BY WILL. WALLACE HARNEY. On the road, the lonely road, Under the cold white moon; Under the rugged trees he strode. He whistled and shifted his heavy load— Whistled a foolish tune.

There was a step timed with his own,
A figure that stooped and bowed,
A cold white blade that fisshed and shone
Like a splinter of daylight downward thr
And the moon went behind a cloud.

But the moon came out so broad and good, The barn fowl woke and crowed.
Then roughed his feathers in drowsy mood,
and the brown owl called to his mate in the
That a deal man lay on the road.

> The Grab. BY ANOTHER FELLOW

On the street the lonely street, Under the gas-light's glare; Under the locust trees to sleep, He curled himself all up in a heap And snored away dull care.

There was a step that timed with his own—
A figure he were on his hat—
A blue free cost—buttons that shone
Like a splinter or daylight downward thrown,
A hickory club and all that.

The morning came. At the Police Court
The Judge had taken his seat;
The City Attorney made his report,
And each bummer called to his mate in sport
That a drunk man lay on the street.

## Small Farms for Cotton Culture.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

A gentleman who less lately lived in Brazil, and is familiar with the manner in which cotton is raised in that country, writes us:

"In reading the article in the Evening Post, of the 18th ultimo, on 'Small Farms for Cotton Culture,' I was struck with the extract from the Charleston Mercury, which you quote. The Mercury says: 'Will the Evening Post be pleased to tell us by what system of labor cotton is cultivated in Brazil, in Egypt and in India?"

"A long residence in the principal cotton."

"A long residence in the principal cotton port of Brazil enables me to answer the quesport of Brazil enables me to answer the question as regards that empire, if not to the satisfaction of the Mercury, at least to its enlightenment, as had the writer of the article been acquainted with the facts, he would have been silent as to the system of Brazil, which is of such a character as to make it a very strong argument against the position advanced by him, that cotton cannot be profitably raised by according to the server of the strong argument against the position advanced by him, that cotton cannot be profitably raised

by small farmers.

"First let me give you the exact figures of the receipts at the port of Pernambuco, with which place I am best acquainted, premising that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has, I believe, been that the ratio of increase has the ratio of increa carried out pretty generally throughout the empire. In 1860 the receipis at Pernam-uco were 21.461 bales (of only 160 pounds average); in 1861, 20,530; then came the rebellion, but, as you are aware, it took a long time to establish a cotton famine and consequent high prices; still an impelas to cotton culture was given, and in 1862, 35,211 bales were received; given, and in 1622, 35,211 bates were received; in 1863, 47,044. In this year and the next the very highest prices were reached, and in 1864 the receipts were 113,697; in 1865, 161,419, and in 1866, 200 994 bales, being an increase of tenfold for the fifth year.

"The sumulus for this extraordinary increase is self-exident: now for the means. You

is self-evident; now for the means. You should know that during these years no slaves should know that during these years no staves were imported into the empire, nor was there any immigration, if we except individual enigrants from Portugal and the Azores; nor was there any deportation of slaves from the seaboard, where the sugar is grown, to the interior lands, where the cotton are quite unknown, and the interior lands of cotton are quite unknown, and the interior lands of cotton are quite unknown, and the insignificant quantity raised previous to the rebellion was grown principally by small planiers, who had very few slaves, say from one to ten each, and who were themselves la-

"But on the stimulus of the high price, the free country people, each of whom owns, hires or 'squate' on a little patch of land, upon which he raises his mandioca to make the almost universal food, 'farinha,' and his corn or other vegetables, went into cotton planting in which universal food, 'farinha,' and his corn or other vegetables, went into cotton planting, in which the whole family were able to assist; and there were soon about as many 'cotton planters' in the province as previously there had been bales raised. The slow and difficult native process of ginning had to be abandoned, and American hand gins were introduced and scattered almost broadcast over the country. Then the countryman sold his little lot of cotton in the seed to a country dealer, if too small to make it worth while buying a gin; or had it ginned and baled at a neighbor's press and took it himself to town to sell. Frequently have I seen such a countryman with his horse load of a bale of cotton on one side, and a basket of a bale of cotton on one a a bale of cotton on one side, and a basket of chickens (with perhaps a big stone as a make-weight) or a bag of corn on the other, and I have conversed with a great many who had raised, some half a bale, some one or two bales, as they had the land to spare and the family to assist in their labors.

"I am satisfied that two-thirds of the crops that wears have been raised by free labor."

of late years have been raised by free labor, and a large proportion by men who were with-cut the means to hire labor, and who farmed

cut the means to hire labor, and who farmed their own patches of land.

"This class of free men in Brazil are almost without exception either of pure negro blood or more or less mixed, freedmen themselves and the descendants of freedmen; pure whites are very rare amongst them. These are to be contended against in Brazil, besides the natural and inevitable disinclination to labor of the lower classes of free people in a slave country, the proverbial laziness of the natives of the tropics, where the merest pittance and the smallest conceivable amount of labor gives them food, and for clothing a few yards of cotton cloth is all they require. If with such material the stimulus of moneygetting alone enables a country to increase the culture of cotton tenfold in five years, what shall prevent the South, with a far better, more vigorous laboring population, who must labor or die, from not only becoming again the great cotton producer of the world, but being able to furnish cotton to the world to the exclusion of all others. all others.
"In Brazil, again, the bulk of the cotton is

brought great distances to market or the sea-port, and the only means of transport are horses, each horse carrying two bales over bad roads, through woods and brush, where the waste is very great indeed. A road into a cot-ton district is literally lined with cotton, and the cost of transport is frequently over six cents gold per pound, and little enough you will say when you know it is a journey of two or three weeks from some points. Yet with all these difficulties to contend against, the increase in cotton culture has been as I have stated, and this entirely on a system of 'small farms for cotton culture.' Your article hits the nail on the head, and gives the only sensible solution to the question as to the future of the freed laborers at the South, and I think the Brazil system a strong additional argument in its favor."

We hope some of the Southern journals, like the Charleston Mercury, which have been persuading their readers that cotton can be profitable grown only on large plantations, and by men of considerable cipital, will print the letter of our correspondent, in which it is so clearly shown that under far less favorable circumstances than those of the people in the circumstances than those of the people in the Southern States, the Brazilian freedmen an-small farmers have grown cotton to a very great extent upon small holdings, and with only the labor of their families.

# Butler and Spoons.

AN INCIDENT OF THE DICKENS' READINGS IN

WASHINGTON. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commer-

cial writes:

cial writes:

An incident worth mentioning occurred in Washington on the second night of the Dickens readings. Ben Buller entered after the performance had commenced, and walked down the centre aisle while Dickens was describing one of the most interesting scenes in his selections from David Copperfie'd. Perhaps Benjamin was unavoidably detained, or perhaps he wished to make his appearance at a time when he could attract that amount of attention which he thinks is due to his eminent abilities and great public services. There are those who adopt this as one of the ways of keeping before the people; some of them never enter the church till the congregation is well seated, and then walk straight to the front pew. If General Butler hadn't his mind's eye on this idea on the occasion referred to, his motives were misunderstood by many, that's all. Well, the hero of Bermuda walked down the aisle the observed of all observers, and took his seat in a very select and advantageous part of the hall. The first selection was soon concluded, and Mr. Dickens refered after the performance had commend. Sales of 500 busses, part at 10% allows the performance had commend. Sales of 500 boxes, part at 10% allows the relation was soon concluded, and Mr. Dickens refered after the correlation with the control of all observers, and took his seat in a very select and advantageous part of the hall. The first selection was soon concluded, and Mr. Dickens refered after the performance had a property of the hall. The first selection was soon concluded, and Mr. Dickens refered to his more property of the performance and the market is 712 at 23 derated the performance and white Tennesse at \$1 20a1 26.

The sales are 65,000 bussles western mixed at \$1 25 on the pier; southern white at \$1 27 at 33, design at 10 at 20 at 32 at 25 on the pier; southern white at \$1 20 at 20 content at 20 a

rustle and bustle consequent upon a relaxation of attention followed. There were whisperings among the older folks, and firtings among the younger, in the midst of which up rose Butler from his seat, either to observe or to be observed, hard to tell which, though lincline to the latter belief. There was no mistaking that bald head, or that strabsmic eye. It was Benjamin F. Butler, and nobody else. The intermission, like all things on this earth, had its end, Dickons reappeared and the readings were resumed. This time it was a selection from Pickwick—the famous Bob Sawyer party scene. It was very funny, as we all know, and were resumed. The famous Bob Sawyer party scene. It was very funny, as we all know, and the laughing was, at times, immoderate. There was a point, however, at which the laugh became very much like a vulgar roar, and it wasn't the funniest part of the reading by any means. Mr. Dickens felt a little confused, I thought, for a man of his nice perceptions knows there is such a thing possible as a laugh at the expense of an actor, which is always more vivid than that provoked by the play. Dickens evidently thought he had blundered. But he hadn't. He had simply read the following colloquy between Hopkins and Noddy—and the andienc. had just seen Builer, and every one knew he was present: one knew he was present:
"I request that you will favor me with your

card, sir."
"I'll do nothing of the kind, sir." "Why not, sir?"
"Because you will stick it up over your chimney-piece, and deude your visitors into the false belief that a gentleman has been to

see you, sir. Sir, a friend of mine shall wait on you in "Sir, I am very much obliged to you for the caution, and will leave particular directions with the servant to tock up the spoons."

The laugh, Mr. Dickens, which so exceeded all bounds as to perplex you, was due solely to a connection in the popular mind between General Butler and spoons!

Trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.

eral Butler and spoons!

The trial of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., was resumed to-day in St. Peter's Church, in

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of New Brunswick, N. J. West 20th-street.

Rev. Dr. Tiffany, of New Brunswick, N. J., was the first witness called for the defence. He said that by inviation he supplied the pulpit of St. James' Methodist Church, of New Brunswick, on more than one Sunday of July, 1867; the title to the property of this church is not vested in the conference, as required by the discipline of the Methodist Church, but is rested in a board of trustees, two of whom are not members of any church, and the president of the board is a parishioner of the church presided over by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in New York; witness resides in New York in the winter months, and in New Brunswick in the summer: witness was present at St. James' Church on the Sunday Mr. Tyng officiated there; he attended at the personal solicitation of members of his www clurch, there was no invitation extended by the authorities of the church.

On the cross-examination the witness testichurch.

On the cross-examination the witness testified that he was ordained deacon of the Methodist Church in March, 1848, and in March, 1850, was ordained elder; witness came from Chicago to preach temporarily in St. James' Church; Mr. Tyng informed the witness on the Sunday morning referred to that he had received a letter from Rev. Mr. Stubbs, a minister of the Episcopal Churches in New Brunswick, objecting to his preaching in a Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was the next witness. He stated that he had been fifty years a member of the Episcopal Church; he had known Episcopal Ministers to officiate in non-Episcopal Churches, and the witness had dene so himself without ecclesiastical censure; he knew of many instances where express permission to do so was not sought.

Rev. Dr. Newton testified that he had been an Episcopal minister for thirty years, most of

Rev. Dr. Newton tostified that he had been an Episcopal minister for thirty years, most of the time in Philadelphia; in Pennsylvania ministers are accustomed to preach wherever there is an opening for such service, no man contradicting; this usage has prevailed to a considerable extent; witness has officiated several times in Burhington, N. J., in a Presbyterian church, and once at a funeral service at St. Mary's Church; witness nover asked consent to so officiate; it was the impression of the witness that a pastor had a right to officiate witness that a pastor had a right to officiate wherever called upon by his own parishioners; at stated services he considered that an Episcopal clerzyman was bound to use the formal service, but on special occasions he could use his own judgment.

On the cross-examination the witness testi-

his own judgment.

On the cross-examination the witness testified that he had not seen the letter of Mr. Jay Cooke to thus board, or the sermon referred to in that letter; he was not the author of the declaration which appeared in the Independent of December 11, 1867, but he was one of the signers of it.—New York Post, 14th.

Ot	no quose.	
	LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.	
	dinary to Good Ordinary183	4@20
Lo	w Middlings21	@213
Mi	ddlings22	@223
Str	ict Middlings23	(4)-

movemen:s of the speculation, and the cliques seen to be buying again. The lending rate continues a

to be buying again. The tending take continues at 4a5 for carrying.

The loan market is picthoric, the supply of idle capital being abundant, while the demand, thoigh large, is not sufficient to absorb readily all that is offering for investment on demand. The rate for call loans is 5, and a considerable volume of transactions at 4. Discounts are quiet at 6a7 as the nominal quoted rates.

NEW YORK, February 15.—FLOUR, &c.—The market for Wester, and state Flour is fairly active but prices are irregular. No 2 and superfine are in demand and prices are better; the low grades of Western and State are easier.

The sales are 10,200 bbls at \$8 35a9 45 for superfine state. \$9 90,10 25 or ordinary river and city extras:

The sales are 10,200 bbls at \$8 35a9 45 for superfine State; \$9 90.10 25 for ordinary river and city extrus; \$10 40.11 26 for fancy do; \$9 50a10 20 for the low grades of spring wheat western extrus; 10 30.11 30 for good to choice spring wheat extras; \$11a12 50 for Minnesota extras; \$10.10 at0.75 for shippin. Ohio; \$10 85a15 for trate and family brands do; \$11 25a12 80 for ambor whiter wheat extra indiana and Michigan; \$13 35a15 for white wheat do do; \$12 50a15 50 for extra \$1. Louis.

Buckwhat flour is dui at \$4 50a4 90 per 100 lbs.
California flour is active and immer. Sales of 7000 bags at \$13a14 via the Horn and \$14 25 vii the Isthmus.

Southern flour is without change, and the inquiry

is moderate.

Sales of 400 bbls, at \$10all 75 for ordinary to good extra Baltimore and country; \$11 50al5 00 for extra and family Georgia and Virginia, and \$11 20al5 30 for extra and family Maryland and Dolsware.

Oats are lower and in moderate request. The sales are 25,000 busisels western at 84a84 kg in store, 86 kg a86 kg affant; southern at 84c, and Pennsylvania 85c, affoat.

float.

Corn opened strong, but owing to want of freight

Dressed hogs are higher and firmer. We quote at 10% alle for Western, and 11% al2c for city.
Lard is again very dull and prices easier, though very little is offered at the decline.
Sales of 250 bbls and tes, at 13% al4% of or No 1; 14% al4% of or city; 14% al4% of or fair to prime steam, and 14% of or kettle rendered.
COTTON.—The market is excited, and the sales are lurge, probably reaching 10,000 bales, taken by shippers, spinners and speculators. Prices show an advance of loper pound. We quote at:

New Orleans

Upland. Florida. Mobile. and Texas.

Ordinary......18½ 18½ 18½ 19

Low Middling. 19½ 20 20½

Middling...21 21½ 22 22½

Good Middling. 23 23 24 25

SUGAR—Raw sugars are without much change; the business has been only moderate. We quote at 12½ al2½ for fair to good refining, and 12¾ for No 12 box; Refined are firm.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool by steamer, 1690 bushels grain at 10½, shipper's option, wheat or corn.
HAY—la in moderate demand, but prices are steady at \$1al 10 for shipping, and \$1 20al 45 for retail lots.

MOLASSER—In steady and firm for all desirable

MOLASSES—Is steady and firm for all desirable MOLASSES—Is steady and firm for all desirable qualities of foreign, but the business has been light. NAVAL STORES—Are quiet but firm for all kinds. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, free, \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon, 65a66c; Spirits Turpentine, in bond, \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon, -a—; Crude Turpentine, \$\mathbb{B}\$ 280 ibs, \$4.25a4.6c; Rosins, common, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$305. Rosins, strained, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$305a3.12\mathbb{A}\$; Rosins, No. 2, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$35.50. (Rosins, No. 1, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$35.50. (Rosins, win down glass, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$6.50a7.50; Tar, North County \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$6.50a7.50; Tar, North County \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.50; Pitch, City, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.50; Pitch, Southern, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.50; Pitch, City, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.50; Pitch, Southern, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.50; Pitch, City, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.50; Pitch, Southern, \$\mathbb{B}\$ bbl, \$3.25a3.

RICE—Is quie. but holders of Carolins are firm, and desirable qualities are held at 10%al1%c.

February 18.

February 18.

1616 bales Cotton, 44 bales Mdze, 546 bags Corn, 71 bags Rough Rice, 220 bags Feed, 29 bbla Turpentine, 1 car Cattle, &c. To Railroad Agent, E H kodgers & Co, G W Williams & Co, Watson & Hill, R Mure & Co, C N Averili, J C Smith, J B E Sloan, J H Homes, Johnston, Crews & Co, Wills & Chisolm, G W Witte, G H Walter & Co, H Bischoff & Co, W C Courrney & Co, Pinchney Bros, Wardlaw & Carew, E Daly, Graeser, Lee, smith & Co, Hart & Co, Coben, Eanckel & Co, J & T R Agnew, J Walker, Jeffords & Co, J A Quackenbush, Muller, Nimitz & Co, Major Farker, A McCobb, Bollmann Bros, J It Pringle, E Bancroff, West & Jones, Stenhouse & Co, Sprague & Bro, A Robinson & Co, W W Smith, Z Davis, W P Lowing, O Reeder, E Lowndes, Ravenel & Co, J D Eusch, Porcher & Henry, Kanapaux & Lanneau, J C H Claussen, Mrs Kendrick, W Marscher, J M Curtis, H Klatte & Co, Welch & Brandes, R H Harney.

Passengers.

Per steamship Manhattan, from New York—Dr Lavelle, C E Schultz, H Remington, J H Cowperthwait, J A Remington, Miss Mary E Remington, Miss Mary E Remington, W L Dolbear, I T Smith and lady, G P Putnam, Miss Mary Johnson, Miss M Boaa, Miss Martha Johnson, Miss A Brown, Capt J Johnson, A B Anderson, J Cameron and lady, E Stevens.

PORT CALENDAR. PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, 1st, 1 hour, 8 minutes, evening Full Moon, 8th, 4 hours, 27 minutes, morning Last Quarter, 15th, 4 hours, 8 minutes, morning New Moon, 23d, 9 hours, 12 minutes, morning

DA.	FEBRUARY.	SUN		MOON	нюн
83		RISES.	SETS.	RIBES.	WATER
17	Monday	643	545	221	318
	Tuesday	642	546	311	412
	Wednesday.	641	547	358	5 3
	Thursday	640	548	443	552
	Friday	639	549	525	632
	Saturday	638	550	Sets.	715
	sunday	637	551	6 6	752

## Marine Hews.

Port of Charleston, February 19

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamship Manhaitan, Woodhull, New York—left Saturday. Mdze. To James Adger & Co, Raifroad Agents, C N Averill & Son, OD Ahrens & Co, J E Adger & Co, Adams, Damon & Co, H R Banks, J C Burckmeyer, I M Bristoll, H Bischoff & Co, Cartmill, Harbeson & Co, H Cobia & Co, W S Corwin & Co, Cameron, Barkloy & Co, Dowie & Moise, T M Cater, W C Durke & Co, Deving, Burkett & Co, J & F Dawson, H Daiy, M Drake, J A Enslow & Cc, D F Fleming & Co, D H & A W Force, Goodrich, Whieman & Co, H Gerdts & Co, E J Fischer, C Hickoy, J Hurkming & Co, D H & A W Force, Goodrich, Whieman & Co, H Gerdts & Co, E J Fischer, C Hickoy, J Hurkming & Co, D H & A W Force, Goodrich, Whieman & Co, H Gerdts & Co, E H Kellers & Co, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co, A Langer, J F Lange, J Lyons, D Lillienthal & Co, J H Muller, J G Milhor & Co, J M Martin, W McComb & Co, Mantoue & Co, Maller, Nimitz & Co, ustendorff & Co, D O'Neill & Son, Mirs M Pennal, C P Poppenheim, H T Peake, J Purcell, J R Pringle, Southern Express Co, Street Bros & Co, Shackolford & Kelly, G W :teffens & Co, W Stocle, J F Taylor & Co, J B Togni, Welch & Brandes, J H Vollers, Werner & Duckor, Wagener, Heath & Monscea, G L Wright, G W Williams & Co, W J Yates, Agont, Clacius & Witte, Grubor & Martin, J S Terry, H R Banks, Bart & Wirth, G Pearce, S R Marsball, S LaTorre, J Mazyck, and others. On the 17th mst, 30 miles NE from the Frying Pan, exchanged signals with the steamship Patapsco, for New York; same time signalized the steamer Montgomery, for New York.

Ship Missouri, Fdwards, London—37 days, and 30 days rom Falmouth. Ballast. To W B Smith & Co. British brig Times, Morgan, Cardenas—10 days. Arrived Yesterday.

New York; same time signatized the scalars and as gomery, for New York.

Ship Missouri, Edwards, London—37 days, and 30 days from Falmouth. Ballast. To W B Smith & Co.

British brig Times, Morgan, Cardenas—10 days.

Molasses. To J A Enslow & Co. Bound to Portland, Me, and put in for repairs. On the 9th and 10th inst, lat 24, lon 75, exp. rienced a heavy casterly gale, in which hastared the cargo, split the salls and sprung aleak. On the 18th, in a severe NE blow, sustained additional damage to hull, rigging and spars.

Steamer Emilie, Davis, Georgetown, S C. 150 tes Rice, &c. To Shackelford & Kelly, J R Pringle, Hopkins. McPherson & Co. Thurston & Holmes, and others.

To WB

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To Academa

To

	FOREIGN.
	LIVERPOOL.
•	Ship Mary Ogden, Coldrey, upJan Ship R H Tucker, Rundlett, upJan
1	British ship Charleston, Mosley, cleared Jan
ı	The Gorilla, Jones, cleared
t	The Arbitrator, Irvine, sailedJan The Hope, Hancook, sailedJan
9	British ship Sedbergh, Kneale, sailedJan
1	British bark Hector, Nelson, sailedJan Br bark The Queen, Knight, sailedJan
r	LEITH.
	The Sophic, Muller, stilledDec
	The state of the s
3)	Br schr Altavela, Thompson, upJan
t	DOMESTIC.
20	

BOSTON. British ship Kate Troop, Crocker, sailed .... Feb 12 NEW YORK. Steamship Matanzas, Ryder, to leave.....Feb 15
Britisb ship Hannah Morris, Morris, cleared, Feb 13
Bark Sharpsburg, Randall, cleared...Feb 14
Schr Be C Terry, Weaver, up......Feb 4
Schr Clara Montgomery, Borden, cleared...Feb 12
Schr H J Raymond, Ellsworth, up....Feb 14 PHILADELPHIA.

Schr A H Edwards, Bartlett, cleared......Jan Schr E H Naylor, Naylor, cleared.....Jan BALTIMORE.
Steamship Sea Gull, Dutton, up. Feb 13
Schr Chas E Page, Dougherty, up Feb 12
Schr Young Teazer, Berger, cleared Feb 15
Schr Serene, Jones, cleared Feb 15

NOTICE TO PEDLARS. OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,
JANUARY 18, 1868.

A LL ANNUAL LICENSES FOR PEDDLING IN
the streets and thoroughtares of Charleston expired on 3ist day of December last. Applications
for renewals must be made immediately.

January 20 W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

NOTICE. OFFICE CHIEF OF CITY DETECTIVES,
JANUARY 17TH, 1808.

THE PUBLIC ARE B. QUESTED TO PLACE upon their COPPER PUMPs some private mark, in order that they may be identified when stolen and recovered by the City Detectives, as numbers of copper pumps are recovered by the Detectives, but none can be identified.

e can be identified.

H. W. HENDRICKS,

1st Lieutenant and Chief of City Detectives.

NOTICE TO AUCTIONEERS. OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, CHARLESTON, November 26, 1867. AUCTION LICENSES EXPIRED FIRST A OCTOBER last. Those who failed to renew at that time are not considered as having a License, at that time are not considered.

and consequently are no Auctioneers.

W. H. SMITH,

Clerk of Council.

# Miscellandous.

PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

THE PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY was organized in 1848. Chartered by the Legislature, February 26, 1853. Name changed by a legislative enactment to the Eelectic hedical College, of Philadelphia, in 1860. In 1863 it purchased the Pennsylvania Medical College, established in 1342, and the Philadelphia, in 1860. Lege, established in 1342, and the Philadelphia Medical College, which had previously been merged into the Pennsylvania Medical College. In 1864 it purchased the Penn Medical University. The Trustees of the separate schools united, pecitioned and obtained a special Act of the Legislature, consolidating these institutions and cha ging their names to that of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, March 15, 1866. All these various Acts are published in the statutes of Pennsylvania. The cost of the luilding and museum was over one hundred thousand dollars. It will be observed that the University, as now organized, is the legal representative of the four Medical Colleges that it has absorbed. It is a liberal school of medicine, contined to no dogma, nor attached to any medical cliques, but embraces in its teaching everything of value to the profession.

Settinger—It has two full sessions cach year, com-MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

profession.

Sessions.—It has two full sessions each year, commencing on the let of October, and continuing until the let of January, as its first session, and from the let of January to the let of April, as its second; the two constituting one full course of lectures. It has also a summer session, commencing the let April and continuing until August, for the preparatory branches, such as Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Boiany, Zoology, Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, etc.

Tickets.—Tickets to the full course of lectures \$120 or \$50 for each session. For the summer or preparatory course \$25. Graudating fee \$30. To aid young men of moderate means, the University has issued five hundred scholarships, which are sold first-course students for \$75. and to second-course students and clergymen for \$50, etch constituting the holder a life member, with the perpetual privileges of the lectures, and all the teachings of the school. The only additional fees are a yearly dissecting and marriculating tecket, each of which is \$5.

The Adrantages of Scholarships.—The student holding a scholarship can enter the College at any time during the year, attend as long as he chooses, and re-enter the institution as frequently as declined.

If requires no previous reading or study to enter the University on scholarships, hence, all private tuition fees are saved.

Students, by holding scholarships, can prosecute other business a part of the time.

The candidate for graduation can present himself at any time, and receive his degree as soon as qualified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and profession.

Sessions.—It has two full sessions each year, com

at any time, and receive his degree as soon as quantified.

In case a student should hold a scholarship and not be able to attend lectures, it can be transferred to another, thus preventing any loss.

Parents, guardians or friends of students wishing to purchase scholarship for them a year or more before their attendance at the University, can secure them by advancing one-half the price and paying the balance when the student enters. Physicians and benevolent men can bestow great benefit upon poor young men by presenting them a scholarship, and thus enabling them to optain an honorable profession.

ession.
The Faculty embraces seventeen emineut phys The Faculty embraces seventeen eminent physicians and surgeons. The University has associated with it a large hospital clinic, where every form of medical and surgical disease is operated on and treated in the presence of the class.

COLLEGE BULLDING.—The College building, located in Minth-street, south of Walmut, is the finest in the city. Its front is collegiate gothic, and is adorned with embattlements and embrasures, presenting a novel, bold, and beautiful appearance. The facade is of brown stone, ornamented by two towers, rising to the elegation of eights feet, and growned with novel, bold, and beautiful appearance. The facade is of brown stone, ornamented by two towers, rusing to the elevation of eighty feet, and crowned with an embattled parapet. The building contains between fifty and sixty rooms, all supplied with water, gas, and every other convenience that modern improvement can contribute to facilitate modical instruction. Only five hundred scholarships will be issued, and as two hundred and fifty are now sold issued, and as two hundred and fitty are now sold those who wish to secure one should do so at once. Money can be remitted by express, or a draft or check sent on any National Bank in the United States, when the scholarship will be returned by mail, signed by the President of the Board of Trustees, JOSEPH S. FISHEH, Esq. and the Dean of the Faculty, W. PAINE, M. D. All orders for scholarships or other business of the University, should be addressed to Professor W. PAINE, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

## NEW BOOKS.

PAYNE'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE. PAYNE'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

A NEW WORK JUST ISSUED BY W. PAINE, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Pathology in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery; author of Paine's Practice of Surgery; a work on Obstotries and Materia Medica, author of New School Remedics; an Epitome of Eberlie's Practice of Medicine; Review of Homosopathy; a Work on the History of Medicine; Editor of University Medical and Surgical Journal, &c., &c. It is a royal octavo of 960 pages, and contains a full description of all diseases known in medicine and surgery, including those of women and children, together with their pathology and treatment by all the new and improved methods. Price 37; postage 50 cens. Price \$7; postage 50 cents.
Address the author, No. 933 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALSO, A NEW WORK. Entitled New School Aedictines, which is the only work ever published upon Materia Medica, embrac-ing all the Eclectic, Homos, athic, and Botanic Rem; dues, with a full rogular Materia Medica. Price 25;

Address as above. UNIVERSITY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY. A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE, SUR

GERY, PHYSIOLOGY, HYGIENE AND GENERAL LITERATURE, DEVOTED TO THE PRO-FESSION AND THE PEOPLE. The cheape t Medical Paper in the world, published every two weeks at the University Building, Ninth-street, South or Walnut.

# **AMERICAN** LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALES ROOM NO. 34 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAD PENCILS of superior quality are manufac-tured and offered at fair terms to the frade. The public are invited to give the AMERI CAN LEAD PENCIL the preference. tured and offered at fair terms to the trade
The public are invited to give the AMERI
CAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

THE PENCIPAL STATIONERS AND

THE PRINCIPAL STATIONERS AND NOTION DEALERS.

ASE FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCH."

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT,
YALE COLLEGE, November 16, 1866.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade
Lead Pencils as the only pencils fitted for both ornamental and mathematical drawing; but, after a
thorough trial of the American Load Pencil
Company, New York, I find them superior to any
poncil in use, even to the Faber or the old English
Cumberland Lead Pencil, being a superior pencil for
sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and
all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a
very smooth load; even the softest pencils hold the
point well; they are all that can be desired in a pencil. It gives me great pleasure to be able to assure
Americans that they will no longer be compelled to
depend upon Germany or any other foreign market
for pencils.

LOUIS RAIL,

ALL PENCILS AGE STAMPED:

\*\*AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y''

None genuine without the exact name of the firm; look to it.

\*\*December 13\*\* PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN

DR. RICORD'S

# Celebrated Preventive Lotion.

APPROVED AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDED by the FRENCH MIDICAL FACULTY as the only safe and infallible suitation against infection from special Diseases. This invaniable preparation is suited for either sex, and has proved, from ampie experience, the most efficient and reliable Preventive ever discovered, thus effecting a desideratum long sought for in the Medical World. It used according to directions every possibility of danger may be avoided; a single application will radically usuitralize the venereal virus, expel all impurities from the absorbent vessels, and render contamination impossible. Be wise in time, and at a very small ontlay, save hours of untold bodily and mental torments.

ments.

This most reliable specific, so universally adoptments and the old World, is now offered for sale for the din the Old World, is now offered for sale for the dirst time in America by F. A. DUPORT & CO., only authorized Agents for the Upited States.

Price \$3 per bottle. Large by double size, \$5. The usual discount to the de. Sent, securely packed, on receipt of price. The currely packed, on receipt of price. The packed, on receipt of price of the currely packed, on receipt of price. The currely packed of t

## Citn Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE. OFFICE OF CITY TREASURY, ) DUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under the following Ordinance licenses have been prepared for delivery from this office.

S. THOMAS, Gity Treasurer.

SEC. 1. Be it Ordained by the Mayor and Alaermen in City Council assembled. That from and after the first day of January, licenses shall be taken out for all carts, drays and wagons, used for private and domestic purposes, in the same manner, and according to the same provisions now of force in relation to carts, drays and wagons, let or diven for hiro, except giving bonds. And each such cart, dray or wagon, shall be provided with a badge containing the number thereof, and marked Private, to be placed on the outside of the shaft.

SEC. 2. No per. on shall be taken by the Treasurer as surety for any bond under the Ordinance concerning licenses for carts, drays, wagons and other carriages, unless hor she be a freeholder.

SEC. 3. The following shall her after be the rates for licenses for public and private carts, drays, wagons, &c., including the hor--s or mulce used thereof, which shall be free from other taxation.

PUBLIC CARTS, DANS, ETC., on THOSE EMPLOYED IN ANY BUSINESS WHATEVER, FOR HIRE DIRECT OR IN-DIRECT.

DIRECT.
For every cart, dray or wagon, drawn by one horse

For every care, dray or wagon, drawn by two normule, \$20.

For every cart, dray or wagon, drawn by two norse-or mules, \$30.

For every hack and carriage with two wheels, \$20.

For every stage or omnibus (except line omnibus) with two horses, \$50.

For every stage or omnibus (except line omnibus) drawn by four horses, \$60.

For every truck drawn by two or more horses or mutes. \$60. mujes, \$60.
For every express wagon drawn by two or more

For every express wagon drawn by two or more corses or mules, \$60.

BREAD CARTS AND PRIVATE CARTS, DRAYS, ETC.

For every bread cart or wagon, \$5.

For every cart, dray or wagon, used for private or or mestic purposes, and not to be employed in the transporting of goods, wares, merchandise, lumber, or any other commodity, for compensation, either directly or indirectly for the same, shall pay for a licenuse the sum of \$5, exclusive of the horse or mule.

Ratified in City Council, this 16th day of Jan-L. s.) uary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixt-sax.

By the Mayor. P. C. OAH, LARD, Mayor.

W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INTEREST ON THE DEST OF THE CITY WHICH ACCRUED ON 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER LAST.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Be it ordained by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Council assembled, That for the purpose of liquidating the interest on the public debt of the city, which accrued on the 31st day of December last, Six Per Cent. Stock, obligatory on the Corporation of the City of Charleston, shall be issued under the direction of the Mayor to the persons holding Stocks or Bonds of the City, and entitled to receive the interest accrued thereon at the time above stated, the said Stock to Lear interest after the rate of six per cent, per unpurp maybe quarterly, redeemable in

said Stock to lear interest after the rate of six per cent, per annum, payable quarterly, redeemable in thirty years from date: Provided, That no part of said Stock shall be issued for any suna less than wenty dollars, or for any fractional parts of a dollar. Provided, also, That all sums for less than twenty dollars and for fractional parts of a dollar shall be paid in City Bills.

SEC. 2. I hat the form of certificates and mode of transfer or said Stock shall be subject to the same regulations as now exist in relation to other Six Per Cent. Stocks of the City.

Ratified in City Council this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

[L. 8.] P. C. GAILLLARD, Mayor.

M. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

January 31

1mo

TAVERN LICENSES. OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL. JANUARY 7, 1868.

ALL APPLICATIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSES

A LL APPLICATIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSES

must be filed in this Office by the 13th instant.
None will be received after that time, only in cases
where persons are about entering into the bussicess.
The following paragraphs under the head of Bar
Rooms, General Orders, No. 154, issued by command
of Brevet Major-General Edward R. S. Canly, is
published. W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council. published. W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

11. The municipal authorities granting the license shall be answerable that the parties to whom such shall be answerable that the parties to whom such itecases are granted, tog-ther with their sureties, shall be responsible persons, and of good moral standing in the community, and that both principal and sureties shall be able to qualify individually in double the amount of the bond required, and that the bond shall be a lieu upon the personal property of both principal and sureties, and upon proof of default, shall warrant the summary seizure and may be necessary to satisfy the lorfeiture or fine and costs.

osts.

"2. Drunk-nness or disorderly conduct on the remises shall work the torfeiture of the license and

"2. Drunk-nness or disorderly conduct on the premises shall work the toriciture of the license and of the penalty of the bond.

"3. The owner or keeper of any bar-room, saloon or other place at which intoxicating liquors are sold, and all other persons interested or connected therewith, shall be regarded as principals in any action of damages growing out of any assault, riot, affray or other disorder occurring on the premises or directly traceable thereto.

"4. All bar-rooms, saloons or other places at which intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be closed on the day or days or any general or local election, and for the twelve hours next preceding the opening and next succeeding the closing of the polis at such election; and the sheriffs of counties and districts, and the chief of police of cities and towns, shall have power to direct the closing of bar-rooms and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors whenever it may be necessary in their judgment to preserve order and quiet."

AN OKEDINANCE

day of days of any general or local section, and the theelye hours next preceding the closing of the poils at such and the chief of police of cities and towns, shall have power to direct the closing of the police as the chief of police of cities and towns, shall have power to direct the closing of bar-rooms and other places for the sale of intoxicating liquors whenever it may be necessary in their judgment to preserve order and quiet."

January 8

AN ORDINANCE

TO PROVIDE FOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INTEREST ON THE DIRTOR THE LIQUIDATION OF THE INTEREST ON THE DIRTOR THE CITY, WHICH ACCRUED ON THE THITTIETT DAY OF REPTEMBER LAST.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE MAYOR AND ALDERMARD BY JIE MAYOR AND ALDERMARD BY JIE MAYOR AND SALDERMARD BY JIE MAYOR CARRED ON THE CITY, WHICH ACCRUED ON THE ORDAIN ACCRUED ON THE THITTIETT DAY OF REPTEMBER LAST.

BE IT ORDAINED BY JIE MAYOR AND ALDERMARD BY JIE MAYOR AND ALDERMAR

regulations as now extra in remote order of the per cent, stocks of the city.

Ratified in City Council thus twenty-second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

[L.S.] P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor, W. H. Saith, Clerk of Council October 25

TO JUNK-SHOP KEEPERS.

OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL, ) DECEMBER 2, 1867. THE JUNK-SHOP LICENSES OF THE FOLLOW-ING persons have expired. They are horeby notified to apply at this Office immediately and renew the same : PHILIP RILEY, Warren and St. Philip-streets.

M. REYNOLDS, No. 5 Bedon's Alley.
MARY BURKE, No. 72 Calhoun-street.
EDMUND WALLACE, No. 24 Washington-street.
JAMES WALLACE, No. 95 Spring-street.
JOHN LEAHY, No. 214 Commun-street.
MARY HAFFERTY, Columbus and Hanover-sts.
MARY CAMPBELL, President and Cannon-sts. MARY CAMPBELL, President and Cannon-sis.
P. MANION, No. 57 State-sirect.
JOHN HENNY, No. 46 Queen-street.
JAMES BAIRIY, No. 10 Whart-street.
D. CONIOY, No. 32 St. Philip-street.
P. DORAN, No. 10 Exchange-street.
P. PINKUSSOHN, No. 68 East Bay.
W. H. SMITH,
December 3 Clerk of Council,

# AN ORDINANCE

TO REGULATE THE DREDGING OF DOCKS.

Whereas, The best interests of the city, as well as the convenience of the shipping visiting the port, demand that the channel of Cooper River be kept open with sufficient depth of water for all commercial purposes, and free from obstruction:

Be it ordained, That in future all mud removed from any of the city docks by dredge machines, or from any of the city docks by dredge machines, or otherwise, shall be removed one hundred and fitty fathoms from the end of the dock. The Harbor Master shall be rurnished with a copy

The Harbor Master shall be turnished with a copy of this Ordinance, which he is required strictly to enforce; and to report for prosecution all violations of the same; which shall subject the party so offending to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every offence, lattified in City Council this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eixiy-seven.

[L.S.] P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor, October 18 W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR, CITY HALL, February 1, 18:8.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THIS OFFICE is now open and will remain open every day from the hours of 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. (sundays excepted), until the first day of March next, for the receipt of Tax Reinrus on Real Estate, acc.

All males, white and colored, over the age of twenty-one years are required to return themselves for Capitation Tax. for Capitation Tax.

All defaulters will be dealt with as the ordinance directs. W. N. HUGHES, February 1 1mo City Assessor. NOTICE.

OFFICE OF CITY TREASURER,
CHARLESTON, S. C., 3d January, 1808.

HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF THE FIRE LOAN
BONDS Of the City of Charleston, are notined that those due on the 1st instant will be paid on
presentation at the First National Cankin this city.
S. THOMAS, City Treasurer.

January 3

ADJUDITY 3

NO. 1 LIQUOR LICENSES.

PPLICATIONS FOR NO.1 LIQUOR LICENSES must be filed in this office by the 13th instant.

W. H. SMITH, January 8

Clerk of Council.

At \$3 per annum, and, having a large circulation through all the upper and lower Districts of the \$100 cm and lower Districts of

## City Advertisements.

AN ORDINANCE AN ORDINANCE

TO RAISES UPPLIES FOR THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

SECTION 1. Be it ord-wined by the Mayor and Aldermen in City Cour. cit assembled, That a tax for the sums, and in the manner beceinatter mentioned, shall be raised and paid into the Treasury of the City, for the use and service thereof, that is to say: Two dollars on every hundred dollars of the value of every house, building, ind, wharf, or other landed estate, including every building and improvement on lands under a lease for a term of five or more years, from a religious, charitable, on literary society, or under any building lease, payable in three periods, viz: March, July and November.

Seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars of all sales of goods, wares, and merchandise on personal second.

seventy-free cents on every hundred domars of an sales of goods, wares, and merchandise on personal account or on account of others, payable monthly. Two dollars on every hundred dollars of the gross receipts of all street railroads, payable monthly. Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all gross receipts of all Express companies, payable monthly.

Seventy-free cents on every hundred dollars of all sales at auction, mayable monthly.

sales at auction, payable monthly.

Three dollars per month on every coach or four wheel carriage drawn by two horses or mules (exclusive of the horses or mules), payable monthly.

Two dollars per month on every coach or four wheel carriage drawn by one horse or mule (exclusive coach) or the coach or four wheel carriage drawn by one horse or mule (exclusive coach).

Two dollars per month on every coach or four wheel carriage drawn by one horse or mule (exclusive of the horse or mule), payable monthly.

One dollar and fifty cents per month on every two wheel carriage, chair, sulley, etc., (exclusive of the horse or mule), payable monthly.

Three dollars on every hundred dollars of gross income, and all gross profits derived from the pursuit of any faculty, profession, occupation or employment, or room the exercise of any office, whether in the profession of the law, the profits derived from the costs of suits, counsel fees, or other sources of professional incomes, income from the practice of dentistry, etc., payable monthly.

Fifty cents on every hundred dollars of the value of any bond, mortgage, judgment, decree, or other novestment or security, of whatever character, whether the said bond, etc., be located, and whether the interests or dividends be paid here or elsowhere, payable during month of March.

Two dollars on every dog kept within the city, paybale on o before the 29th day of June next.

Three dollars on every hundred dollars of gross receives of all commercial agencies, payable monthly.

Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all commissions received by factors, commission merchants, bankers, brofters, dealers in foreign and domestic exchange, vendue masters, or other persons vending or buying goods, wares, merchandize, produce, and real and personal property on commission, payable monthly.

Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all gross

nonthly.

Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all gross Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all gross premiums received for or by any insurance Company located in this city, whether incorporated or not, or by agencies for individuals or companies, whether incorporated or not, payable monthly.

Three dolls is on every hundred dollars of gross receipts of all Cas Companies and other manufacturing companies located in this city, payable monthly.

One dollar per month on every horse and mule used or kep! within the city, excepting horses or mules used in any licensed carriage, cart, dray, or

used or kept within the city, excepting horses or mules used in any licensed carriage, cart, dray, or other vehicle, payable monthly

Two dollars and fitty cents per month on all retail dealers in all articles whatsoever, whose monthly returns of \*11es do not yield a tax above the said amount of two dollars and fitty couts.

Two dollars capitation tax on all males over twenty-one years of age, payable on or befor the 31st day ty-one years of age, payable on or befor the 31st day of March next; provided the amount of his tax does not exceed two dollars per annum. I wo dollars and fifty cents per month on all Huck-

sters.
Two dollars and fifty cents per mouth on all Barber Shops.
One dollar on every hundred dollars of the gross receipts of Hotels and public Eating and Boarding Houses, payable mouthly.
One dollar on every hundred dollars of all receipts of livery stable keepers, payable monthly.
Two dollars on every hundred dollars of the gross receipts of a fastion presses, payable monthly. Two dollars on every hundred dollars of tag goes receipts of exten presses, payable monthly.

Seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars of the gross receipts of all printing offices, newspapers and publishing houses, payable monthly.

Three dollars on every hundred dollars of all goods sold in the city by persons not residents, by sample or otherwise.

Three dolars on every hundred dollars of all goods sold in the city by persons not residents, by sample or otherwise.

One dollar on every hundred dollars of sales of all horses and mule: brought to the city, payable monthly.

Twenty-five cents on every bundred dollars of all sales of stocks, bonds, and other securities, payable monthly.

One dollar on every hundred dollars of the gross receipts of Magnetic Telegraph Companies, payable monthly.

Seventy-five cents on every hundred dollars of the gross receipts of all tavern keepers and liquor dealers, payable monthly.

Sec. 2. If any person or persons or corporations shall neglect or refuse to render to the City Assessor a return for taxation, under this ordinance, on or before the 31st day of March next, then it shall be the duty of the City Assessor, with the Committee on Assessments, to assess such person or persons or corporations such amounts as, in their judgment, and according to the best of their knowledge and information, they may deem just and proper, which assessments shall be recorded in a book and advertised for the space of twenty days, within which time the parties so assessed shall have the privilege of correcting the same, under oath, before the City Assessor, if he or they deem themselves over assessed. And all persons offering so to reduce their assessments, shall answer, on eath, all such inquiries in relation to their taxable income receipts or property as the City Assessor shall make. And all asses sments so made and not corrected, as aforesaid, by the parties interested, at the expiration of the shalt twenty days, shall be deemed as correct, and no further appeal therefrom shall be allowed.

And each and every such defaulter shall pay double tax on the amounts so assessed or, in caso of

ately proceed for the collection of the same, in the manner provided by ordinances for the enforcement of executions. SEC. 6. To the end that Council may have an SEC. 6. To the end that Council may have an opportunity of determining whether or not it would be expedient for Council to levy a lax or taxes upon the whole real and personal estate of which persons liable to be taxed within the city may be possessed, or, in other words, to tax every man upon what he is really worth, it shall be the duty of the City Assessor, with the Committee on Assessments, to prepare and lay before Council, on or before the first day of July next, a return of the worth or value of the real and personal property of which any inhabitant or other person liable to taxation may be possessed, as of the first day of Junuary, 1863, making his assessment in each case, upon inquiry, and from the best information he may be able to obtain.

SEC. 7. That all ordinances and parts of ordinances repugnant hereto be and the same are hereby repealed.

Ratified in City Conneil this twenty-algebra description.

Ratified in City Council this twenty-eighth day of [L. s.] January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and s xty-eight. P. C. GAILLARD, Mayor W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council. February 4

AN ORDINANCE TO ABOLISH THE OFFICE OF KEEPER OF ST. MI-CHAEL'S CLOCK.

CHAEL'S CLOCK.

Be it ordatized, That the office of Keeper of St.

Michael's Clock be, and the same is hereby
abolished.

Ratified in City Council this twenty-eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight bundred and sixty-eight. [L. s.] P. C. GAHLLARD, Mayor. W. H. SMITH, Clerk of Council.

## THE LANCASTER LEDGER. CONNORS & CARTER, PROPRIETORS.

20

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING at Lancaster C. H., S. C. Having a large subscription list, it offers a favorable medium to Merchants and all advertisers who desire to extend their business in the ur per Districts of the State. Rates of advertising liber l. Spectimen copy of puper sent on application.

August 22

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT SUM-TER, S. C., by GILBERT & FLOWERS, Proprie-lors, at FOUR DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advane.

Advertisements inserted at usual rates,
Every style of Jon Friating executed in the manest style and greatest from the Statement Ed

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN

MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEY WHO DESIRE TO SECURE TRADE FR M

WHO DESIRE TO SECURE TRADE FR M that rich Cotton country, Southwest Georgia, world do well to advertise in the "DAWSON JOURNAL,"

An old-established newspaper, published at the flourishing little city of 1 awson, in the heart of this rich Cotton belt. Having the largest circulation of any paper in this section, it offers extra inducements to advertisers.

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

ELAM CHRISTIAN,

December 11

Dawson, Ga. THE HERALD IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEWBERRY C. H.

Railroads.

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, COLUMBIA, S. C., October 5, 1867. COLUMBIA, S. C., October 5, 1867. Over this load will run as follows:

Leave Columbia at. 1.40 P. M. Arrive at Charlotte at. 9.40 P. M. Leave Churlotte at. 9.40 P. M.

NORTHEASTERN HAILROAD

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 1, 1868.

THE PASSENGER TRAINS ON THE NORTH
EASTERN RAILROAD will run daily as fol-Arrive at Florence. 2.30 P. M.
Leave Florence. 8.45 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston. 2.30 P. M.
These Trains connect with the Trains of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad going North and coming South, and with the Trains of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad. E. S. SOLOMONS,
January 1 Engineer and Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAIL



OFFICE OF ENGINEER AND SUPT. CHARLESTON, February 6th, 1868.

N AND AFIER THE 7TH FEBRUARY THE O Passenger Train on the Savannah and Charles-ton Railroad will run as follows: Leave Charleston Mondays, Wednesdays and Fri-

Arrive at Cossawhatchie at 3 P. M.
Leave Cossawhatchie Tuesdays, Thursdays and aturdays, at 9 A. W. Arrive at Charleston at 2.30 P. M. C. S. GADSDEN, Engineer and Sup't. February 6 GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL

ROAD.

ON AND AFTER FRIDAY, DECEMBER 6TH Passenger Trains will run daily, Sundays ex-cepted, as follows: cepted, as follows: Leave Columbia at... Leave Alston at.... Leave Alston at.
Leave Newberry at
Arrive at Abbeville at
Arrive at Anderson at.
Arrive at Greenville at. 

JAMES O. MEREDITH, SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. ON AND AFTER OCTOBER 6, 1867, THE PASSENGER TRAINS on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows, viz :

FOR AUGUSTA. 
 Leave Charleston.
 10.40 A, M.

 Arrivo at Augusta
 7.40 P, M.

 Leave Charleston.
 7.30 P, M.

 Arrivo at Augusta
 6.50 A, M.
 FROM AUGUSTA. 

CAMDEN BRANCH. CHARLESTON AND SUMMERVILLE.

CHARLESTON AND SUMMERVILLE.
For Summerville. 4.30 A. M.
For Charleston. 1.28 A. M.
For Summerville. 10.40 A. M.
For Charleston. 2.08 A. M.
For Summerville. 3.40 P. M.
For Charleston. 5.35 A. M.
For Charleston. 5.35 A. M.
For Summerville. 5.40 P. M.
For Summerville. 7.10 A. M.
For Summerville. 7.30 P. M.
For Summerville. 7.30 P. M.
For Charleston. 10.59 A. M.
January 1 General Superintendent. CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COM-PANY.

OFFICE CHARLES! ON CITY RAILWAY CO., CORNER BROAD ...ND EAST BAY STREETS, CHARLESTON, SO. CA., January 1st, 1808.

SCHEDULE OF THE CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY. KING-STREET LINE.

Leave Upper Terminus Leave Lower Terminus at 7.30 A.M., and at intervals of ten (10) minutes during the day till the last trip at 8.30 P.M. M.

N.H.—Leave the Battery on each hour from 8 A.
M., to 7 P. M. Every other trip from the old Post-office. RUTLEDGE-STREET LINE. Leave Upper Terminus at 7.30 A.M., and at intervals of fifteen (15) minutes during the day till 8.15 P.M.

N.B.—Leave the Battery thirty-seven (37) minutes past each hour. Every other trip from the old Postoffice.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE.

KING.-STREET LINE.

KING-STREET LINE. Leave Upper Terminus at 9 A.M., and at intervals of twenty (20) minutes till Three (3) o'clock intervals of twenty (20) minutes till Three (3) o'clock intervals of twenty (20) utes till 7.90 P.M., when the interval when the interval is every ten (10) minutes till 7.30 P.M., N.B.—All the trips are to the Battery, until 6.20 P. M. The last trip of cach car to the old Postoffice.

RUTLEDGE-STREET LINE.

RUITLEDGE-STREET LINE.

Leave Lower Terminus at 9 37 A.M., and at intervals of every fifteen (16) minutes till 12 o'clock M., when the interval is every thirty (30) minutes till (2.37 P.M., 4.45 P.M. 7.50 P.M. N.B.—All the trips are to the Battery, until 6.37 P.M. The last trip of each car to the old Postofice. S. W. RAMSAY, fanuary 22 Secretary and Treasurer

Proprietor and Editor ......JOHN MITCHEL

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