready to receive cargo for the
above port. For Freight engagements, apply to
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
December 10.

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

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP SEA
GULL, N. P. DUTTON Commander, will
sail for the above port, from Pier No. 1
Union Wharves, on Saturday Afternoon,
21st inst., at 3 o'clock.
For Freight engagements, apply to
COURTEMAY & TRENHOLM,
December 19
3
Union Wharves.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK. THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL steamship "CHAMPION," Captain Lockwoop, will leave Adger's South Wharf on Saturday, the Ilet inst., at 3

o'clock P. M. precisely.

For outward Freight engagements apply to COURTE-NAY & TRENHOLM, corner Adger's Wharf and East For Passage and matters pertaining to inward Freights, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET, BROTHERS & CO., Magnetic STREET, BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

FOR PALATKA. FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-ER "DICTATOR" (1000 tons burthen), Captain L. M. Coxerters, 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 shippere.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIKUN & CO., September 12

FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA SAVANNAH. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-ER CITY POINT (1110 tons burthen), Captain S. Advins, will leave Middle Av lantic Wharf every Friday Night, at 9

o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railroad at Savannab, 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.

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

STEAMER PILOT BOY Capt. W. T. MONELTK

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS will leave Charleston every Monday and Friday Morning at 7 o'clock; and Savannah every Wendesday and Saturday Morning, at 1 o'clock. Touching at Bluffton on Morday, trip from Charles on, and Wednesday, trip from Carean page. avan nah. All Way Freight, also Blufiton Wharfage, must be pre For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf.

LIULL INSTRUCTIONS BY WHICH ANY PERSON I male or female, can master the great art of Ven-triloquism by a few hours' practice, making a world of fun, and after becoming experts themselves, can teach others, thereby making 1t source of Income. Full in structions sent by mail icr 50 cents. Satisfaction guar-

Address P. O. Drawer 21, Troy, N. Y. DER CHARLESTONER ZEITUNG. 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 lay will be given.
General JOHN A. WAGENER has kindly consented to subscription—33 for Twelve Months; \$1.50 for Six Months; \$1 for Three Months.

C. G. LACKMANN & CO.
September 25 No. 3 Broad street, Charleston, THE HERALD S PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWBEERY C. H., AT S PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWHELESY O. H., AT
\$3 per annum, and, having a large circulation
through all the upper and lower Districts of the State,
affords great advantages to advertisers.
Rates for advartising very reasonable—for which spply
to our Agent, Mr T. P. SLIDER, at the Mills House.

THOS. 6 = R. H. GERDEKER.
November

Makers and Proprietors

THE BENNETTSVILLE JOURNAL

narieston friends.

ms—\$3 per annum, invariably in advance. Adverents inserted at very reasonable rates. July 8 THE LANCASTER LEDGEN DUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING AT Lengater C. H., S. C., Having a large subscription list, it offers a favorable medium to Marchants and all advertisers who desire to extend their business in the urpor Districts of the State. Rates of advertising liberal, Specimen copy of paper seat on application, august 2

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

Terms for the paper—39 per annum, in advance.
Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square of welve 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 pri-lege of changing, on more favorable terms. Address EDWARD A. BRONSON,

WHO DESIRE TO SECURE TRADE FROM THAT rich Cotton country, Southwest Georgia, would do well to advertise in the "DAWSON JOURNAL,"

An old-established newspaper, published at the flourishing little city of Lawson, in the heart of this rich Cotton belt. Having the largest circulation of any paper in this section, it offers extra inducements to advertisers.

23 Published weekly at \$2 per annum. Advertising rates moderate.

December 11 Dawson, Ga.

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN

"THE IRISH CITIZEN:" NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

JOHN MITCHEL. FIRST NUMBER TO APPEAR ON SATURDAY, THE IRST NUMBER TO APPEAR ON SATURDAY, THE 12th of October, 1867.

Thems by the year. \$3.00

Terms for half year. 1.50

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Clubs of 10 in the usual propertion.

Advertisements to be forwarded immediately, so as to be duly classified. Address, JOHN MITCHET.,

Office of the Irish Citizen,

No. 31 Barclay street, New York.

A COPE" combines instruction with amusement, and lasts forever. Best, simplest, cheapest and most power-

CHERAW ADVERTISER.

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, Cheraw, S. C. Published weekly, by POWELL & WORLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRUTION:
One copy one year.
One Square, ten lines or less, one insertion.

EATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Square, ten lines or less, one insertion.

All Advertisements to be distinctly marked, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly
Merchants and others advertising by the year, 5 liberal deduction on the above rates will be made,
November 15

Consin.

November 13

STEVENS HOUSE, Nos. 21, 23, 25 AND 27

Broadway, N. Y., opposite Rowling 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 the highway of Southern and Western travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steambout dopots, cent to all the principal Railroad and

Inst forever. Best, simplest, cheapest and most powerful Microscope in the world; magnifies 10,000 times, or equal to other Microscopes costing \$20; made on an entirely new plan requiring no focal adjustment, therefore it can be readily used by every one—even by children. A beautiful gift to old or young; adapted to the family circle as well as scientific use; shows the adulterations in food, thousands of animals in a single drop of water, eels in vinegar, globules in milk, blood and other fluids, tubular structure of hair, claws on a siy's foot, also the celebratod "trichina spiralis" or pork worm, which is causing so many deaths among pork eaters; and in fact the objects which may be examined in this wonderful Microscope are without number. All are invited to call and see its great magnifying power. It took the first premium at the Ohio State Fair. Liberal discount to Agents, Schools and Dealers. Price \$2.50. Packed in a next box and sent prepaid to any address on receipt of \$2.75. Money can be sent by mail at our risk Address GEORGE MEADE, Drawer No. 80, Racine, Wisconsin.