VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 1024.3

BURNING OF CLAUSSEN'S MILLS.

At about a quarter to two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the upper story of Claussen's steam flour mill, at the corner of State and Cumberland streets. These mills were five stories high, and were built about eighteen months ago at a cost of \$20,000. The building was of brick, lined throughout with lumber, of which the best description only was used.

By the time that the first stream was thrown a portion of the roof had fallen in, and in less than fifteen minutes the whole of the upper part of the building was a mass of flames. The glare could be seen all over the city, and the reflection on the stores on the east side of East Bay was as bright as that of the sun at noon. It soon became evident that there was little hope of saving the mills, but water was poured rapidly on the walls to keep them from falling in. There was a good deal of commotion in the neighborhood, many persons seeming disposed to pack up and move out of the way of all possi-

It is said that the property is but partially insured.

THREE A. M .- A part of the rear wall has fallen. The building and contents were insured for \$15,000 in the agency of W. B. Heriot & Co. Mr. Claussen is said to value the mills, plank,

THREE-TWENTY A. M .- All the walls have is blowing. Nothing is known as to the origin of the fire.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION FOR JUDGE OF THE CHARLESTON CIRCUIT—CARPENTER ELECT-ED ON THE FIRST BALLOT -- M'KINLAY CHOSEN SOUTH CAROLINA PROSPHATE COMPANY-THE ANCIENT ABTILLERY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HEWS.] COLUMBIA, December 9 .- In the General As-

sembly to-day, Hon. R. B. Carpenter was elected Judge of the Charleston Circuit on the first ballot. The vote was as follows: Carpenter, 71; Wording, 22; Glover, 16; Whaley, 12. Many members were prevented from voting for Whaley on the ground that his disabilities had not been removed, and on account of the expressed opinion of the President of the Joint Assembly, that "persons voting for another who was disqualified for taking the office would virtually throw away their votes." The election for Register of Mesne Convey-

ance resulted in the choice of McKinlay on the first ballot. The vote stood: McKinlay 73, Ladd 17, Trescot 17, Olsen G, Cohen 1, and Stoil 1. IN THE SENATE, Corbin introduced a bill to incorporate the South Carolina Phosphate Company, which was read the first time. The capi-

tal is \$100,000, and the corporators are George S. Cameron, A. S. Johnston, J. T. Welsman, Adam Johnston and James 11ope. In the House, the bill accepting the dona tion of lands for the endowment of agricultural colleges was passed, and its title changed to

an act. Boseman presented the potition of the Charleston Ancient Artillery Society, for a renewal of their charter.

EUROPE.

THE CHANGE IN THE PREMIERSHIP—THE PEACE OF EUROPE ACCORDING TO BISMARCK.

Loxben, December 9.—Disraeli has formally resigned the seals of office. The limes congratulates Gladstone on the speedy formation of the new Cabinet.

Bismarck has assured the ambassadors of England, Prussia and France of his confidence in the maintenance of good feeling among the European powers.

ANOTHER DONATION BY MR. PEABODY. George Peabody has made another donation of one hundred thousand pounds sterling to the poor of London. SPATN.

MADRID, December 9 .- The Republican insurgents are still under arms at Cadiz, attempting to make terms with the government under a flag of truce.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 9 .- THE SENATE refused, after listening to a few paragraphs, to hear the President's message read.

Sumner's Georgia bill, after premising that the Legislature had failed to comply with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, by omitting to exact the required oath, and that it did things utterly unjustifiable and requiring the intervention of Congress, provides that the existing government shall be deemed provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of Congress to abolish, modify or control the same, until the Legislature complies with all the requirements of the Reconstruction acts and adopts the Feurteenth

The fundamental condition of the bill is that no change be made infringing on the right of suffrage of any class of citizens. The bill empowers the Governor to call the General Assembly next April, excluding all who cannot take the prescribed oath; also, to suspend or remove State or Municipal efficers and appoint others in stead. The President is ordered to place at the disposal of the Governor such portion of the army or navy as may be necessary to preserve life, property, peace, and the free expression of political opinien.

In the House, contrary to universal custom, the message was laid upon the table, instead of referring it to the Committee of the Whole. The bill to relieve Judge Moses, of Scutu Carolina, from political disabilities was passed; also a bill directing the Virginia election to take

place on the fourth Thursday in May. The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill removing political disabilities from about twenty persons, mostly Virginians, including J. R. Anderson, of the "Tredegar Iron Works."

Condensed News by Telegraph. In spite of all precautions, the President's massage was published yesterday morning by several of the Northern papers in advance of its delivery to Congress.

President thinks that the 6 per cent. now paid General Z. B. Vance has been elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. M., in North to the reduction of the principal in semi-an-Carolina, for the ensuing year.

Deacon Andrews, the sanctimenious Con-

of manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty

prosperity.

bribery cases and railroad appropriations.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President, in beginning his message, rulers, and that a timely revocation of injurious | back convertible into specie. Legislation on and oppressive measures is the greatest good this subject is urgently required. None but islator who recraces his steps when convinced of error will be rewarded with the respect and gratitude of his people. Our own history proves that most if not all of our domestic troubles are traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation. This is strikingly shown by the Reconstruction enactments of the past three years. "After a fair trial they have substantially failed, and proved pernicious in their results, and there sooms to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute book. States to which the constitution guaranteed a republican form of government have been reduced to military dependencies, in each of which the people have been made subject to the arbitrary will of the commanding general. Although the constitution requires that each State shall be represented in Congress, Virginia, Mississippi and Texas are yet excluded from the two houses, and, contrary to the express provisions of that instrument, were denied participation in the recent election for a President and Vice-President of the United States. The attempt to place the white people under the domination of persons of color in the South has impaired, if not destroyed, the friendly relations that had previously existed between them, and mutual listrust has engendered a feeling of animosity which, leading in some instances to collision and bloodshed, has prevented that co-operation fallen in, and it is believed that there is no between the two races which is so essential to danger of the fire spreading, as but little wind the success of industrial enterprises in the Southern States." The President says, further, that the entire Union has been agitated by the apprehension of troubles, involving the peace of the nation, which has been injuriously affected by the derangement of business and labor, and the want of prosperity in the South. The Federal Constitution must assuredly be adequate to the settlement of questions growing out of the war waged for its vindication. When Congress met in December, 1865, the Executive had, under the constitution, nearly completed the work of restoration. AS REGISTRAR OF MESNE CONVEYANCE - THE But Congress interfered and adopted measures which arrested the progress of restoration, and which after three years of strife have left the country further from union and fraternal feeling than at their beginning. This legislation should be abrogated, or else made to conform to the principles of republican government. The President goes on to say that the "Tenure-of-Office bill" should be repealed, because while it is in force the President cannot esjoin that rigid accountability of public officers so essential to an honored administration of the laws. The President says that the army appropriation act of March 2, 1867, interferes with the President's constitutional functions as commander-in-chief, and denies States of the Union the right of pre- in use. The number of enlisted men in the the company has now made such headway as ticting themselves by their own militia. Both of these provisions should be at once annulled. "It is believed that the repeal of all such laws would be a coopted by the American people as at least a partial return to the fundamental principles of the Government, and an inmade the nation's sole and unerring guile." | \$20 993,414.

FINANCE. The President says that the public expenditares have reached an unprecedented amount in comparison with the growth of the population. That has increased from 1701 to 1850 700 per cent., and by 1869 will have in reased 9 per cent. In the same time the annual 487,000 miles. expenditure of the government has increased no less than 8618 per cent. In 1860 the expenditures were only \$63,000,000. In 1869 they will be \$372,000,000, an increase of 489 per were \$1 per capita, in 1860 \$2, and in 1869 they

nally diminished during the last three years, and a continuance of extravagrant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or make inevitable an increase of the present onerous and obnoxious taxes. Judicious legislation and economy can alone remedy the defeet and avert the threatened danger. Withcut proper care there will be no balance n the Treasury at the close of the present year, which would once more increase the debt. By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears that for the year ending June 30, 1838, the receipts were \$405,638,083, and the payments \$377,319,281, leaving a surplus of \$28,297,798. During the year ending June 30, 1869, the receipts will be \$341,892,868, leaving a balance of \$5,240,303 in favor of the year ending June 30, 1870, in which year the receipts should be \$327,000,000. and the payments \$303,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$24 000,000. The President gives additional details concerning the growth and diminution of the debt before the war, and its increase during the war to \$2,873,992,909, the debt being, on November 1, 1868, \$2,527,129,552. During the thirteen months just past, the debt will have increased \$46,500,000. The President urges Congress to make provision, without further delay, for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. \$850,000,000 of our debt are held abroad, and our citizens are taxed to support the foreigners garded as permanent, for the result would be of the lenders, and the lenders the masters of 4,000,000 of colored men. It will be our shame if 40,000,000 of people make themselves the slaves of the bondholder. Huge debts are incompatible with a republican system. They would sap its foundations and creet upon its ruins a momed aristocracy. The President is in favor of reducing the rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury advises 5 per cent. as the rate; Congress last session was in favor of 4 and 41 per cent.; others think 3 per cent. enough. The President mentions the popular arguments lent in a depreciated paper currency, and against the payment of interest on the bonds deposited by the National Banks, which are cent, may be received by the bondholder on that the bondholders may be willing to come to reasonable terms. They have received back

4 NEW ENTERPRISE.

In regard to the currency the President reiterates substantially the views expressed in his last message. The question of the real says that the greatest wrongs inflicted on a value of the paper currency as opposed to people are caused by unjust and arbitrary leg- metallic currency is carefully examined, and islation, or the unrelenting decrees of despotic the necessity is shown of making the greenthat can be conferred upon a nation. The leg- the bondholders receive payment in coin; the soldier, the sailor, the farmer, the public servant, the artisan, the mechanic and laborer, receive nothing but depreciated paper. The only just plan is to restore the currency to the specie standard. The President shows the production and export of gold, and the amount now current in bank, and that there are \$300,-000,000 in gold not accounted for, and probably this is all in the country. This shows that we can get back to specie payments; but not while the government and fertilizer in use. It is hardly necessary to say If we are not to have a specie currency, let the mints be abolished and all our specie exported. as to adapt it for use as a superphosphate, is When the government and the banks resume | both delicate and expensive, requiring elabo-\$20, should be withdrawn from circulation, so and costly machinery. At first, no attempt as to give the people a uniform currency-at was made to manipulate the rock in the State,

Charleston

all times uniform, stable and secure. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. During the year ending June 30, 1868, June the pension rolls bore 169,648 names, the amount paid for pensions during the year being \$24,010,982. The patent office report shows that 14,153 patents were issued during the

THE INDIAN WAIL.

The President is cordially in favor of the proposed Indian treaties, reserving lands to be occupied by the various tribes. This policy met with signal success years ago, and is more necessary than ever before. But, in return for what the Indians receive, they should be made to remain within their reservations. This is the only way in which war can be avoi ded.

THE PACIFIC RAILEOADS. The railroad from Omaha to Sacramento i expected to be completed before the expiration of the next fiscal year. The amount of bonds issued to the companies is \$41,337,000.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The strength of the army on September 30, was 48,000 men, which will be reduced by January 1 to 43,000. The President hopes that | the acid and of manipulating the phosphatic Congress will sanction the reduction in the inmended by General Grant. The estimate of the War Department for the year ending June | scribed; but Dr. Pratt was not to be daunted, 30, 1869, was \$77,124,707, but the expenditure so far shows that the cost for the whole year ry, which was made partly in the North and will be in excess of \$93,000,000, if no red actions

In the many a considerable reduction has 411 guns, in the six squadrons which are established in different parts of the world. The for their purpose by Northern mechanics skilltotal number of vessels in the navy is 206, ed in that particular branch of business. mounting 1743 guns. Eighty-one vessels are Gradually, however, the horizon cleared, and service is 8000. A more thorough survey of to justify the North Pacific Ocean is advised. The naval pension fund-a moiety of the proceeds of the ment during the last fiscal year were \$20, lication that hereafter the constitution is to be | 120,394, and the estimate for the ensuing year | though it be with majestic calls whose gnarled

THE POSTAL SERVICE.

The restoration of postal service in the Southern States, and the opening of new routes, has made necessary a deficiency appropriation of \$741,446. The restored and new

tails the circumstance attending the conattended by a proper naval force 'to sustain such demands as the occasion may require. and to vindicate the rights of the United States

war." tablish republics meets with many obstacles, growing out of the old habits of dependence on | This leads us to the consideration of

may be exposed to danger in the theatre of

European monarchical powers.
While we have, says the President, professed a decided unwillingness that any part of this continent, or of its adjacent islands, should be made a theatre for a new establishment of monarchical power, too little has been done by us on the other hand to attach the communities by which we are surrounded to our own counwho possess them. The debt must not be re- try, or to lend even a moral support to the efforts they so constantly make to secure rethat the borrowers would become the servants | publican institutions for themselves. Our recent and present example may check the growth leaden house without stairs or means of comthe people. We pride ourselves on freeing of free principles, and make these communities dread a government which consigns to military dominion States which are in- and the larger toward the west. In large tegral parts of our Union, and which, while fursaces which adjoin the smaller chamber is resisting any attempt by other nations to placed a mixture of seven or eight parts of suiextend to this hemisphere the monarchical paur with one of nitrate of soda or of potash. institutions of Europe, establishes over a por- An intense heat is applied, and a curtion of its own people a rule more harsh and rent of air carries the products of the tyrasnical than any known to civilized powers. Alaska was acquired to extend national ju-

risdiction and republican principles. A treaty has been made with the King of Decurick for the purchase of St. Thomas and St. John's,

against paying 6 per cent. in gold on what was | with the consent of their inhabitants, and is still under consideration by the Senate. The President says that national policy seems to sauction the acquisition and incorptexempt from taxation, and shows that 17 per | ration of the adjacent confinental and insular communities as speedily as it can be done each dollar invested. The opinion is advanced peaceably, lawfully and without any violation of national justice, faith or honor. The goverament will before long find it necessary far more than their money invested, and the to send some effective aid to the solution sufficiently acid, which is judged of by its of the problems keps before the world in St. | specific gravity, this drains off into the second to them by the government should be applied Domingo. The time has arrived when a direct proposition for its annexation would down to a certain density, and is then ready nual instalments, hquidating the entire dool in receive the consent of the people and of for use. nocticut murderer, was yesterday found guilty 16 years and 8 months. This should give the foreign nations. There is no danger in public creditors a fair and liberal componsation extending our area. The principles of free for the use of their capital. If this provision government as embraced in our constitution The North Carolina Legislature is discussing be made, the nation will rapidly recover its would prove of sufficient strength to compre- the process is of course expensive, but the Lend the civilized nations of Europe.

The Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company of South Carolina-Site and Description of the New Works-How Sulphuric Acid is Made-The Machinery for Grinding the Phosphate Rock-Process of Manufacturing the Superphosphate-Aims and Prospects of the

At the time that the discovery of the South Carolina phosphatic deposits was first braited abroad, it was the popular belief that we had at our very doors a natural wealth which would make the State as productive of gold as California. No thought was given as to what might be necessary to be done to prepare the phosphates for the market, and a vague idea was entertained that the nodules, as they were dug out of the ground, would make the finest the banks continue to issue irredeemable notes. that this idea had no foundation in fact. The process of manipulating the phosphate rock, so specie payments all notes of either, of less than rate chemical apparatus, as well as powerful the principal company confining itself to excavating the rock and shipping it, when cleansed, to the North. Some of our long-headed 6,655,000 acres of public land were disposed of, business men saw that it was a great loss to the cash receipts being \$1,632 745. On the 30th send the material from the place where it was taken from the ground to Baltimore or Philadelphia, there to be manipulated, and then to be returned, perhaps, for sale to the very State which first sent it forth. In the profit made by the shipper, the manufacturer, and the seller of the marketable article, they saw a large margin of profit to themselves, as well as a saving to the consumer, and they determined to establish in South Carolina a factory which should, in the first place, make the sulphuric acid-by the action of which the rock is made ready for use-and then manufacture the rock in the section of country in which it was produced. THE SULPHURIC ACID AND SUPERPHOSPHATE COM-

PANY OF SOUTH CAROLINA, which grew out of these general views, is altogether a Charleston enterprise. The principal projectors were the Hon. C. G. Memminger, Mr. W. C. Dee and Mr. Robert Adger, of this city, who secured the services of Dr. N. A. Pratt, a keen, energetic, practical chemist, thoroughly familiar with the process of making rock. There were many difficulties in the way. fantry force, and the retrenchment recom- The Northern companies do not allow their pulverizing machinery to be inspected or deand designed, himself, the necessary machinepartly, and very satisfactorily, at the workshops of W. S. Henerey & Co. and John F. Taylor & Co., in this city. For making the acid been effected. There are 42 vessels, carrying were required a series of huge leaden tanks or chambers, which could only be made perfect

A GLANCE AT THE WORKS, which are situated about three miles from sale of prizes during the war-amounts to Charleston. The avenue which leads to them \$14,000 000. The expenditures of the Depart- turns off from the main road a short distance above the Neck fortifications, and adorned trunks and mossy beards make them seem images of the sembre past, it leads to a scene | breathing present.

old magazine, at the junction of a deep creek | yearly. And if a cheap and reliable article can routes amount, within the last two years, to with the Cooper River, was the old shipyard, be produced, as we believe it can, it will be where was built towards the close of the last | hard to fix a limit to the probable consumpcentury the United States man-of-war John | tion. Dr. Pratt expects to turn out a highly The President says that the mediation Adams. But for more than fifty years the soluble tertilizer, which shall be capable of of the United States between Brazil and yard has been deserted, and the spot which it giving the largest return possible in propor-Paraguay has been without effect, and de- occupied is now overgrown with luxuriant tion to the quantity used. This cannot fail to vegetation. At this point there is a sufficient | find a ready and profitable market. 21 per cent. The national expenses in 1791 troversy between Mr. Washburn and President depth of water to allow vessels of deep draught We half the construction of the works of the Lopez as involving the right of asylum. Lo- to some up to a landing, and as it was near the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company pez charged Mr. Washburn with complicity phosphatic deposits, within reach of the city, as another proof that our people are realizing in insurrection and treason. According to the and close to the line of the Northeastern and the importance of increasing their manufacturfrom internal revenue and customs have grad-statement of the latter two United States citi- South Carolina Railroads, the new company ing power, and that they feel at last that no zens attached to the legation were seized and purchased a tract of several acres and made imprisoned and tortured by Lopez. Mr. Mc- arrangements for putting up the necessary new company, as the pioneer enterprise of the buildings. It may be remarked here that the kind in this State, and, as we hope, the forebeen ordered to investigate the whole subject, site of the works is very healthy, being f.es runner of many other similar factories, has from fever at a 1 seasons, although singularly our heartiest wishes for its prosperity and sucenough a few hundred yards from the jutting cess. point upon which the works stand the mias-

citizens referred to, and of any others who matic influence holds full sway. The contract for the erection of the works was given to Messrs. D. Lopez & Sons, of The Colored Member from Louisiana Negotiations are pending with a view to the | Charleston, in September last, and has been survey and construction of a ship canal across | carried out in a prompt and highly creditable the Isthmus of Darien, and the result as Loped manner. The main building is about two hunto be submitted during the present session. dred and forty feet in length, and two and a The President has been onliged to ask for ex- half stories high, and is so arranged that adplanation and satisfaction for national injuries ditions may be made as the business of the committed by the President of Hayti. The company increases. It is a handsome and subunhappy condition of the entire West Indies, stantial structure, and faces the creek, which except Cuba and Porto Rico, has been followed has a depth of about seventeen feet. Inside by a profound popular conviction in favor of the building is divided by a partition, the westrepublican governments and an entire desire ern section, more than a half of the whole, to secure them. The attempt, however, to es- forming the sulphuric acid works, and the eastern section the superphosphate works. HOW SULPHUBIC ACID IS MADE.

The building of which we spoke as being divided into two sections is not weather-boarded throughout-the western section, where the acid is made, being no more than a skeleton

of timber with a solid lead lining forming two huge tanks of that metal, the larger of which is only equalled in size by three others in the United States-two at Pittsburg and one at Philadelphia. To this part of the building there is no first story or second story. It is a munication, and centaining two chambers of unequal size, the smaller being toward the east compustion into the leaden chamber, the bottom of which is covered with water to the depth of a few meires. The principal products of the construction of the above mentioned mixture are sulphurous and nitric acid, which together with aqueous vapor and atmospheric air form the contents of the chamber. These acids combine with a portion of water to form a white crystalline substance, which upon falling into the water of the chainber is restantly decomposed. The nitrous acid imparts oxygen to the humid sulphurous acid, and so converts it into sulphuric asid. When the water in the chamber is remicred and larger c auto r, where it is evaporated

In addition to the two lanks now described, there is roon. for the crection of two others of a similar capacity. The sulphur used in the process is of course expensive, but the company have it in contemplation to main fa -

pyrites, which are found in unlimited quantities in Georgia, North Carolina and this State. The sulphuric acid being now made, so to

speak, we turn to the eastern section of the building, which contains

THE SUPERPHOSPHATE WORKS. Prominent in the division which, with its machinery, has been under the special charge of Captain Horace A. Pratt, is the steam engine. It is eighty-horse power, of the most improved pattern, and has one of the largest fly wheels ever brought into the State. This engine gives power to the crushers and pulver-

When the phosphate rock reaches the wharf. it is run up to the works on a tramway. It is then in lumps, some as small as beans, and others having the appearance of Brobdignagian Irish potatoes afflicted with a cutaneous eruption. The lumps, called by scientific men no dules, are hauled up in an elevator to the hopper of the pounding machine, which looks something like an overgrown coffee mill. When the lumps leave the crushing machine they are no larger than crushed sugar, and they are carried by elevators to the pulverizing machines, of which there are two, so arranged that they together pulverize as much as their big brother crushes. When what were phesphate rocks leave the pulverizing machines they are in the form of fine powder or flour. This powder is then mixed with the acid made in the adjoining division, and is afterwards stowed away in binns in readiness for a

One instance will show to what perfection the machinery has been brought. From the time that the rocks leave the tramway at the door of the works until they reach the tramway again as marketable superphosphates, they are not touched by hand. The carrying to and fro, the crushing, the pulverizing, the mixing and the returning to the entrance, is all done by machinery.

Large platform scales which have been erected on the line of the tramway midway between the building and the wharf will facilitate the weighing and shipment of the article. Having now described the works and the processes of manufacture there carried on, we will, in conclusion, speak briefly of

THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY. If therough organization, practical skill in management, and every facility which natural position and improved machinery can give, are any guarantees of good fortune, there is a bright prospect before the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company of South Carolina.

The works, as we have seen, are in an admirable position. There is every convenience for the reception and storage of the raw material and the manufactured article. If the phosphate is to be sent by water, the ship lies within two hundred feet of the door of the works; if it is to be forwarded by rail, it is stored in the cars of the Northeastern Railroad or South Carolina Railroad, which will run right up to the works. The piles of the wharf are protected by zinc plates, and the creek has fifteen feet of water at low tide at the head of the wharf.

The company will be able, in about a fortnight, to commence operations formally, and expect in the course of twelve months to manufacture about twelve hundred tons of acid and prepare for market three thousand tons of superphosphate. When it becomes necessary, the works can be readily increased in size, so as to admit of a much larger production. The manufacture of fertilizers from phos-

whose bustle and activity tell of the living, phatic earths is already an important branch of industry, amounting in England to about At the end of the avenue in the vicinity of the | 200,000 tons, and in this country to 60,000 tons

people can grow rich by agriculture alone. The

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

the Lion of the Day.

A Washington telegram of Monday says: The colored member from Louisiana (Menara) was upon the more of the House this afternoon, and was the lion of the day, attracting for a time more observation than any other person present. He did not take a regular seat upon the floor, but remained upon a sofa, listening quietly to the proceedings.

Upon the same sofa sat Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina, who is here to get his disability removed by Congress.

Before he can have his case determined it

will become necessary for the House to deter-mine whether the late Mr. Mann was entitled to his seat. It will be remembered that Mr Mann was at the time of his decease the sitwas contested, and the question was undetor-mined, and is yet before the Committee on Should the House decide that Mann's contes-

testant was entitled to the seat, Monard would not be received, as he was elected to fill Maun's THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF CONGRESS TO

GIVE THE RADICALS ROPE. The following paragraphs are from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette:

I have great satisfaction in amounting the I have great satisfaction in amounting the fact that the members of the Democratic and Conservative party in Congress have resorved that they will not make fools of themselves in the coming session of Congress. The members generally argue thus: The great people of this great country have b a selemn vote in-vested certain men with the power to do as taey please. Very well; let us see what they will do. Give tuom a wide range. Whenever called spon we shall consciou iously vote ever cancer spon we shall consciously often upon propositions as they may come up. Byyoud this no responsibility resisting or s, and we shall take care that no mapatiment is placed in the way of a fair trial of the policy of our opponents.

GRANT'S CADINET

It has been currently rumored that General Grant would probably call into his Cabinet Vice Admiral Porter as Secretary of the Navy, but it is stated to-day by a prominent Radical senator that he knews General Grant is opened to make a very local transfer. p) ed to placing naval or unitary officers is evil positions. This senator said: "I calle evil positions. This sensitor said: "I called a General Grant the evening ther General sea field's confirmation, and informed him of this fact, but at the same time. I spoke of the great hesitation the Source had in confirming great hesitation the S man had in command any unitary or naval officer for a civil post on under the government." General Grant re-sponded: "It too, am opposed to it, and be-heve it wrong, and have enty desired. General scholishes confirmation, ander the peculiar onemastances of the case. My reations with the President are such that I did not know

ture eventually their own sulphur by roasting | senator could be." This declaration on the part of General Grant settles the question against Schofield and Porter, and leaves the War and Navy Departments to be filled by civilians. The language of General Grant is given in the precise words as repeated to your correspondent by the senator alluded to, with the privilego of using his name it necessary.

Gbituarn.

HOLMES.—Died in this city, Nevember 3, 1868, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. CHARLOTTE MARIA HOLMES, wife of JAMES C. HOLMES, Eq. Generous in Iccling, untir ng in devotion to those she loved, of a warm and unselfish nature, combined with a cheerful temper, under the inducence of Christian faith she lived, a kind relative, a constant and generous friend, and a most affectionate and exemplary wife, and as the centre of a large family circle, is moursed with tender regard. After a brief illness she fell asleep in hope of a joyful resurrection.

"Hope wipes the tear from Sorrow's eve, While Faith points upward to the sky." * TUCKER.-Died in Plantersville, S. C., on Sunday norsing, November 8, 1838, of congestion of things, WM. HYHNE TUCKER, in the 43d year of hi

Special Motices.

CERTIFICATE OF STOCK LOST .-Notice is hereby given that application will be madin one month from date, for renewal of CERTIFI CATE, No. 148 for Five (5) Shares in the Stock of the Relief Loan Association, standing in the name of J. RANDOLPH MORDECAI-the original having

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER NORTH

German Bark "GAUSS," from Bremen, are hereby notified that she has been entered under the Five Day Act, and will discharge Cargo at Atlantic wharf All goods not permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to public stores. GEORGE A. HOPLEY & CO.

December 10

BEBUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & CHAPMAN, corner King and Radcliffestreets, and get a better article for the same money than at any other establishment in the city. November 14

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS ARE now ready at No. 70 HASEL-STREET, at the office of Dr. HERVEY M. CLECKLEY, for the cure of all inveterate chronic affections, which have resisted

the treatment of all medication. Gentlemen will be accommodated during office hours, from 7 to 10 A. M., from 2 to 4, and 7 to 10 P. M. Ladies at any other hour, when they will find an experienced Lady to attend them.

Br. CLECKLEY will be glad to see any of his professional bretaren (who are favorable to medical progression), and will take pleasure in exhibiting the operation of the baths.

Certificates of remarkable cures could be furnished, but it is not requisite. Nevember 11

WHEN THE PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was suppresed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. go far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Fitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, ever forty years ago, as any old planter, merchant or sea captain doing business with the West Indies will tell you. It is distinctly within my receilection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics,) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For any sickness, it matters not how severe or triding, the decanter of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted t as a sovereign remedy.

MACROLIA WATES. - Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

REVOLT IN THE INTERIOR .- WHEN the stomach is rebellious, the liver contumaceous, the bowels disordered, the brain contused, and the nerves in a tumult, call in the aid of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if you would reregularity and harmony to the action of these important organs. A large propertion of the complaints to which the human family are subject originate in indigestion. For this distressing malady, and parent of innumerable ailments as distressing as itself, the Bitters are the only article proved by experience to be a universal and untailing remedy. But although it was as a remedy for dyspensia and biliousness that they first obtained prestige twenty years ago, it is now well understood, both by the public and the medical profession, that their curative properties take a far wider range. In nervous complaints, spasmodic affections, fever and ague, and every variety of general and local debility, their effect is most salutary; and as a means of preparing the system to resist damp, cold, poisonous elements in the water or the air, privation, exposure, &c., no medicinal agent at present known can be justly compared with this powerful yet harmless tonic. The teeble and sensitive, who can ill withstand the inclemency of the winter season, will find the Bitters exactly the article they need to fortify and sustain them.

City Advertisements.

TO DELITQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—
NOTICE—CITYTREASURY, December 8, 1888.
Executions on all unpaid Tax Returns for Real
Estate will be sent to the Sheriff on the 20th, as raquired by Ordinance, (until then their paymout will Estate will be sent to the Sheriff on the 20th, as required by (redinance, (until then their paymout will be received at this office), viz: 5th rection—"And it shall be the duty of the City—Treasurer to forthwith issue executions against the goods, chattels and other property of said persons or corporations, and lodge the said executions with the City Sheriff, who shall immediately proceed for the collection of the ame in the manner provided by Ordinances for the inforcement of executions."

B. THOMAN, City Trensurer,

MAIN GUARDHOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C. DECEMBER 7, 18:8.—Lolged at this M S. C. DECEMBER 7, 18:8.—Lolged at this rost, a DONKeY, which the owner can get by paying expenses.

C. B. SIGWALD.
December 8 5 Captain of Police.

CITY TAXES-MONTHLY RETURNS.

Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the mentaly Returns for the minth of November past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinanes, ratified on the Zenth of January, 1868, and amended on the 29th of September, 1868, must be made on or before the 1, h instant. OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR.

TAXES ON THE FOLLOWING ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY. TAXES ON THE FOLLOWING ARE PAYABLE MONTHLY.
On all sales of Goods, Wares and Morehandise, incitding filee, Lumber, Hay, Grain and Naval Stores.
On all sales of Cotton.
On all reight and Passen er Lists of all steamers
and sating Yessels paid or payable in this city.
On all gloss by Bakers, Butchers and Huestors.
On all gross receipts of all Screet mailroads.
On all gross receipts of all Express Comparies.
On all sees at Auction.

On at gross receipts of an Extress comparies.
On all carriages and Buggies.
On all income desired from the pursuit of any faculty, procession, occupar in or employment.
On the gross receipts of all Commercial Agoneies.
On all commissions received by Factors, Commission Forciants, Factors, Processon Forciants, Factors, Processon Forciants, Factors, Commission and Commissions received by Factors, Commission Forciants, Factors, Commission Factors of the Commission and Commissions of the Commission and Commission a

Com any, or by agencies for individuals or com, anice.

On all gross receipts of all Gas Companies.

On every Horse and Mule used or dept within the
etty, excepting Forses or intres used in any public
locased cardace, car, deay, or of not voluble.

On all to all Dealers in all artic es whitsosters.

On all gross receipts of frotels and Public Eating
and Boarding Houses.

On the gross receipts of fotton Presses.

On the gross receipts of fotton Presses.

On the gross receipts of fotton Presses.
On the gross receipts of all Printing Offices, Newspap rs and Publishing Hoases.
On all Goods s dd in the city by persons not resident, by sample or otherwish.
On all sales of Horses and Mules brought to the city.

on sales of Stocks. Bonds, and other scendities. On the gross receip sort meene ie Tele, a ph Comon the gross receipts of all Tavera Ecc; ere and

Liquo: Dellers.
All defaulters will be dealt with as the ordipance directs.
W. R. ET ORES, 15 City A sessor.

Shipping.

FOR BOSTON-DESPATCH LINE. THE NEW AI BRIG ROBERT DILLON
BLATCHFORD Master, having the bulk car
go engaged, will take a few hundred bale
cotton and light freight to fill up and sa
promptly.
WILLIAM ROACH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE A1 AMERICAN BARK
EGERIA, H. A. STARRETT Master, being
of small capacity, will have immediate dis
patch.

For engagements of Freight, apply to
PATTERSON & STOCK,
December 9 South Atlantic Wharf.

THE NEW AND STRICTLY AI AMERICAN Clipper Bark LIZZIE M., H. H. M. SPRING Commander, will be dispatched for the above port. This vessel insures

IRAT CLASS.
For freight engagements, apply to
STRLET BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 74 East Bay. FIRST CLASS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-

SHIP LINE.

THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW
STEAMER CAMILLA is expected
to arrive on 9th metant, and being
of small capacity will meet with

The CAMILLA will be followed by the GOBDEN, BOXANA and MARMORA.

December 8

DAY, TO AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILA-DELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCINNATI, OBIO, ST. LOBIS, MO., AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
S rew Steamship FALCON, Jesse
D. Honser, Commander, will sail
To Baltimore on Friday, the 11th
December, at Four o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection
premptly and at low rates.

Through Bills Lading given on Cotton to Boston.
Insurance on Cotton, Rice, Domesius and General
Merchandise, by the steamships of this Rue, 3; per
cent. to or from Baltimore or Philadelphia.

The steamship CARROLL will follow on regular
day.

The Steamen.
iny.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM.
Union Wharve

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SECTION OF THE STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, WOOD-HULL Commander, will leave since's when on Salarday, the 12th Percumber, at half-past Three o'clock? M.

Through Bills of Lading given to Boston and Previdence, R. I.

For case, R. I.

For Freight or Passage, having splendid Cabin

commoda ions, apply to

JAMES ADGER & CO..

Corner Adger's Whart and East Bay (Up. Stairs).

The steamer JAMES ADGER will follow on Taccoday, the 16th December, at — o'clock.

December 10 tils2 MEGCHANTS' LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 STEAMSHIP KEY
WEST, RUDGLE Commander, having a large part of her vargo engaged and going on board, will sail for
the above named port with dispates.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. A. ENNLOW & CO.,
December 9

No. 141 Hast Bay.

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain Chowell wis leav VinderCaptain Chowell wis leav Vinderhorst's Wearf, on This sday, De
cember 10, at Three e'clock P. M.
RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

TRAVELLERS PASSING TMROUGH.
CHARLESTON EN ROUTETO FLORIDA, AIKEM
And other places, should not fat
to lay in their supplies of PROVIS10NS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES
CORDIALS, BRANDLEY, WHIS
KIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sand-

Send for a catalogue. WM. S. CORWIN & CO., No. 275 King-street, Between Weutworth and Beaufain, Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,

AND LANDINGS ON THE PEEDES RIVER.

THE STEAMER EMILIE, Capt.

ISAAO DAVIS, will receive freight
This Day until sunset and leave as above To-Morrow
Morning, the 11th instant, at Six o'cock.

Returning, will leave Georgetown on Monday
Morning, the 14th instant.

Frei-bit for londings on the Peedee River will be
transferred to steamer GENERAL MANIGAULT at
Georgestown.

All Freight must be prepaid.

SHAUKELFORD & RELLY,
Agen Docember 10 FOR EDISTO. ROCKVILLE, ENTERPRISE, AND WAY LAND-

THE SIEAMER POCOSIN, CAPT.

W. H. GANNON will receive Freigh
This Day, and leave To-Morrow, at Twelve o'clock
M., and Edisto Saturday, at Twelve o'clock U.

For neight or passage, apply on beard or to
JNO, H. MURICAY, Market Whart.

BY The Steamer leaves mean Tucaten Morning, at six o'clock, and Edisto Weinen Morning, a
Six o'clock.

December 10 THE STEAMER POCOSIN. CAPT.

FOR BRUNSWICK, GA. THE STRAMER "DUITATOR,"
THE STRAMER "DUITATOR,"
at this point ever, Wednesday, leaving savannah at
Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there
on Saturday Afternoon, arriving how at Secondary

on Saturday Afternoon, arriving bigs at savannah on Sanday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Navannah 674

Agents. FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FIRNANDINA AND JACKSON

THE FIRET-CASS STEAMER
DIGITATOR, Captain CHAS. WILLET,
WHI sail from Charlesten every Tuessay Escaing, at
Eight o'cleek, for the above paints.
The first class Steamer OFTY P.N.T. Captain WM.
T MCNELTY, will sail from Charleston every Friday
Evening, as Eight o'clock, for acove points.
(onn-cting with the C-ntral Railcoad at Savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida
Railroad at Pernaudina for Codar Keya at which
point sleamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Danascoa, Key West and H-vane.

Raffroad at Fernandas with New Orleans, Mobile, point sleamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Penasco. Key West and H-vanc.

Through Bilis Lading given for Facight to Mobile, Penascola and New Orleans.

Both steamers will connect with the "Oslawata" Both steamers at Palatka.

All ireight oryable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at emset wal be stered at risk and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to
J. B. ALEEN & Co., agents, such attante Wharf.

J. B. AIKEN & CO., agents, outh atlantic Wharf. N. P.—Ne extra charge for Meals and statercom

ONE TRIP A WEEK. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAU STEAM PAKE! LINE.

VIA BEAUDORY, HE TON HEAD AND BUCK PTON ONE OF THE APOV ST. MIRRS Will leave harveston two, Transay Horning, at 70 chock, and savanuab see transay florating, at 70 chock.

For Freight or passage, apply to

TOWAGE -BHV1 D.

AND DESCRIPTION OF A TAXABLE PARTY.

WILBUR & SUN,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS & AUGTIONEERS. No. 59 Broad street, Churleston, S. C. Borrow and loss money attend to colloction of outs, and all manner of change. July 13