VOLUME V.....NO. 734

To the Readers of the Daily News-Ouv Christmas Greetings from our Exchanges. New Terms-The Cash System.

The announcement that on and after the first | raries of the press on the occasion of the reduction | of January the subscription price of THE DAILY News will be reduced to Six Dollars a year has been received with many substantial marks of appreciation by the public, both in the city and State. But in order to publish a first-class paper at that low price, we shall be compelled, in future, to adhere rigorously to the cash system, and require, invariably, the payment of subscriptions in advance. It should be generally understood that everything required for paper, press-work, labor, and expenses of every description-must unavoidably be paid for in cash at the end of every week. If the credit system is tolerated, and subscribers neglect to pay promptly, the losses thus incurred by publishers in a little while becom intolerably onerous and oppressive.

There are hundreds, however, in our city who, though anxious to take a live newspaper. and willing to pay for it, can ill afford, at this time, even the small outlay of six dollars To accommodate this class of readers, we have made arrangements by which, on and after New Year's Day, THE DAILY NEWS will be delivered, every morning, before seven o'clock, in all parts of the city, by attentive and experienced newsmen, at Eighteen Cents A WEEK, payable weekly.

The advantages of this plan are evident at a glance. Those who take their papers upon the weekly system only pay out their money, week by week, as their papers are received; they run no risk; they can stop their paper at any time by giving one week's notice; when they leave the city for a few weeks they can suspend their papers, and be at no expense. The yearly cost at the weekly rate is more than when the subscription at our advertised rates is paid in advance at our office; but there is every reason to believe that the new plan will, by its simplicity, security, and the smallness of the cash expense, enable many persons to take a daily paper who could not become subscribers for as long a period as six, or even three months. It readers, and those who are not able to pay their subscriptions in advance can take advantage of the weekly arrangement, which will go into operation on January 1, next.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches. [BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

THE FENIAN ALARM—PREPARATIONS OF THE GOVERN-MENT-AN ATTEMPT TO BE MADE TO FREE THE FENIAN PRISONERS.

London. December 25.—The precautions of the government against apprehended Fenian risings are continued.

ed, and trust to the government to protect them from any dangerous outbreak. There, is however, doubtless, good reason for timely and judicious preparations to meet any possible contingency. THE ABYSSINIAN WAR-THE TIMES, IN OPPOSITION,

TAKES UP THE CUDGEL. LONDON, December 25 .- The London Times has an editorial on the Abyssinian war, which, it fears, will be much longer in duration than was expected. It blames General Napier, who commands the expeditionary forces, for the delay that has already taken place, and says that nothing of consequence

will be done during the present season. A NEW RUSSIAN NOTE-A RUMPUS AMONG THE CELES-

St. Petersburg, December 25 .- The Russian Government has addressed a strong note to France, in which it protests against Napoleon's shifting policy upon the Eastern question. Advices from China report that the rebels have been successful in late operations against the Im-

TIALS.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN ENGLAND. LONDON, December 25.—This being Christmas Day, all business is suspended, and the banks and public offices are closed throughout the kingdom. There is no mercantile news of importance.

perial forces.

Apprehended Trouble in Alabama.

THE ARBEST OF PROMINENT RADICALS AND MOVE-

MONTGOMERY, ALA., December 25 .- The negroes were out in force to-day, contrary to the municipal regulations and military orders. They were n full uniform and were armed with guns and pistols. No effort was made at the time to suppress the demonstration. In the afternoon several thousand were harangued, and violent and incendiary language used by Barber, Brainard and

other prominent Radicals. Late in the evening both Barber and Brainard were arrested by the military authorities. LATER.

Disturbances are reported to have taken place at Greenville last night, and a military detachment has been sent there to restore order. No particulars have been received, but at last accounts all was quiet.

The Selma papers report serious disturbances at Demopolis and Camden, to which points troops have been ordered.

Worth Knowing.—It is stated that a hungry man who sits down before a pound of beefsteak, tender, juicy and an inch times, and easts it, will find upon analysis, that sixty-five per cent. of his steak was water; that eighteen per cent. will go her early sixty-five per cent. of his steak was water; that eighteen per cent. will go her early sixty-five per cent. Sixty-five per cent. It is sixty-five

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 26, 1867.

We transfer to our columns some of the kind things said of THE DAILY NEWS by its cotempoof the price of subscription:

THE CHARLESTON NEWS .- Our readers will re-Collect that some time since Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co., became proprietors of the above paper. Since that time it has, by the untiring energy of these gentlemen, attained a position second to no other paper in the South. No effort has been spared to give the latest reliable news from all sections of the country. Every depart-ment of the paper has been subject to a thorough and beneficial change, and the price has been re-duced to six dollars for the daily, and three for the

To the attention of our readers we wish to bring To the attention of our readers we wish to bring the announcement of the proprietors of the Charleston Daily News, that after January 1, 1868, their journal will be furnished to subscribers at the low rate of "six dollars" per annum, in advance, and the Tri-Werkly News at "three dollars." None of our country friends, who wish to keep up with the daily current of events, should fail to avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain a valuable daily newspaper. Since the obtain a valuable daily newspaper. Since the recent change in the proprietorship of the News, the character of the paper has been entirely changed. If we do not always agree with its views on questions of political principles and policy, we nevertheless regard it as an excellent and high-toned Southern journal As a newspaper, it is toned Southern journal. As a newspaper, it is now one of the best. We extend to its proprietors best wishes for success in this enterprise, which is for the benefit of the reading public.

[From the Sumter News.]
The inducements offered by the Charlesto: The inducements offered by the Charleston News, for the coming year, are unequalled. The price of the daily paper is reduced to six dollars a year, thus placing within the reach of every one a handsome sheet, well conducted, spicy, and full of general information—in tact, all that a newspaper should be—at fifty cents a month. The proprietors intend also, for the henefit of their counrietors intend also, for the benefit of their coun try friends, to issue a tri-weekly sheet. To war-rant them in asking such unusually low rates, they announce their intention of adhering to a cash system—the only proper oasis to go on. Messrs. Riordan & Dawson have made their paper deserv-edly a universal favorite, and it requires no prophetic spirit to predict for them a continuance in the career of success, which their activity has

[From the Yorkville Enquirer.]
THE "CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS."—The proprie on and atter the first of January, 1868, the duly will be furnished to subscribers at "six dollars" per year, and the tri-weekly at "three dollars." This will render it the ches past first-class daily paper in the Southern States, of which we know anything about. The News is a live paper, tully the country of the age, and an investment of up to the spirit of the age, and an investment of six dollars in this way will pay a rousing dividend. Subscriptions left at the Enquirer office will be promptly forwarded.

[From the Sumter Watchman. THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS FOR 1868.—This valuable paper, the change of proprietorship and improvement of which we some time since noticed, anne unces that on and after the first of January, 1868 it will be published at "six dollars a year," pay ble in advance. It also announces that there will be no diminution in the anount or interest of the reading matter in any department, and that i will be the constant effort and pride of its conducwill be the constant effort and pride of its conduc-tors to make it, day by day, more full, reliable and enter.aining—the spirited compend of the world's news, the mirror of local life, and the mouthpiece of an enlightened and liberal public opinion. At this price the News becomes the cheapest daily in the State, if not in the whole country. Its en-terprising proprietors, Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co., have our best wishes for continued and in-creasing success.

[From the Wilmington Journal.]

The proprietors of this favorite paper have reduced the subscription to "six dollars" per annum. In connection with the daily issue a tri-weekly will be added, beginning with the new year. The News has always been a first-class paper, and since the leta-change in its courseling tax polities has the late change in its ownership its politics has been of the most approved conservatism. Its editorial columns are narked with ability and

editorial columns are rarked with ability and vigor, and its news department is second to none in the South.

[From the Leacaster Ledger.]

The Charleston Dally News.—The proprietors of this deservedly popular paper announce that with the opening of he new year, the price of subscription will be reduced to "six dollars" a year, thus placing i, within the reach of a much larger circle of renders. The News is decidedly one of the first prices in the country and deserves one of the first propers in the country and deserves to be liberally petronized.

[Fro n the Orangeburg News.] Extensive preparations being made to-day indicate that the authorities are in the possession of information proving that a general attempt will soon be made to rescue the Fenians now confined in various parts of the United Kingdom for complicity in the late outrages. Special constables are everywhere on duty, and troops are held in readiness to move to any quarter at any hour of the day or night.

The Charls fon Dally News.—This welcome visitor to our sanctum comes with the annoucement of re used rates of subscription, as our readers will observe by referring to our advertising columns. Messrs. Riordan, Dawson & Co., the enterprising proprietors, are determined to keep pace with the sprit of the age; and for their efforts deserve that which is the best encouragement—Success. We believe in the principle of "low rates and cash in advance," and we trust that the Charleston Dally News will prove the efficacy of the system. Messrs. R., D. & Co., will also publish the Tri-Weekly News, at \$3.00 per annum. THE CHARLISTON DAILY NEWS .- This welcome [From the Savannah Advertiser.]

On and after the first of January the Charles-ton Dally News is to be reduced to "six dollars" per annum. The News is an excellent paper, and this change will doubtless add much to its already large patronage.

Hancock and Habeas Corpus.

The New Orleans Picayune, describing a case of habeas corpus which occurred recently in that

In this state of affairs it was probable that the writ would not be obeyed. It appears, however, that General Hancock learned late last evening of the simple fact of the issuance of a writ by a court of competent jurisdiction, and of the probability, under the occuliar attendant circumstances, that

the writ was not to be respected.

Learning this he at once went in person to the office of the chief of police, about half after six o'clock, and told the chief what he had heard. The writer was accidentally present in the chief's The General was attired in citizen's dress, with

office.

The General was attired in citizen's dress, with cavalry coat on. He is certainly very fine looking, and has all the bearing of a man of action.

He stated to Major Williamson that he had learned that a writ of habeas corpus had been issued, and that owing to some illegality it was probable that it would not be obeyed. That writ, Mr. Chief of Police, must be obeyed. I will hold you responsible in this matter. Those prisoners must be produced. I believe you will produce them, but I will myself take the necessary precaution that they be produced. I have issued an order that the writ of habeas corpus is to be observed, and it shall be.

I am here to protect the dignity of government, and the rights of the people as to life, liberty, and property must be preserved. So long as I am in power here, the law shall be respected.

I know nothing, Mr. chief of Police, about this case; do not know what these men are charged with; but it is sufficient for me to know, and you to know, that a writ of habeas corpus has been issued, and that writ shall be respected. I will sink the boat in the middle of the river with cannon that takes those men on board, and intercept any train of cars that curries them. If the law is not observed, who and what is safe? I may be taken away, you may be, any of us may be. Justice must be upheld. I hold you, therefore, Mr. Chief of Pelice, responsible for the delivery of these men before Judge Theard, in obedience to that writ.

The General then took his departure and we felt as though we had been listoning truly to the defender of law and dignity of government. We don't remember of ever having witnessed a more impressive scene.

SMORING IN PRISON,-The "Amateur Casual" writes to the London Evening Star that the first treat which prisoners give themselves when released is a pipe. An incident showing the strength

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

There are, it is to be regretted, but few organs of public opinion that consider the results of popu-lar elections from an independent or non-partisan stand point. Yet it is desirable, even for partisans, that, occasionally, discussions of publicevents and lessons of elections should be present ed which are neutral as regards party, and dis interested as regards persons. To treat of the recent State elections in this spirit, is the object of the present article. The significance of the elections which have been held during the present ear, and more particularly during the months of betober and November, no one will dispute; hence t cannot but be instructive to point out the causes ich led to the victory of the Democratic party and to strive to forecast the probable effects upon the presidential contest which awaits us in 1863. The causes of the recent defeats of the Republi

can party may be briefly summed up as follows:

1. Its position with reference to local issues such as the Excise and Sunday law in New York, and the prohibitory and license laws in Massachusetts and Maine.

2. The green of the Research of the Republic and Party of the Republic and P setts and Maine.

2. The general stagnation in business. There has been no commercial panie during the last eighteen months, because extended credits, which are the prime cause of panies, did not exist; but business men all over the country have lost money. There has been a shrinkage in the values of provisions, cotten weallons and in a word in every visions, cotton, woollens, and, in a word, in every manufactured product. Gold and real estate and manufactured product. Gold and real estate are still held at fictitious prices, but, in time, will settle down to a proper level. There has been distress in all branches of business, a diminution of apparent fortunes, and the pressure of taxation has been keenly felt. The chief cause of this state of affairs has been the contraction policy pursued by Secretary McCullough. But, whatever the cause or causes may be, the responsibility is attributed to the party in power, and, as is always the case in a free country, whatever of popular dissatisfaction may exist is visited upon it.

lissatisfaction may exist is visited upon it.

3. The developments of frauds in the Revenue separtment and in the management of the canals in New York State have exercised great influence. in New York State have exercised great inducine upon the voters of this commonwealth. It has been the misfortune of the Republican party that its members were officials in these departments, and that they are known to have profited by the waste and corruption of which alarming revela-

tions are made every day.

4. The negro suffrage issue. The fact cannot be gainsaid that this question entered largely into the recent political canvass, directly in Ohio, Minteres and Konses, loss directly in New Jersey. the recent pointed can have a directly in New Jersey, and indirectly in all the other States in which elections were held; nor will it be denied that, in every case, it contributed to the increase of the Democratic, and the decrease of the Republican vote. Ohio, for instance, is undoubtedly a Republican state by a majority varying from thirty to forty State by a majority varying from thirty to forty thousand, and upon any issue which distinctly divides the two parties, the result is sure to be in favor of the Republicans by at least thirty thousand majority. In the late canvass in that State, negro willings was clearly presented, and in a vote larger by 2635 than any ever polled to the State, was voted down by a majority of 38,353. The following are the complete figures of the vote on the proposed amendment to the State Constitution providing for negro suffrage:

Majority against the amendment..... 28,353 But, apart from the mere prejudice of race in volved in this question, negro suffrage was pre-sented to the North in its most unfavorable aspect. In New York, Ohio, New Jersey or Con-necticut, the right of negroes to vote would have aspect. In New York, Onio, New Jersey or Connecticut, the right of negroes to vote would have no appreciable effect upon the result of the elections in these States, since the negro vote would be so very small. But in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the other Southern States, it would be a revolution of portentrus magnitude. Even Republicans, who believed it to be not only just, but inevitable, were appalled at the prospect of rich, prosperous and populous portions of the country being transferred to the control of a mass of voters who but yesterday were uneducated country being transferred to the control of a mass of voters who but yesterday were uneducated slaves. If slavery was the demoralizing, soul-blighting institution that it was generally held to be by the North previous to the late war, plainly enough its victims could not be fit to discharge the highest offices of citizenship. If they were fit to be rulers in one-third of the Union, equally clear way it that favory was a much better instituclear was it that slavery was a much better institu

et to the impartial observer of the beet, to the imparted observe has the best chances of electing its candidate for President in 1868. It must not be overlooked that the Republicans are in a large majority in all of the Northern States save one or two. On this point the elections of October and November cannot be mistaken. The following table of the votes of the States in which State officers were chosen, and of

	Republi-	Demo-	Rep'n	Dem.
States.	can.	cratic.	maj'y.	maj'y.
lifornia	40,359	46,905	1	9,54
wa	90,789	58,880	31,909	
assachusetts.		68,862	26,727	
w Jersey		67,468		16,354
w York		373,886	*****	49,869
nnesota		29,543	5,327	****
io	243,605	240,662	2,983	*****
nusylvania	266,824	267,751		92
isconsin	73,212	68,428	4,774	*****
Total	1:120,388	1,225,355	71,720	76,69

McClel-	Rep'n	Dem
in. lan.	maj'y.	maj'
8 42,255	16,443	
15 49,596	39,479	****
2 48,745	77,997	
		7.30
	6,749	
17,375	7,685	
	59,586	
	20,075	
65,884	17,574	
6 1,135,749	245,598	7,3
	McClel- lan. 188 42,255 15 49,596 12 48,745 13 381,996 17,375 14 205,568 11 276,316 18 65,884	n. lan. maj'y. 42,255 10,443 515 49,596 39,479 512 48,745 77,997 513 68,024 513 361,986 6,749 510 17,375 7,685 510 276,316 20,075 518 65,884 17,574

fact that at the late elections there was in ican ranks a large silent vote; even allowing that the gain of 89,606 in the Democratic vote of 1867 in these States came from the Republicans (which is almost beyond the bounds of probability, if not of possibility), there remain 164,042 Republican votes unaccounted for except on the hypothesis that they were not polled. The Democrats, it is clear, voted almost to a man, especially on the negro suffrage issue, but their opponents failed to show their strength. Ohio furnishes a very portinent illustration of this point. In that State the Ropublicans polled 243,532 votes for Governor, whereas, on the question of negro suffrage, there were but 215,987 votes cast in its favor; while on these two issues the Democratic votes were rehat the gain of 89,606 in the Democratic vote of these two issues the Democratic votes were re-spectively 240,622 and 255,340, showing very plain-ly that at least 26,500 Republicans retrained from ly that at lesst 26,500 Republicans retrained from voting at all on the question of negro suffrage, or voted against it, yet came to the support of their candidate for Governor. There is, therefore, overy reason for believing that the vote of 1867 was intended by the moderate kepublicans to convey the same moral to the leaders of their party that the Democratic victories in the Middle States in 1862 did to the then existing Republican administration. They were significant, not as showing that the country was becoming Democratic, but that a great many Republicans were dissatisfied with the course of public events, and with the actions of

great many Republicans were dissatisfied with the course of public events, and with the actions of their 6wn party leaders.

But what of the future? It is plain that if Congress, at its session of 1867-768, does nothing to reform the internal revenue department, if the business of the country is to go from bad to worse, and if no practicable scheme be proposed for pacifying the Louth and restoring the Southern States to the Union, the Republican party must expect to be defeated at the Presidential election. There is, however, every reason to infer from the tene of the Republican press and of those of its leaders who have spoken since the late elections, that it will profit by the reverses of 1867 as the administration of President Lincoln did by those of 1862. Whatever may be said against the Hepublican organization, it must be owned that it has shown itself to be a very flexible party, and willing to adapt itself to the varying phases of public opin-Exergancity AND ITE Natives PLUD.—The services shall be not defined with the electric service with an inconcernable republicy; to collect possibly the services of the control of the cont

to advocate an ideally perfect scheme of represen tation, but quite another to insist upon giving the elective franchise to a mass of ignorant negroes, and at the same time withhold it from the politically-educated whites. For this the country is and at the same time withhold it from the politi-cally-educated whites. For this the country is not yet prepared. The Republican party must ex-pect defeat if it insists upon the adoption of negro suffrage in the shape that it has assumed in the Southern States. What, then, must it do to carry the next Presidential election?

1. It must nominate Ulysses S. Grant as its can-

the next Presidential election?

1. It must nominate Ulysses S. Grant as its candidate for the Presidency.

2. It must thoroughly reform our Internal Revenue system; must reduce the tax on whiskey to one dollar a gallon, so as to remove the temptation to defraud the government; it must pass laws throwing open positions in the Revenue Department and Customhouse to all applicants, without regard to party, after competitive examinations; in other words, it must pass some such bill for the reform of our civil service as that proposed by Mr. Jengkes at the last session of Congress.

Mr. Jenckes at the last session of Congress.

3. Concerning reconstruction, it must adopt something like the following programme and apply it to the States which will ask admission under their new constitutions: (a) Universal amnesty. (b) Equal rights of the white and black reces before the law. (c) Impartial not universal something like the following programme and apply it to the States which will ask admission under their new constitutions: (a) Universal amnesty. (b) Equal rights of the white and black races before the law. (c) Impartial, not universal suffrage. (d) An educational qualification for voting, such as the ability to read and write and solve a problem by the Rule of Three to the satisfaction of an impartial tribunal appointed by the General Government. (c) A provision to be inserted in every new State Constitution for the compulsory education of the whites and blacks in the Southern States. faction of an impartial tribunal appointed by the deneral Government, (e) A provision to be in-serted in every new State Constitution for the compulsory education of the whites and blacks in the Southern States.

This programme, or one of similar import

This programme, or one of similar import, ought to be satisfactory to the entire Southern people, both whites and blacks. Universal amnesty would permit all the whites to vote, whereas great numbers are now denied that right. The educational test would give the rehabilitation of the Southern States to the white majority, with whom the North, excepting an inconsiderable faction, wish it to be. Equal rights with the whites be-fore the law would be secured to the negroes, and, when qualified by education, an equal voice in the choice of rulers. Each race furthermore would be stimulated to educate itself as soon as would be stimulated to educate itself as soon as possible. The Republican party cannot hope for success if it uphold negro suffrage, as developed at the recent elections in the Southern States; at time it cannot afford to be untrue to the same time it cannot afford to be untrue to itself and renounce its negro wards. By adopting through its representatives in Congress, and its State and National Conventions, such a compro-mise as the one just proposed, it will yield no prin-ciple, will bring the Southern States into full rela-tions with the Union and secure its success at the Presidential election under the leadership of Gen.

As constituted at present, the Democratic party will find it extremely difficult to take ground that will be acceptable to the majority of the people of the North. At its National Convention, which will meet next Summer, the Southern States, of course will be represented, a fact the importance o ot be over estimated in attempting t which sannot be over estimated in accompling to forecast the future of that party. The delegates from these States will probably urge the nomina-tion of some man identified with peace during the late war, such as Pendleton, Vallandigham, Thomas H. Seymour, or, possibly, Horatio Seymour. As regards the platform, their influence will tend to regards the platform, their influence will lend to prevent the Democracic party from taking that po-sition on the negro question which a great many of the Northern delegates will wish to take, to wit—equal rights for all before the law, and the wite-equal rights for all below the law, and the willingness to accept an educational qualification for suffrage. Unable t take this stand, the party will have to content itself with a negative platform, including one plank favoring the payment of the national debt in greenbacks—by upon this the West and South will insist—another, denouncing the payment than the Paymellien party and still

An Interesting | Reminiscence. AN AUTHENTIC ACCOUNT OF THE LAST OFFICIAL IN-

RALS JOHNSTON AND BEAUREGARD. The West Florida Commercial, edited by Hon.

the beligerents. "What, in your juggment, said his friend, "do the best interests of our people require of the government?"

"We must stop fighting at once," said he, "and secure peace upon the best terms we can obtain."

"Can we secure terms?" "I think we can," he replied; "at all events, we should make the effort at once, for we are at the end of the row." "General Johnston," said his friend, "your position as chief of this army and as the military commander of this department demands from you a frank statement of your views to the President. You believe that our cause is hopeleas, and that further resistance, with the means at our command, would not only be useless, but unjustifiable, and that we should lay down our arms and secure the best terms we can get for our people. I will, if you please, state all this to the President, but I think you had better do so at once, and explicitly."

"General Berningard and I have been requested to meet the President this evening," he replied, "and I will eve him my opinions very explicitly."

"At eight o'clock that evening the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Trenholm, whose illness prevented his attendance, joined the President at his to the President that the eause of the great catastrophe.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT THE DELUGE.—The London Bookseller makes the following announcement of low private contract, the copyright of a work in nanuscript, on the ment of a literary novelty: "To be sold by private contract, the copyright of a work in nanuscript, on the substance of which is contract, the copyright contract he country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejourn of a few months in the country home, after a sejo At eight o'clock that evening the Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Trenholm, whose illness pre-vented his attendance, joined the President at his room. It was a small apartment, some twelve by sixteen feet, containing a bed, a few chairs, and a table, with writing materials, on the second floor of the small dwelling of Mrs. John Taylor Wood; and a few minutes after eight the two Generals entered.

The uniform habit of President Davis, in Cabinet meetings, was to coasume some little time in general conversation before entering upon the business of the occasion, not unfrequently introducing some anecdote or interesting episode, generally seme reminiscence of the early lite of himself or others in the army, the Mexican war, or himself or others in the army, the Mexican war, or him Washington experiences; and his wanner of re-

himself or others in the army, the Mexican war, or his Washington experiences; and his manner of relating and his application to them were at all times very happy and pleasing.

Few men seized more readily upon the sprightly aspects of any transaction or turned them to better account; and his powers of mimicry, whenever he condescended to exercise them, were irresistible. Upon this occasion, at a time when the cause of the Cenfederacy was hepeless, when its soldiers were throwing away their sums and thing to their ble. Upon this occasion, at a time when the cause of the Cenfederacy was hepeless, when its soldiers were throwing away their arms and flying to their homes, when its government, stripped of nearly all power, could not hope to exist beyond a few days more, and when the enemy, more powerful and exultant than ever, was advancing upon all sides, true to his habit, he introduced soveral subjects of conversation, unconnected with the condition of the country, and discussed them as if at some pleasant ordinary meeting. After a brief time thus spent, turning to General Johnston he said, in his usual quiet, grave way, when entering upon matters of business, "I have requested you and General Beaurogard, General Johnston, to join us this ovening, that we might have the benefit of your views upon the situation of the connent. Our late disasters are terrible; but I do not think we chould regard them as fatal. I think we can whip the enemy yet if our people will turn out. We must look at matters calmly, however, and see what is left for us to do. Whatever can be done must be done at once. We have not a day to loos." A passe ensued, General Johnston not seeming to deem himself expected to speak, when the President said, "We should like to hear your views. General Johnston." Upon this the General, without preface or introduction—his words translating the expression which his lace had were since he entered the room—said, in his

from the slip of paper between his fingers: "Well, General Johnston, what do you propose? You speak of obtaining terms. You know of course that the enemy refuses to treat with us. How do you propose to obtain terms?"

"I think the opposing Generals in the field may arrange them"

arrange them."
"Do you think Sherman will treat with you?"
"Do you think Sherman will treat with you?" "I have no reason to think otherwise. Such a course would be in accordance with military usage, and legitimate.

"We can easily try it, sir. If we can accomplish any good for the country, Heaven knows I am not particular as to forms. How will you reach Sher-LUTHERAN CHURCH will be laid This Day (Thursday), the 26th inst. All German Associations, the Mili "I would address him a brief note, proposing a tary and Civil Authorities of the City of Charleston, the interview to arrange terms of surrender and peace, embracing, of course, a cessation of hostilities during the negotiations."

"Well, sir, vou can adopt this course, though I confess I am not can again as to ultimate results." Members of the two English Lutheran Congregations the Clergy of the city, and the public in general, are r

confess I am not sanguine as to ultimate results. The Procession will form before the German Church
The member of the Cabinet, before referred to Hasel-street, precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M., in the follow as conversing with General Johnston, and who was anxious that his views should be promptly

and a conference with a view to agreeing upon terms of peace, has been published with other letters which passed between the two Generals.

On or about the 16th of April the President, his staff and Cabinet, left Greensboro' to proceed still further south, with plans unformed, clinging to the hope that Johnston and Sherman would secure peace and the quiet of the country, but still all doubtful of the result, and still more doubtful as to consequences of failure.

THE GREAT SEA WAVE .- A St. Thomas paper, he Tidende, describes the approach of the great

sea wave as follows: No sconer had the first terrible shock ceased, and the mind began to recover self-possession, than a spectacle, which will remain indelibly impressed upon the momory of all who saw it, presented itself. A mass of water, whose height cannot be computed, forming a single tremendous wave of snowy whiteness, was rolling steadily and majestically directly toward us. No army at a grand review ever moved with more precision, of ever advanced in battle array against the enem with greater self-possession than this mountain of water advanced upon us. Imagine as bright a sun as ever shone, with no breath of air moving, the harbor calm as the Dead Sea, and the sea before narbor caim as the Dead Sea, and the sea before us advancing steadily, and threatening with every moment to ride down and engulph everything in in its way. On it came, stretching across the whole breadth of the island, it reached the fortified points at the entrance of the harbor, and there happily its shock was broken. But for this the invalidation of the whole two would have been the inundation of the whole town would have been

As AWFOL TRADEDY.—On Sunday, December 8th, very early in the morning, an act was perpetrated on the road leading from Courtland to Tuscaloesa, at the house of Dr. DeGraffenried, about thirty miles from Courtland, by which Dr. DeGraffenried, and Mr. and Mrs. Noah lost their lives. A Mr. Briggs, a Methodist preacher, who had been at one time confined in the lunatic asylum at Tuscaloosa, was staying at Dr. DeGraffenried's. Early that morning the Doctor and Mr. Briggs were sittled. including one plank favorib, the payment of the national dobt in greenbacks. Tupon this the national dobt in greenbacks by upon this the two and South will insist—another, denouncing the corruption of the Republican party, and still another objecting to negro suffrage in any shape. With such a platform, the result of the ensuing election would not be considered as doubtful as it ingly that morning the lad been separated, when Dr. DeG. told him he ought not to abuse his wife so; whereupon Briggs picked up a half made ax-handle and struck Dr. DeG. on the head, felling him to the floor. He then struck him again, killing him to the floor. He then struck him again, killing him to the floor. He then struck him again, killing him to the floor. He then struck him again, killing him to help Dr. DeG., and he was killed with the same yeapon. Mrs. Noah, hearing the noise, went into the room, and Briggs killed her in the same manner. A little boy, who was in the room, saved his life by getting under the bed. He says that first Briggs had killed all these, ho went around and struck them each one heavy blow on the head. After he had satisfied himself that they were dead, he took a pair of shoss belonging to Mrs. Noah, and left the house in his stocking feet, making his way across the field. He has since been seen at Milville.—Tuscambia (Am.) Times. that morning the Doctor and Mr. Briggs were sit

great gale of last week produced some curious effects at Niagara Palls. The strong easterly gale sent the waters of Lake Eric westward, caving the Niagara river and tributaries lower than ever before. Buffalo Creek was so low that all the vestore. sels in it were grounded, and Niagara Falls was a Druggists and Perfamers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley rivulet compared with its native grandour. The bed of the American branch was so denuded that it was possible to travel in its rocky bed without wetting the feet, and mysteries that were novel before revealed came to light on that day. Rocks S. R. Mallory, who was a member of Mr. Davis'
S. R. Mallory, who was a member of Mr. Davis'
S. R. Mallory, who was a member of Mr. Davis'
S. R. Mallory, who was a member of Mr. Davis'
Count of the last official interview between Mr.
Davis and Generals Beauregard and Johnston:

The views of Generals Johnston and Beauregard of the military situation of the Confederacy on the last official interview between the most traversed where human foot had never trod, with perfect impunity and dry feet. Below the falls the water was full twenty feet lower than usual, and the oldest inhabitant gazed in the great transformation. Near Suspension of the Cabinet, an old personal friend, his conviction that all further resistance to the Federal forces East of the Mississippi would but augment the suffering and desolation of the country without the slightest prospect of achieving independence, sustaining his opinions by references to the relative positions, power, and resources of to the relative positions, power, and resources of the relative positions, power, and resources are incural the surface, and great from the surface, and great find great was a full grown deformation among t



TWENTY-FIVE DAYS.

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 FIFTEEN DOLLARS A Ribbed Cassimere Suit-Seck, Pants and Vost. FOR TEN DOLLARS EACH

A Lot of Cassimere Sacks, lately sold at \$12 to \$20 FOR TWELVE DOLLARS. A Scotch Cassimere Suck, lately sold #1 \$20 and \$25. FOR TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS Brown Mixed Cussimore Suit-Sack, Pants and Vest Intely sold at \$40.

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS A Fine Dark Suit - Sack, Pants and Vest, lately sold at \$37

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR ONE DOLLAR EACH

lot of Undershirts and Drawers, lately sold at \$2.00 FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH A lot of Gudershirts and Drawers, lately sold at \$1.56 each.

ONE PRICE.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER. 270 KING. CORNER OF MASEL STREET.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER S PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT \$1 50 PFI year, in a lyance. Advertisements inserted at usua Editor and Proprietors

PRICE FIVE CENTS

MARRIED.

McINTYRE—YOUNG.—On the 19th of December, by Rev. J. E. DUNLOP, Captain G. A. McINTYRE to EMMA L., daughter of J. B. Young, Esq., of Marion C. H.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

German Lutheran Church.

THE CORNER-STONE OF THE NEW GERMAN

spectfully invited to participate in the exercises The Procession will form before the German Church

1. Military Brass Band.

2. German Fire Company.

3. German Sunday School.

5. German Fusilier Society

11. German Artillery Relief Association

15. Walhalla Lodge of A. F. M.

ner-stone will begin at 2 o'clock.

12. German Volunteer Relief Association 13. Schiller Lodge of I. O. O. F.

17. Civil and Military Officers and Clergy.

18. Vestry of German Lutheran Church

16. Congregations of the German and English Luthers

The Procession will move precisely at 114 o'clock

through Hasel and King streets, up to the site of the

New Building, where the ceremonies of laving the cor

All participants are requested to be punctual, as th

afternoons are short, and a Christmas Celebration of the

German Sunday School will take place the same evening

AG- I. MOSES BORCK, THIS DAY AUTHORIZE FRANCIS SINGLETON to be my Executor and Collec-

BY ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY .- PRIZES

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kind

RENOTICE TO MARINERS .- CAPTAINE

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 o

the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the

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

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHUOD .- An Essay fo

ogical Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create im-

ediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of Relief.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS

SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The

only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instan-

taneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bas-

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

ME NERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOMY

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

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

Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge.

September 26

December 10

ceipt of an order, by

March 30

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

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOUTHING SYRUP FOR Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—

will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, moth-

ers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for years, and can

say in confidence and truth of it what we have never

been able to say of any other medicine-Never has it fail-

ed in a single instance to effect a sure, when timely used.

Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with

its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its

. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," afte

years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the

fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every in-

tance where the infant is suffering from pain and ex-

haustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle.

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only

Offices-No. 215 Fuiton street, New York; No. 205 High

DOWIE & MOISE, Agents,

Holborn, Loudon, England; No. 441 St. Faul street, Mon-

August 27 tuth 56mo Charleston, S. C.

ALIGNMENTS AND THE BURNT DISTRICTS .- Th following extracts from Ordinance and Resolution adopt-

ed by City Council, is published for the information of

all owners of property and builders:

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

affired thereto in the table of fees contained in this Ordinance.

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

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

Resolved. That public notice be given, that if any person herein offending to the part of the first public notice be given, that if any person herein offending to the city Council.

the City Council.

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

November 30

City Civil Engineer.

FUN FOR ALL!

Address P. O. Drawer 21, Troy, N. Y. May 13

all owners of property and builders:

65 OFFICE CITY CIVIL ENGINEER-CITY HALL, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1867.—STREET

outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

magical effects and medical virtues.

fter the syrup is administered.

Le sure and call for

35 cents per bottle.

Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,

No. 16 Wall street,

CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

GOLD AND SILVER.

L. MULLER, Pastor.

December 24

New York.

By order of the Building Committee

6. Turn Verein.

8. Freundschaftsbund.

9. Bruderliche Bund.

7. Rifle Club.

Churches.

19. Building Committee.

20. Lutheran Pastors.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE NORWEGIAN BARK HARKEN ADEL-For Freight engagements apply to R. T. WALKER.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST CLASS AMERICAN SHIP RICHARD III., Scorr Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged and going on board, will be dispatched for the above port.

For balance of Freight engagements, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., December 24

No. 74 East Bay.

THE FINE FAST SAILING SHIP "ELIZA-BETH HAMILITON," Wm. White Master, is now loading for the above port. For Freight engagements apply to

PATTERSON & STOCK, ber 21

South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR MOBILE. THE GOOD SCHOONER MARY FLETCHER will sail for the above port on Monday next.

For engagements of light freight apply to
T. TUPPER & SONS.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TO LOAD SHINGLES, DRESSED AND IN THE ROUGH, for Northern Ports. Highest rates paid. TUCKER & JACKSON, Shipping and Commission Merchants, November 29

No. 112 East Buy FOR BALTIMORE. AND VIA BALTIMORE BY RAIL TO PHILADELPHIA. THE FINE SCREW STEAMSHIP FAL-

CON, E. C. REED, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 1 Union Wharves, on Saturday 28th inst., t 4 o'clock P. M.

Through Bills of Liding given to Philadelphia. A3 Through Bills of License 5.

Hor Freight or P sage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
Union Wharve

FOR NEW YORK. PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMPHIP COMPANY. THE STEAMSUIP MONERA, TAP-TAIN B. B. SHACKFORD, will leave North Atlantic Wharf, Thursday, 26th of Je-cember, 1867, at 8 o'clock A. M. JOHN & THEO, GETTY, Agents, North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain M. B. CROWELL, will leave Van-derhorst's Wharf on Saturday, Decem-ber 28th, at — o'clock. For Freight or Passage, apply to RAVENEL & CO.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE .- FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL steamship "MANHATTAN," Captain WOODHULL, will leave Adger's South Wharf on Saturday, the 28th inst., at 8 o'clock A. 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 STEET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET, BROTHERS & CO., 1

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, 3

Agents.

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

SAVANNAH. THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAM-ER "DICTATOR" (1095 tons burthen), Captain L. M. COERTER, will leave Middle Affantic 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 crust be paid here by shippers.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of J. D. AIKEN & CO.,

Sentember 12 Agents.

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

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STRAM-ER CITY POINT (1110 tons burthen). Captain S. Adrass, will leave Middle At-lantic Wharf every Friday Night, at 9 o'clock, for the above places, connecting with the Geor-gia Central Railroad at Savannab, for Macon, Mobile and

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or at the of-tice of RAVENEL & CO., Agents, Corner of Vanderhorst's Wharf and East Bay. BY CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM-PACKET LINE SEMI-WEEKLY VIA BEAUFORT AND HIL-

ONE OF THE ABOVE STRAMERS
will leave Charleston every Monday and
F-iday Morning at 7 o'clock; and Savannah overy Wenderday and Saturday Morning, at 7 o'clock. Touching at Bluffton on
Monday, trip from Charlesson, and Wednesday, trip from All Way Freight, also Bluftton Wharfage, must be pre-

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf. FOR WRATHT'S BLUFF, S. C.,

DUCKINGHAM PO All Freight to be popular For Freight engagements

FOR EDISTO, ROCKVI AND HUTCHINSON'S ISLANDS THE STEAMER ST. HELENA, CAPT.
D. BOYLE, will receive Freight This Day, and leave To-Morrow Morning, at 6 o'clock, and Edisto Sunday Morning, at 5 o'clock.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOHN H. MURRAY, Market What.

November 26 1

December 26 FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER. DEE RIVER.

THE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER PLANTER, Captain C. C. WHITE, will receive
Freight for the above points on Thursday, 26th instant;
and leave the same night.
All Freight must be prepaid on the wharf.
For Freight engagements, apply to

JOHN FERGUSON,
December 24

Accommodation Wharf.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. THE FIRE STEAMER PLANTER, Captain C. C. White, will receive freight for the above port, on Thursday, the 28th instant, and are the same night.

ave the same night.
All Freight must be prepaid on the wharf.
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON.
Accommodation Wharf. DIE CHARLESTONER ZEITUNG.

JOHN A. WAGENER, EDITOR. UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD THE UNDERSIGNED pre pose to publish a German Weekly Paper, to be the organ of the German population, and devoted to the necrests of this State, in encouraging Immigration and ndustrial Pursuits. Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Arts and Trade will be represented in its columns, and the news of the day will be given. General JOHN A. WAGENER has kindly consented to ndertake the editorial management for the present. Subscription—33 for Twelve Months; \$1,50 for Six Jonths; \$1 for Three Months. Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

September 25 No. 3 Broad street, Charleston, S. C. THE ORANGEBURG NEWS, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, AT Orangeburg, S. C. Terms \$2 per annum, in ad-

ORANGEBURG TEACH
our advertising patrons.
Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal
forms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE,
Editor Orangeburg Nows,
February 25 Orangeburg, S THE MARION STAR.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY TWENTY YEARS AGO, IS published at Marion, S. C., in the central portion of the country, and offers a favorable medium to Merchants, Druggists, Machinists, and all classes who desire to extend their business in the Pee Dee country. to extend their business in the Fee Dee country.

For the benefit of our advertising patrons, we shall, in addition to our subscription list, which is constantly increasing, publish and distribute, gratuitously, copies of the STAR, during the business season this Fall.

Rates of Advertising liberal.

W. J. McKERALL,

November 20

Kditor and Proprietor

THE HERALD

SPUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWBERRY C. 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 advertising very resobnable—for which apply to our Agent, Mr T. P. SLIDER, at the Mills House.

THOS. F & R. H. GEREKERER.

November

THE BENNETTSVILLE JOURNAL The Bennetty Priday Morning at Bennettaville, S. C., in the castern portion of the State, by STUBBS & LITTLE, Proprietors, and offer superior inducements to Merchants and all others who wish to extend their business in this section of the Fes Dee country. We respectfully solicit the patronage of our Charleston friends.

Terms—33 per sanum, invariably in advance. Advertisements inserted at very reasonable rates.

July 8

BARNWELL SENTINEL Is An excellent advertising medium. Let Merchants and business men by it for a few months. "No risk no gain." Send on your cards and increase your trade this fall. There's nothing to equal Printer's your trade this mill. There's nothing to equal Printer's ink—it has made many a fortune. Terms for the paper—33 per annum, in advance. Terms for the paper—43 per annum, in advance. Advertisements inserted at the rate of \$1 per square of twelve lines or less for each insertion. Cards of ten lines or less, at the rate of \$10 for three

FULL INSTRUCTIONS BY WHICH ANY PERSON, male or female, can master the great art of Ventriloguism by a few hours' practice, making a world of fun, and after becoming experts themselves, can teach others, thereby making it a source of income. Full in structions sent by mail for 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. months.

Contracts by the year or fer six months, allowing privilege of changing, on more favorable terms. Address

favorable terms. Address EDWARD A. BRONSON, November 14