The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VI.--NUMBER 741.] CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1868. [EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Our European Dispatches.

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.]

MORE FENIAN ALARMS—NEWS FROM THE EAST—OPENING OF PORTS IN JAPAN—THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, January 2.—The residence of Chas. Matthew—a brother of Father Matthew, the great apostle of temperance—situated in County Cork, was attacked last night, but the assailants were driven off. The attack is attributed to Fenians.

The Austrian Government forbids recruiting for the Papal army in Austrian territory.

San Francisco news by steamer, from China, states that the Imperial forces met with a severe repulse.

A powder explosion at Wichung destroyed many lives and much property. The Viceroy's palace was blown in air.

The United States Consul has made a treaty with the Formosa savages by which wrecked seamen will be protected.

Commodore Watkins died on the steamer Costa Rica.

Yeddo, the Japanese capital, and a new port on the island of Jado, will be opened on the 1st of April.

The Tycoon of Japan has resigned his power to Mekado.

The Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister from the United States to China, telegraphs the State Department that he has been appointed by the Chinese Government envoy to the Western Powers, for the revision of treaties. He has accepted, and will leave immediately.

LONDON, January 2.—Afternoon.—Consols 92. Bonds 72½.

LONDON, January 2.—Evening.—Consols 91⅞. Bonds 72½.

LIVERPOOL, January 2.—Afternoon.—There was no regular maket to-day, but in private circles prices were firmer, and may be quoted: Uplands 7½d.; Orleans 7¾d. Milwaukee Red Wheat 14s. Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce unchanged. There was no Cotton market.

FRANKFORT, January 2.—Bonds 76¾.

Our Washington Dispatches.

A QUEER RUMOR—LATER FROM MEXICO—THE REBELLION IN YUCATAN—REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, January 2.—It is stated that the funds of the State of Georgia have been removed from Milledgeville to New York for safe keeping.

Telegrams from Havana bring Vera Cruz dates to the 27th ult. The Mexican Congress were occupied in the consideration of the proposed constitutional reform. The rebellion in Yucatan was assuming serious proportions.

General Allatorre had been ordered to Yucatan with three thousand men to quell the rebellion.

A decree had been issued banishing all persons convicted of siding with the Imperialists during the war.

General Meade will visit the President and General Grant to-morrow.

The revenue receipts to-day were $2,018,000.

An interview between Secretary Seward and the Swedish minister shows that no steps have been taken towards the acquisition or disposal of the Island of St. Bartholemew.

Affairs in Virginia.

RICHMOND, January 2.—The Convention met to-day, but immediately adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Northern Methodist Conference of Virginia and North Carolina met here to-day. Bishop Jones, of New York, presided.

The politicians are speculating to-day about the gubernatorial offices. The term for which Governor Pierpoint was elected having expired on January 1st. No action has yet been taken in the matter by the military authorities.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—In the convention to-day the discussion of Wyckliffe's equality substitute was resumed. Several amendments were offered and considerable feeling manifested, but the convention adjourned without coming to a vote.

Judge Busteed Recovering.

MOBILE, January 2.—Judge Busteed's wounds are healing, and his recovery is now considered certain. His physicians think that he will necessarily be confined to his room for some weeks.

The Wreck of the Frances.

WILMINGTON, January 2.—The steamship Frances, from Baltimore for this port, previously reported ashore near New Inlet bar, has broken up. The machinery may be saved, and the cargo partly saved in a damaged state. A party of negroes attacked the guard and carried off part of the goods saved from the wreck.

Market Reports.

NEW YORK, January 2.—Flour—more doing for export and speculation; State $8 50a10 75; Southern $11 50a14 75. Wheat 3a5 cts. better, and more active. Corn more active; Western mixed $1 40a1 41, in store. Oats a shade firmer. Pork heavy at $22 12a22 25. Lard steady and in moderate demand. Cotton ¼a½c. better; sales 4800 bales, at 16½c. Turpentine 50½a51. Rosin $2 75a7. Freights quiet. Governments steady.

BALTIMORE, January 2.—Cotton better—Middling 15½c. Flour firm and quiet. Wheat advanced 10c.—prime and choice Southern $2 80 a2 85. Corn active—white and yellow $1 18 a1 21. Oats quiet. Provisions nominally unchanged.

CINCINNATI, January 2.—Flour firmer and unchanged. Corn firmer—in the ear 84c., shelled 88a90c. Whiskey and Pork unchanged.

AUGUSTA, January 2.—Cotton advanced 1c.; sales in two days 914; receipts same time 744: New York Middlings 14¾a15c.; sales of the week 2219. Receipts 3228.

SAVANNAH, January 2.—Cotton active, with an advancing tendency; sales 4750; Middling 15c. Sales of the week 11,001; receipts 4878; receipts of the week 23,983; exports of the week, to Great Britain 2291; coastwise 8141; stock 59,201; stock of Sea Islands 2000.

MOBILE, January 2.—Sales yesterday 5500 bales; to-day 4200 bales; closed firm, factors claiming full rates; middlings 14c.; receipts in two days 3554 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2.—Cotton active and advancing; middlings 15c.; sales in two days 950 bales; receipts 5392 bales; exports 6275 bales. Sugar in good demand; common 9¼a 9¾c.; fair 11½a12c.; prime to choice 13¼a13¾. Molasses active; common 53c.; choice 75a81c. Sterling 44a47. Sight Exchange on New York ¾a¼ discount. Gold 32¾.

WILMINGTON, January 2.—Spirits Tupentine depressed and nominal. Rosin steady at $2 25 for No. 2, and $3 75 for No. 1. Tar $1 85. Cotton 13¾a14c. for Middling.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

—The needle-gun now definitely adopted by the Russian War Office, is of the Prussian pattern, but the needle being somewhat shorter and thicker, the rapidity of the firing is said to be slightly increased. If Russian accounts are trustworthy, an ordinary soldier will easily accomplish eight discharges in a minute, while a skilled hand is stated to have no difficulty in reaching up to fourteen. There are not many new rifles being made, the old ones admitting of adaptation.

—For persons who are frequently in the habit of sending telegraphic messages, a new system is coming into operation in Paris on the 1st of January. Adhesive telegraphic stamps will be issued, to be put on the original dispatches by the senders themselves. Special boxes for the receipt of these dispatches will be placed in the different quarters of the city. These boxes will be cleared every ten minutes. As the dispatches will be sent to the different offices by the atmospheric tubes, they must be enclosed in envelopes of given dimensions in order to insure their immediate transmission.

—The Irish Church Establishment, condemned so long by enlightened opinion, bids fair to make a stubborn fight. The commission of inquiry which was devised by the present government of England as a respite from the duty of saying what should be done, seems resolved to regard their powers and duties as limiting them strictly to the investigation of what may tend to reform of the Irish Church from within. All idea of maturing a plan for the re-appropriation of ecclesiastical property to the common use of the whole people, without regard to creed, is repudiated.

—The short winter session of the English Parliament gave to the students of parliamentary history an event without a parallel in the annals of the British Senate, viz: the father leading the House of Lords, and through Mr. Disraeli's absence, the son at the same time leading the House of Commons. This was a happiness denied to Elizabeth's great minister, Lord Burleigh, although his son Robert, on the death of his father, succeeded him in what would now be called the premiership; and it was denied to Lord Chatham, although his son, the younger Pitt, became Chancellor of the Exchequer at twenty-three. Lord Stanley acquitted himself excellently well.

—Quite a lively diplomatic bobbery has been kicked up in Alexandria by a charming young Circassian slave, who escaped from the harem of the Viceroy Latif Pasha, and ran as fast as she could to the Prussian Consul. The Consul decided that she became free from the moment she set foot upon the constructive Prussian soil of the Consulate, and had her emancipation papers made out. Latif Pasha then had her arrested for theft, but the Prussian, backed up by the British Consul, resisted. The Viceroy proposed to submit the matter to the Russian Consul as arbiter, but the Britisher used such strong language on the subject that the Russian complained to France, and asked the protection of that government. Thus the matter stands, four nations in a squabble about a woman.

—The London Times publishes a long communication from Mr. Vernon Harcourt, "Historicus," on the process of naturalization over here, and freely admits, for its own part, that on grounds of policy, not to say common sense, the argument for the revision of the present law is irresistible. If the hundreds of thousands of Irish emigrants who are now citizens of the United States owe full allegiance to Queen Victoria, it may also be doubted, admits the Times, whether they are not entitled to English protection against conscription; yet it would have been utterly impossible for the British Minister at Washington to grant them such protection during the late American war. In short, the present theory of Great Britain is quite untenable when any practical strain comes to be put upon it. The Times sees no good reason why the British Government should decline any friendly overtures that may be made by us with a view to its amendment.

—The English papers, in noticing the monster show of fine cattle which takes place every Christmas in the largest building in London, put forward at the commencement of their accounts, as especially important, the fact that the Queen this year exhibits animals in her own name, and not as supplied by the chief of her household. Her Majesty has with some suddenness conceived a fancy for rearing fine oxen, and goes to her farm at Windsor, it is said, and punches the animals' ribs in the most approved connoisseur way. So interested is she in the subject, that she had one of the huge beasts which was dispatched from its Highland home for the exhibition, stopped in its transit and taken round to Windsor Castle, that she might judge of its merits. The taste is an innocent one, and runs in the family, for George III. was a better farmer than king. It is unnecessary to add that her Majesty obtained a prize. The British agriculturist knows what is due to his sovereign.

—The atrocious threat of killing a "prominent Englishman" for each Fenian executed at Manchester had not been acted upon, but we find that policemen were kept throughout the night outside Lord Derby's private house, and that the Home Secretary had detectives round his person in his daily jaunts. Sad is it, meanwhile, that though the *habeas corpus* has been suspended for nearly two years, no measure for the benefit of Ireland has been proposed. In the short session just closed, with Fenianism in full bloom, not a word was uttered calculated to inspire the expectation of a policy. All this while the London papers represent the state of trade in the metropolis as unsatisfactory, and the Daily News gives deplorable accounts of the distress which prevails at the east end of London. Immense numbers of workmen are out of work, and in many cases the shopkeepers have had to close their shops and leave the neighborhood.

ROYAL SCANDAL.—A great sensation has been created in Denmark by the scandalous particulars recently published about the antecedents of the notorious Countess Danner the widow of the late King Frederick the Seventh. It appears from the details that Countess Danner, was the issue of an incestuous union, her parents being brother and sister. She is a native of Rhenish Prussia, and as a young girl was distinguished alike for her surpassing beauty and her somewhat dissolute life. After giving birth to an illegitimate child, she married a tavern-keeper at Muhlheim, near Cologne, on the Rhine, and her beauty soon attracted large numbers of travellers to her husband's hotel, which was generally known as "Hotel of the Beautiful Landlady." One day a Danish artist from Copenhagen stopped there and was so smitten with her charms that he laid seige to her heart and prevailed on her to elope with him to Denmark. At Copenhagen Crown Prince Fredreick saw and loved her, but she turned a deaf ear to his application until he heroically promised to marry her. He did so in 1850, three years after he had ascended the throne. It is believed that she was never divorced from her husband, the Muhlheim tavern-keeper. King Frederick the Seventh was so exceedingly fond of her that he oftentimes declared that he would abdicate his crown rather than give her up.

Circular Letter from General Scott.

THE FAILURE OF THE CROPS—THE NATURE OF CONTRACTS—TERMS AND CONDITIONS—DIVISION OF PROFITS IN THE PRESENT YEAR.

The following circular has been issued by General Scott. It will be found to contain his views as to the causes of the disastrous failure of the crops during the past year, as well as his recommendations in relation to contracts with freedmen for the coming season:

HEADQUARTERS ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1868.

[*Circular Letter.*]

As the representative of the government in behalf of the interests of the freedpeople, I deem it not inappropriate for me at the commencement of another planting season to make a few comments upon the results of the past year's labors, and offer a few suggestions as to the nature of contracts for the coming year.

It is with feelings of regret that I review the disastrous failure of the rice and long staple cotton crops in the vicinity of the coast. Up to the first of last July the prospect of a remunerative return for the labor and capital invested was flattering, but owing to unavoidable and unforseen causes, beyond the control of human power, the end of the year finds both the planter and laborer, upon the coast country, in an embarassed and suffering condition. I should not be justified in dwelling further upon this topic so well understood by all parties interested; suffice it for me to say that the general failure of the rice and long staple cotton crops cannot be attributed to want of care and expense on the part of the planter, or lack of labor and attention from the freed people.

In some districts in the central and upper portions of the State, very fair crops of short staple cotton and corn have been harvested, but owing to the depressed condition of the cotton market, the [illegible] finds that the proceeds of the sale of that staple will not reimburse him for the cost of production.

The general testimony from these sections is that the freedpeople have worked faithfully and well, some say "never better;" this may be partially accounted for by the fact that the small planters or farmers of the interior are accustomed to labor themselves, and by giving their entire personal attention to their planting interests, they have thereby encouraged the freedpeople to emulate the example thus set them. I have, however, been informed that owing to the scarcity of provisions at the commencement of the past planting season, many freed people were compelled to enter into contracts which were either not liberal in their nature, or did not provide sufficiently remunerative wages, consequently they find themselves at the end of the year penniless, or in debt, and feel dissatisfied and aggrieved; without confidence in their employers and indisposed to contract for another year. No State in the Union is more blest with a diversity of climate and natural production than South Carolina; the staple crops of the more temperate regions which are there found so profitable to the farmer, are equally adapted to this latitude, and the same industry and care exerted here will be attended by equal success. No valid reason exists to prevent this State from being entirely self supporting; more importance should be attached to the general farming interests of the country, at least two-thirds of the tillable land should be devoted to the production of provision crops, the cultivation of cotton should, in my opinion, be made secondary to that of cereals, as an increased production of the latter would place all classes of community beyond the reach of that pressing want which now threatens starvation, unless again relieved by the donations of the charitable.

It certainly must be apparent to every practical man that free colored labor can never be a success in this State unless liberal and fair contracts are entered into and observed; the freedpeople cannot much longer be hoodwinked and imposed upon, they are rapidly learning the worth of money, and all persons who have in any manner overreached them may depend upon it that eventually they will find that they cannot procure labor to till their plantations; while planters who have, by a just and generous course of treatment, obtained the confidence of their laborers, have thus secured themselves sufficient means to carry out their plans for the coming year.

It may not be improper for me in this connection, to counsel the freedpeople to avoid contracting, the coming year with those planters who have persistently wronged and defrauded them; taking care and seeking proper advice that they may not confound dishonest men with those high-minded planters who, owing to the unfavorable season, have been unable to meet their engagements, but in whose integrity all can implicitly rely.

As to the terms of contracts for the coming year, I am obliged to express my unqualified approval of the system of paying wages in money, for such periods as may be agreed upon, giving preference to payments at the end of the year as the plan best calculated to insure the laborer a portion of his pay at the termination of his contract, and it also gives the planter opportunity to at once discharge an idle or disaffected employee upon payment of wages due to date of discharge. It will also tend to produce a more uniform rate of wages throughout the country, and thus avoid the the breach of contracts frequently made on various pretexts for the purpose of hiring to another planter, who may temporarily give an increased stipend.

I would not be understood as advising any combination on the part of the planters to reduce or keep down wages, neither would I countenance a like combination by freedpeople to secure wages that planters cannot afford to pay; but it would be for the interest of all parties to fix upon some approximate amount within the power of the planters to pay, with reasonable profits to themselves, and not beneath the limits of a sufficient support for a free laboring man and his family. It is not within my province to fix this desirable rate, but I may express the opinion that the contracts made during the past year upon the sea islands and upon the coast, were more liberal in their general character, and amount of wages paid, than those of the upper country.

Whenever from lack of means the contract system based upon shares of the crop, has to be adopted, the apportionment of the gross proceeds should be made as follows: To the land one-third; to the laborer one-third; the capital consisting of work animals and their feed, implements and fertilizers, one-third; the interest of the laborer to terminate upon the completion of the gathering and marketing of the crop.

It is more than probable that the majority of planters will be obliged from want of funds to adopt the latter system, or some other approaching it in its nature, but differing in its details; but no contract less remunerative than the one-third suggested for the laborer, should in my opinion be tendered or received.

It is furthermore desirable that planters make arrangement with physicians to attend the sick upon the plantations at a reasonable rate per visit or family; a clause to the effect that the laborer should pay pro-rata for such medical service, might be inserted in contracts.

I cannot too strongly recommend briefness and simplicity of form in all contracts without regard to their nature or terms.

Many contracts have been submitted to me, the terms of which were simply absurd, such as the imposition of fines or stoppages for impertinence, for failure to comply with certain plantation regulations, &c., &c., all of which are inconsistent with the laborers' status as a freeman, and an accountable being. Such clauses in contracts will be a continued source of annoyance and vexation to both employer and employee, and should be omitted in all future contracts.

If a laborer absents himself from his allotted task, he should be charged for the time so lost, at the rate which he would have received if he had worked; all addition of extra fines for lost time is improper, and should never be proposed in a community where the free labor system is expected to succeed.

Time will not permit me to further discuss this question, but it must be apparent to all practical men that the planters in this State must in the future look mainly to the colored race for the greater part of their laborers. It should therefore be the earnest endeavor of all good citizens to fix the colored people in permanent locations, to assist them in providing schools for the education of their children, in supporting intelligent, religious instruction among them, and by precept and example to foster the virtue of continence and sobriety; teach them respect for the marriage relation and the laws of the country, and in fact by a systematic course of fair treatment to win their confidence and respect, and thus make them valuable citizens in a community in which, although natives, they have acquired new rights.

R. K. SCOTT,
Brevet Major-General,
Assistant Commissioner.

Official: H. NEIDE, Brevet Major U. S. A. and A. A. A. G.

Things in Washington.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF RESOLUTIONS RATIFYING THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Washington telegrams of the 30th ult., to the New York Herald says:

It has transpired that a movement is being made which will have an important effect on the work of reconstruction. A number of leading spirits in the Conservative party are endeavoring to prevail upon the legislatures of those States which have passed resolutions ratifying the constitutional amendment known as article fourteenth, and which legislatures have obtained an anti-Republican majority by the late elections, to repeal the resolutions of ratification. This, it is believed, they have clearly the right to do, as the proposed amendment, not having been ratified by the requisite number of States—three-fourths—is not yet a portion of the constitution. It is claimed that if New Jersey, Ohio and California should repeal the ratification resolutions the effect would surely be to prevent the proposed amendment from ever becoming engrafted upon the Constitution of the United States.

TESTING THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE RECONSTRUCTION ACTS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

There are several highly important cases about to come before the Supreme Court of the United States, each of which will test the constitutionality of the Reconstriction acts. One case, the trial of which is expected to begin very shortly, will decide the question as to whether Virginia is in or ont of the Union. It is confidently believed that the decision of the court will be that Virginia is not now and never has been out of the Union, in which case the situation in the Southern States will be materially changed. The President, it is said, will then instruct the military district commanders to act in strict accordance with the decision of the highest tribunal of the nation, and permit the civil governments to resume their functions untrammelled by the military power. It is the belief of a prominent Senator here that a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, when the McArdle case comes up, will decide that the Reconstruction acts are unconstitutional, that Chief Justice Chase will deliver the minority report, and make the most of the opportunity to champion the acts and identify himself yet more earnestly with the Radical party North and South. If the bottom should thus fall out of the scheme for Africanizing the Southern States, it is believed General Grant will reject any nomination coming from the Republican party.

RELIEF FOR THE DESTITUTE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

General Howard proposes to meet the cases of distress in the South by a liberal application of the surplus funds under his control as head of the Freedmen's Bureau. An unexpended balance of over $8,000,000 still remains in the exchequer of the Bureau. In the case of some South Carolina planters, who had no money to commence operations for raising cotton last year, General Howard, though not legally authorized to make such disposition of the Bureau funds, advanced a sum of $80,000, taking a lien on the crops for the repayment of the money. When the planters sold their crops the entire amount was liquidated, and General Howard's beneficent course was gratefully appreciated. In the case of the Mississippi planters, who lost everything by the river inundations, it is proposed to adopt a similar considerate and politic plan of action; and to relieve immediate distress among the working people it is suggested to establish depots of provisions at points convenient to the districts in which the greatest want prevails.

EUROPEAN [illegible]TINE.

Information has been received here that the Stockholm newspaper, the Volksblatt, advises the Swedish Government to follow the example of Denmark by selling to the United States its West India Island of St. Bartholomew. This is regarded here in official circles as another indication that European monarchies are retiring from this continent under the influence of the Monroe doctrine.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MORTON ON THE ISSUES OF 1868.

United States Senator Morton, of Indiana, in response to the invitation of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, addressed a large audience to-night, in the hall of that association, his subject being the issues of 1868. He said that among them would be the complete restoration of the Southern State governments into the hands of the rebels by the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and that the success of the Democratic party directly involved compensation for slaves, the assumption of the rebel war debt, and pensions to Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans. He analyzed General Hancock's recent order, which the President had laid before Congress in his message, saying that it made no mention whatever of the business of reconstruction, but was directed entirely to a recognition of the legal character of the existing State governments, and that the President pledged himself to sustain them fully in the execution of their powers.

Things in New York.

THE GRANT MOVEMENT—IN WHAT ITS STRENGTH CONSISTS—WHAT THE POLITICIANS THINK OF IT—A CELEBRATED ENGLISH PUGILIST ARRIVED—THE HARD TIMES COMING.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes on the 28th ult:

Perhaps the most significant political fact to-day is the published programme of A. T. Stewart, Esq., concerning the next Presidential election, as presented to the Committee of Twenty-five, appointed by the meeting that was held at the Cooper Institute some weeks since to nominate General Grant. The Committee of Twenty-five were in counsel last night, and to these gentlemen the great dry goods merchant confided his plans. These plans, in brief, contemplate an avoidance of all conflicts with politicians who might seek to use the committee in behalf of candidates for Vice-President or any other position, giving all their efforts to aid General Grant alone; also to issue business circulars to all commercial men throughout the country, urging them to fall in with the movement, so as to make it successful.

The importance of this proceeding consists in the wealth and position of the men who are backing it up. A. T. Stewart is probably the richest man on Manhattan Island to-day, and when he and such other capitalists as Wm. B. Astor, Cornelius Vanderbilt and James Brown (of Brown Bros.) are pulling on the same "committee," the organization is one that is likely to make its mark.

The regular out-and-out politicians look upon the movement with suspicion, and neither Democrats nor Republicans are believed to give it encouragement, though I heard a prominent and well-known Tammany man say this morning that "if they would put Mayor Hoffman on the ticket for Vice-President, it would be a team that nothing could beat."

I give you these merely as straws showing how the wind blows—straws which a faithful correspondent, with his eye wide open, cannot well pass by in silence—though entirely unconcerned as to what particular direction they may take.

Most of the large steel and iron works in Westchester county are discharging their hands. At the Mott Haven Iron Works usually employing one hundred and eighty-five men, only twenty-five are now at work. At Jones' Foundry, Mott Haven, Saturday night fifty men were discharged.

Among the latest arrivals from Europe is the notorious "Jim" Mace, the pugilist. It is understood that he comes here for the purpose of fulfiling a professional engagement with the Irish Giant, O'Baldwin, which was broken off on the other side in consequence of the interference of the police. The honor at stake, it seems, is the "championship of Great Britain."

THE SHOOTING OF JUDGE BUSTEED, AT MOBILE.—The Mobile "Advertiser" of Sunday last gives the following particulars of an affair already mentioned in our telegraphic advices:

About half-past nine yesterday morning Judge Busteed, Judge of United States District Court, crossed the street directly from the Battle House towards the Customhouse. Mr. L. V. B. Martin, the United States District Attorney, was standing in front of one of the granite blocks at the southern entrance to the Customhouse, facing the street, and as Judge Busteed placed his foot upon the curbstone of the sidewalk, Martin levelled a revolver and fired at him, the ball striking just below the breastbone and knocking him down. He fell backward, outside of the pavement, with one foot lying thereon, and Martin then advanced and deliberately fired two more shots, one of them striking the right leg below the knee and passing up into the thigh, several inches above the knee, whence it was afterwards extracted by the surgeons. The affair, of course, created immense excitement on the streets in the neighborhood of the occurrence. The wounded man was conveyed to the office formerly occupied by Dr. Nott, on St. Francis-street, and afterwards to his room in the Battle House, and was attended by Drs. Ketchum and Gilmore; perhaps other physicians assisted. It was found that the wound in the stomach, which was at first supposed to be fatal, was not necessarily so. The ball (as reported to us) was diverted from a direct course, and passed upwards under the sternum, or breast bone. This, at least, is said to be the opinion of the surgeons, who failed to find the deadly pellet, and who think his chances of recovery very good. The cause of this murderous assault naturally attracts inquiry, and will be fully investigated and made public. Judge Busteed is a sworn enemy to the monstrous corruptions in office with which this country is cursed. He has proved it, and was proceeding to prove it in the most emphatic manner; whatever may have been said or printed about his public history, nobody can deny that. An indictment had been found by the Grand Jury against Mr. Martin for malfeasance in office. We know nothing, at present, of its specifications. It seems that he attributed it to Judge Busteed, and has been heard to make dire threats against him. After being arrested, in fact, he exhibited no contrition for the cruel deed, and said that he had some time ago warned Judge Busteed to arm and defend himself. To a question whether he desired to make any statement to the public, he replied that he did not, at present. We charge our friends in the North to see to it, that the odium of this wretched and cowardly deed is not cast upon the people of Mobile, nor attributed to any malevolent spirit prevailing among the Southern people. Its perpetrator is not of us. He may be a Southern born man, but he belongs to the class known here as Southern renegades. He is a Radical.

Judge Busteed's condition is considered by his physicians highly favorable. His pulse is strong and regular, and he suffers very little pain from his wounds. His physicians authorize the following statement of the case: The ball entered the epigastrium and ranged upwards, passing into the thorax just beneath the sternum, or breastbone. There was no expectoration of blood—no signs of injury to any of the important organs of the chest. The other ball entered the front of the right leg, just below the knee, ranged upwards, and was cut out of the upper portion of the lower third of the thigh. It was found lying immediately over the femoral artery at the point designated. The shock to the nervous system was considerable. The wounds, though serious, will not, in the opinion of the attending physicians, terminate fatally.

—A New York correspondent enlightens the readers of a contemporary with regard to fashionable weddings in that city. He states that, owing to the fashion of making rich and costly presents to the bride becoming so general, and also to the fact that it is now expected of people accepting an invitation to attend a wedding that they should bring presents, the number of "regrets" has increased to an alarming extent. To remedy this state of things the custom is now being introduced in New York of putting at the bottom of invitations, "No presents will be received except from relatives." There is an establishment in New York that makes a business of renting out to wedding parties silver-plated ware and other articles, to enable

Married.

CURTIS—CURTIS.—In this city, on the afternoon of December 27th, 1867, by the Rev. A. W. MARSHALL, F. O. S. CURTIS, of Georgia, to SALLIE B., youngest daughter of the late THOS. H. CURTIS, M. D., formerly of John's Island. *

CAMPBELL—WALLACE.—On the 17th ultimo, by Rev. W. W. CAROTHERS, Mr. N. B. CAMPBELL and Miss MARGARET E. WALLACE, all of York District. *

IN MEMORIAM.

Departed from a world of sin and suffering, for a home in Heaven, November 7th, 1867, REBECCA BONNELL, youngest daughter of EDWARD and SARAH ELIZABETH SMITH, aged twenty-one years and five days.

The Reaper, Death, has entered this once happy family, and stricken down the lovely being in whom so many fond hopes and endearing affections centred. Where once reigned light and gladness, there is now weeping and the shadow of death. Never again upon earth shall that gentle voice send a thrill of pleasure to the heart, or that loving countenance greet our longing eyes.

Amiable and lovely in character and disposition, she was the joy and solace of her parents in their declining years. But, alas! the fond hopes they had cherished were soon to be withered. Death had marked her for his own, and earth contains one treasure less, Heaven, one angel more.

Yet, blessed be God, there is a silver lining to the cloud. Faith penetrates the gloom that surrounds us, and bids us behold our loved one in the mansions prepared in Heaven for those who love God. Though not a professing Christian, her blameless life, Christian fortitude, and strict attention to religious duties, testified to the possession of inward grace, and give us ample assurance that she had chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away.

Fond parents mourn not, then, as those without hope. Your loved child will, as a ministering spirit, hover around your earthly path, and accompany your winged soul when you, through faith, shall be called to your home at the right hand of God.

God gave this lovely flower
To bloom on earth awhile,
To give us light and gladness
By the brightness of her smile.

But when the bud had opened,
In woman's lovely bloom,
God took it up to Heaven,
Through the portals of the tomb.

And there, in fields of glory,
Where angels love to stray,
The Saviour's smile shall give it life,
Through an eternal day. A. A. S.

Drugs, Chemicals, Etc.

GREAT HEALTH RESTORATIVE
AND
BALM OF LIFE!

FOR ALL WHO ARE CONSUMPTIVE, OR ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ANY IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, WHETHER THE COUGH HAS BEEN OF LONG CONTINUANCE, OR OF RECENT ORIGIN.

RODRIGUES'
PULMONIC ELIXIR SPECIFIC

HAS RAPIDLY DISTINGUISHED ITSELF FOR its wonderful restorative and curative qualities. Under its stimulative influence, and by its penetrative agency, this health invigorating cordial excites a general beneficial reaction, and disperses the impermeable obstructions which prevent access to other remedies. While gradually reducing the accompanying constriction which attends the malady, it reproduces the essential warmth and elastic vigor of the respiratory vessels, which, by this remedial combination, promotes the healing process by which relief and cure is effected.

Hemorrhages are arrested and cured, with every other concurrent disorder.

As neither narcotic nor emetic properties of any kind are employed in this Pulmonic Compound, and the most assiduous attention given to the quality and medical value of each component article which constitute it, it is confidently and conscientiously recommended for its safety and reliability, without restriction in generous, wholesome diet, or apprehension of renewed cold from its effects.

For sale wholesale and retail by the Proprietress, Mrs. CECILIA RODRIGUES, northwest corner of MEETING AND SOCIETY-STREETS, and at the Druggists.

PRICE SINGLE BOTTLE $1.25.

November 12 1yr

A Fact Worth Knowing.

The best investment for an invalid, who suffers from debility or loss of appetite, is a bottle of PANKNIN'S Hepatic Bitters, as it will be sure to give relief. For sale by all Druggists. f

Special Notices.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The Steamship "CHAMPION" is discharging her cargo at South Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the dock at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of Consignees.

STREET BROTHERS & CO., Agents.

January 3 1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of SALAS & CO., is discontinued from this date, and the name will only be used in liquidation by either of the undersigned.

F. P. SALAS,
R. SALAS, Attorney.

January 1 7

CONSIGNEES NOTICE.—THE NORWEGIAN bark KJELLESTADT has been entered at the Customhouse under the Five Days' Act. Goods not permitted will be sent to the Customhouse Stores

December 31 4 RAVENEL & CO.

OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY.—IN THE MATTER OF SIMONS RE BROWN vs. BROWN.—Under the order made in this case, the creditors of the late A. H. BROWN are called upon to appear before the undersigned and prove their demands on or before the *first day of February*, 1868, or be excluded from the benefit of the decree hereafter to be made in this matter.

JAMES TUPPER, Master in Equity.

January 3 f5

OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, CHARLESTON, 20TH DECEMBER, 1867.—ROBERTSON vs. ALSTON.—Bids, in writing, will be received at this office until the 20th of January, 1868, for the rent or purchase of the whole or either of the valuable RICE ESTATES, in Georgetown District, known by the names of "Friendfield," "Michaud's Point," "Strawberry Hill," "Marietta" and "Calais."

A Plat of these Lands can be seen at this office.

JAMES TUPPER,
December 30 mwf9 Master in Equity.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Disbursing Officer of the Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of South Carolina, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 17th day of January, 1868, for building a Frame Schoolhouse on Rutledge Avenue, in the City of Charleston.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 8 East Bay-street.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of two responsible parties, who will name sureties for the faithful completion of the contract, and must be endorsed, "Proposals Rutledge Avenue Schoolhouse," and addressed to the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject all bids received if not satisfactory.

By order of Bv't Maj. Gen. R. K. SCOTT, Assistant Commissioner. EDWIN F. GARY,
Acting Disbursing Officer.

December 27 7

A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its [illegible] also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

March 30 1yr

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

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURNISHED.

The highest rates paid for DOUBLOONS and all kinds of GOLD AND SILVER.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall street,

October 19 1yr New York.

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

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

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

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

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

LOUIS J. BARBOT,
November 30 City Civil Engineer.

A Cough, a Cold, or a Sore Throat.

Requires immediate attention, and should be checked

If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,** Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. For sale by

DOWIE & MOISE,
No. 151 MEETING STREET,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.

October 28 mwf6mo

THE GREENVILLE MOUNTAINEER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY, AT $1 50 per year, in advance. Advertisements inserted at usual rates.

G. E. ELFORD,
May 10 Editor and Proprietor.

Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE NORWEGIAN BARK HARKEN ADEL STEIN, wants 500 bales Cotton to complete cargo.

For Freight engagements apply to

December 26 R. T. WALKER.

VESSELS WANTED, TO LOAD for Europe, South America, West Indies and Northern ports. Good rates and dispatch given.

Apply to RISLEY & CREIGHTON,
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants,
December 30 Nos. 143 and 145 East Bay.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO LOAD SHINGLES, DRESSED AND IN THE ROUGH, for Northern Ports. Highest rates paid.

TUCKER & JACKSON,
Shipping and Commission Merchants,
November 29 No. 112 East Bay.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP SEA GULL, N. P. DUTTON, Commander, will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 1 Union Wharves, on *Saturday*, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Philadelphia upon favorable terms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,
January 3 2 Union Wharves.

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

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL steamship "CHARLESTON," Captain BERRY, will leave Adger's South Wharf on *Saturday*, the 4th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

For outward Freight engagements apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay.

For Passage and matters pertaining to inward Freights, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET, BROTHERS & CO., } Agents.
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, }

January 2 3

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,

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

STEAMERS DICTATOR AND CITY POINT, will leave Charleston every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evenings*, at 9 o'clock, for above places, and Savannah every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Steamer DICTATOR, Capt. L. M. COXETTER, sails *Tuesday Evening.*

Steamer CITY POINT, Capt. S. ADKINS, sails *Friday Evening.*

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

January 3 South Atlantic Wharf.

THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS

WILL BE ISSUED BY SIX O'CLOCK EVERY MORNING to subscribers in any portion of the city, at EIGHTEEN CENTS A WEEK, payable weekly. Orders left at the Periodical Stores of Mr. C. C. RIGHTER, Nos. 161 and 338 KING-STREET, or at the Office of the DAILY NEWS, No. 18 HAYNE-STREET, will receive prompt attention.

J. SILVERSTEIN,
December 2 Agent for City Delivery.

FUN FOR ALL!

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

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

May 13 1yr

THE ORANGEBURG NEWS,

PUBLISHED [illegible] at Orangeburg, S. C. [illegible] spring and fall seasons extra copies of the ORANGEBURG NEWS will be circulated for the benefit of our advertising patrons.

Contract Advertisements inserted on the most liberal terms. Address SAMUEL DIBBLE,
Editor Orangeburg News,
February 25 Orangeburg, S. C.

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN

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 Dawson, in the heart of this rich Cotton belt. Having the largest circulation of any paper in this section, it offers extra inducements to advertisers.

Published weekly at $2 per annum. Advertising rates moderate. ELAM CHRISTIAN,
December 11 Dawson, Ga.

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.

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 Editor and Proprietor.

CHERAW ADVERTISER.

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

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
One copy one year....................$3 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
One Square, ten lines or less, one insertion.....$1 00
For each subsequent insertion.......... 75

All Advertisements to be distinctly marked, or they will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly

Merchants and others advertising by the year, a liberal deduction on the above rates will be made.

November 16

"THE IRISH CITIZEN."

NEW WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.

Proprietor and Editor............JOHN MITCHEL.

FIRST NUMBER TO APPEAR ON SATURDAY, the 12th of October, 1867.

Terms by the year....................$3.00
Terms for half year....................1.50
Terms for four months....................1.00

Clubs of 10 in the usual proportion.

Advertisements to be forwarded immediately, so as to be duly classified.

Address, JOHN MITCHEL,
Office of the Irish Citizen,
No. 31 Barclay street, New York.

September 30

DIE CHARLESTONER ZEITUNG.

JOHN A. WAGENER, EDITOR.

UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD THE UNDERSIGNED propose to publish a German Weekly Paper, to be the organ of the German population, and devoted to the interests of this State, in encouraging Immigration and Industrial Pursuits.

Literature, Agriculture, Commerce, Arts and Trade, will be represented in its columns, and the news of the day will be given.

General JOHN A. WAGENER has kindly consented to undertake the editorial management for the present.

Subscription—$3 for Twelve Months; $1.50 for Six Months; $1 for Three Months.

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

C. G. BAUCKMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Broad street, Charleston, C. S.

September 25

1868—THE BAPTIST BANNER, AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE SEVENTH VOLUME of this Religious and Family Journal will appear on the first *Saturday* in January, 1868.

The Banner will be issued regularly every Saturday, printed with new type and on fine paper.

The resident Editor, Mr. JAMES N. ELLS, will be aided by the pens of some of the most distinguished writers of the denomination in this and the adjoining States.

A limited number of advertisements (of suitable character) will be received at the usual rates.

Subscription price THREE DOLLARS per annum.

Address, BAPTIST BANNER,
December 26 Augusta, Ga.

The East Florida Banner,

OCALA, MARION COUNTY, FLORIDA.

T. F. SMITH, Editor and Proprietor.

S. C. DeBRUHL, Assistant Editor.

THE BANNER HAS A LARGE CIRCULATION throughout the most populous and wealthy portions of Florida.

Business men, desirous of introducing their business through that section, would do well to advertise in its columns.

SUBSCRIPTION, $3 A YEAR.

SPARNICK & Co., Agents, at Courier Office, Charleston, South Carolina. September 27