CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAILBOAD-ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT-RESIG-NATION OF A DEMOCRAT-THE FER DIEM.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] day, the bill to re-enact certain acts lending the aid of the State to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company, was unanimously passed to a second reading, and ordered to be engrossed for the third reading.

The House bill to establish a State orphan asylum was read a second time.

IN THE House, Whipper reported unfavorably on the bill to authorize the Recorder of

ner of selling land at public auction. Wooley introduced a bill to punish persons having, or pretending to have, authority to

A bill empowering the Attorney General to change the venue in State cases was passed and sent to the Senate, as was also : bill to incorporate certain fire companies.

C. D. Havne introduced a resolution rescinding the former resolution depriving members of their per diem during the recess, which was adopted and sent to the Senate—yeas ifty-six;

debt is reduced two millions of francs. The esumates for 1870, show a surplus of 86,000,-000 francs. In the budget the country is congratulated on the return of confidence and the general resumption of industrial pursuits. THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

For unexplained reasons the Greek representative has been excluded from the conference. He has protested and applied to his governmeat for instructions. The conference will await the action of Greece.

MADRID, January 12.-Four thousand soldiers have volunteered to suppress the insurrection in Cuba.

## WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Sherman said, in discussing the Sue Murphy bill, that if the claim was ignored, reconstruction would be a failure. Southern loyalists, if treated as enemies of the country, will abandon the party. A close canvass of the Senate indicates that the bill will be recommitted, and perhaps finally

Several of the Atlantic steamers are overdue, and those that have arrived report heavy weather. The coast steamers, as late as due,

Governor Windham Robertson has arrived and joined the Richmond Committee.

The President has nominated C. J. Cooles, Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte, N. C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The bill extending the time for indictments in the United States Courts except for treason and political offences, to two years after the restoration of the State to the Union, was

Rice introduced a bill to give aid to the

meeting held at Macon, Georgia, asserting the deplorable condition of the State and asking for the passage of the Georgia Reconstruction

United States.

await the usua! time of the elections so as to have a peaceable revolution. In answer to a question whether the Executive had made any overtures, he replied that he could not answer without involving the success of negotiations which were not yet concluded. The House then adjourned.

FINANCES.

Butler's financial bill introduced to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$350,000,000 of legal tenders, and such further sums as may be required, and that after the 30th June the national banks cease to be banks

Fowler in arguing in favor of the Sue Murphy claim said that the claims of a similar character would not exceed \$30,000,000. All the Southern senators are in favor of the

this city yesterday to meet the revolutionary leaders and attempt to make a compromise so as to restore peace.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

One of the Republican indices of Alabama has deceided that the present government of that State is [illegal.

The Peruvian fleet left New Orleans yester Pensacola.

Northern negro. The removals from office in Virginia on ac-

count of the Fourteenth amendment continues. The question of the right for negroes to hold office in Georgia will probably be submitted to the Supreme Court of that State.

-During Mapleson's opera season (just closed) in London, he produced "Trovatore," "Faust," "Norma," "Linda," "Huguenots," "Fidelio," "Don Giovanni," "Magic Flute" and "Dinorah." Murska, Titiens and Hauck were his most attractive singers.

Contracts made in Confederate Money-Mr. Corbin's Bill-Obtaining Property Under False Pretences\_The Doctor who Disagree-General Proceedings.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] ing no mean ability as well as experience to have it properly executed. While the appoint-ment of Mr. John Hoart gave very general

Mr. Jillson, chairman of the Committee on Education, presented to-day a counter memo-rial and reply of the Chairman and Faculty of the University of South Carolina to the memo-rial of the Dean and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Jilson is also

and ordered to be printed. Mr. Jillson is also Superintendent of Education, and by dint of steady perseverance and attention, is gradually bringing order into that department.

Hayne introduced in the Senate to-day a petition of the "Amateur Literary and Fraternal Association of the City of Charloston," for an act of incorporation. The petition is signed by A. J. Ransier, A. A. Aspinall, John N. Gregg, E. L. Boisden, B. A. Bosemon, J. J. Caminville, and others, colored citizens of Charleston. It represents that the society numbered. ton. It represents that the society numbered, in 1853, about thirty young men of the City of Challestor, who formed an association for the furtherance of the intellentual culture of its members, and subsequently, in 1867, became a benevolent as well as a literary society. Desiring to make investments of its tunds they pray the passage of an act of incorporation with all the rights and privileges usually accorded to incorporated societies. The petition was referred to the Committee on Incorporations

Mr. Corbin presented a favorable report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill from the House to regulate the practice of medicine

Mr. Rose made a favorable report on the petition of the citizens of Beaufort praying for a division of Beaufort County. Ordered for

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens, tax-payers of St. Helena Parish; also, a similar petition from sundry tax-payers, merchants of the City of Charleston, praying that certain taxes paid by them under the assessment of 1866 may be refunded, beg leave to report that they have considered the same and respectfully submit the following report:

Under the assessment provided by an act of the General Assembly, passed December, 19, 1866, entitled "An act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1866," a tax of sixty cents on the hundred dollars was assessed upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, &c. This tax was paid by the pelitioners. Subsequently, by order of General Canby, this tax was reduced to twenty cents on the hundred dollars. The petitioner claim that justice and equity require that the excess of taxes over and above the tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars paid by them should be referred.

granted. The tax paid by the petitioners was lawfully assessed and collected. General Canby, who subsequently became the supreme power of the State, carefully considered the whole matter and concluded to reduce the tax to be levied in future, but did not provide for refunding any taxes already paid. Year committee think it would now be nuwse to attempt to reconsider the action of General Canby.

The door would be opened too widely for simi ar claims to be made by other parties. The condition of the Treasury of the State will not warrant any action which diminishes the funds of the State, except upon the most imperative considerations of legal right. They therefore respectfully recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw petitions.

the Lethe farm, beg leave most respectfully to report, that they have carefully examined said accounts, and find them correct. The fluances of the estate has been more than successfully managed, and the farm and school attached made almost self-supporting. Your committee are satisfied that said estate has been strictly

mittee on Lunatic Asylum investigation :

Whereas, It is reported that ministers the gospel are not permitted to perform religious services in one branch of the Lunatic Asylum of this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Lu-

natic Asylum be instructed to investigate the matter, so that the poor and afflicted may have the gospel preached to them, irrespective of race or color.

Mr. Jenks presented the memorial from sun-

dry citizens of Charleston, pracing that Congress be requested to remove the political dis-abilities of James F. Green, of Charleston. Referred to the Committee on Removal of Pohitical Disabilities.

McLutyre presented the petition of land own-

ers in St. George's Parish, Colleton County, praying aid from the State to make navigable a part of Ashley River. Referred to the Com-

minors without the consent of parent or guar-

dian.

The petition of Nathaniel Holmes, praying a renewal of charter for a ferry across the North Santee River; the petitions of Isaac G. Long and N. Hutson Wigg, of Horry County, praying the removal of their political disabilities, were referred, as was the petition of the Comet Fue Engine Company for an act of incorpora-

was adopted:

Whereas, It is represented that the convicts
of the State Pennientiary are suffering for want
of shoes; therefore, be it

A bill to incorporate certain fire engine companies was taken up.

The bill was put upon its second reading.

On motion of G. Lee, section one was amended by adding after "the Greenville," second line printed bill, the following: "The German Fire Engine Company of Charleston, and the Independent Young America Fire Engine Company, formerly under the name and style of the Charleston, Evr. Engine Company of Orange. Orangeburg Fire Engine Company of Orange-

Engine Company."

Mr. Feriter moved to further amend section one by adding to the section: "And provided further, that the number of members of each

company shall not exceed sixty."

DeLarge moved to amend the amendment by striking out all after the words "provided further," and insert "that not more than sixty active members be exempt from militia duty account of their connection with either of

The amendment of Mr. Feriter was postpon-

Pending the second reading of the bill, the House, on motion of Mr. Jenks, adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

The following important bills have been introduced in the State Senate by Mr. Corbin,

BILL TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF CONTRACTS MADE IN CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES OR THEIR

States notes was greatly less than the lawful money of the United States; and whereas the payment of debts and obligations contracted during said years in said Confederate States notes, is now sought to be enforced in the law-ful money of the United States; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of

rate States Government, or in or by any bills. bonds or notes assimilated or made equivalent in value to Confederate States notes by any in value to Conlederate States notes by any law or custom of trade, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, shall be determined by the value of said Confederate States notes in the lawful money of the United States at the time such debts or obligations were created

SEC. 2. Pursuant to the preceding section.

S. During April, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seven cents of Confederate States notes.

8. On the first day of October, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twelve cents of Confederate States notes, and from "day to day thereafter, regularly increasdi n'alue until the thirty-first day of October, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifteen cents of Contederate States notes.

9. On the first day of November, 1861, one dollar

and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until thirty-first day of December, 1861, when one dollar of kwiul money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Conf-derate States

11. On the first day of January, 1862, one dellar of lawful money was equal to one dellar and twenty cents of Colederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1862, when one dellar of lawful money was equal to one dellar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

12. On the first day of February, 1862, one dellar of lawful money was equal to one dellar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the twenty-eighth day of February, 1862, when one dellar of law-day of February, 1862, when one dellar of law-

norty-eight cents of Connecterate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seventy-three comes of Confederate States notes.

cents of Confederate States notes.

14. On the first day of April, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seventy-three cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of April, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-seven cents

15. On the first day of May, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1862, when one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes.

of Confederate States notes.

16. On the first day of June, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States and eighty-line cells of Context of Con-notes, and from day to day thereafter, regu-larly increased in value until the thirtieth day of June, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to 0 o dollar and mnety cents of Confederate States notes. 17. On the first day of July, 1862, one dollar

when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-three conts of Con-federate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ninety cents of Confederate States notes.

18. On the first day of August, 1862, one dol-

ly increased in value until the thirty-list day of October, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

21. On the first day of November, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States are from day to day the results.

to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate State notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of November, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty-three cents of Confederate States notes.

22. On the first day of December, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty-three cents in Confederate States notes and thirty-three cents in Confederate States notes and traw day to day thereafter regularly

dollar of lawful money was equal to two towars and thirty-three cents in Confiderate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

23. On the first day of January, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ninety-four cents of Confederate States notes.

24. On the first day of February, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dellar and ninety-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the twenty-eighth

lay of February, 1863, when one dollar ful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes. nine cents of Confederate States notes.

25. On the first day of March, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States are dear to day thereafter, recru-

and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to three dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

26. On the first day of April, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to three dollars and fifty cents in Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirlieth day of April, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to three dollars and eighty cents of Confederate States notes.

27. On the first day of May, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to three dollars and eighty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased

from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to four dollars and torty-eight cents of Confede-

rate States notes.

28. On the first day of June, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to four dollars and forty-five cents of Confederate States notes. forty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the filteenth day of June, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to five dollars and thirteen cents of Contederate States notes; and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of June, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to five dollars.

29. On the first day of July, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to five dollars and fitty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and, m day to day thereafter, regularly increase in value until the fitteenth day of July, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and seventy-five cents of Contederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dol-lars and ninety-three cents of Confederate

States notes. 30. On the first day of August, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and eighty-five cents of Confederate States and eighty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of August, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars of Confederate States notes, and from day to day, thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and two cents of Confederate States notes.

31. On the first day of September, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and two cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of September, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money

tember, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and sixty-eight cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day, thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirtieth day of September, 1868, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate Christians

rate States notes. rate States notes.

32. On the first day of October, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States lars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of October, 1868, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and one cent of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and ninety-six cents of Confederate States not cents of Confederate States not

rate States notes.

33. On the first day of November, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and ninety-six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of November, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirticth day of November, 1863. when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and fifty-one cents of Confed-

thirteen dollars and lifty-one cents of Confederate States notes.

34. On the first day of December, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and fifty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly mereased in value until the fifteenth day of December, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to lourteen dollars of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and ninety cents of Confederate States notes.

ninety cents of Confederate States notes.

35. On the first day of January, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and ninety cents of Confederate States dollars and ninely cents of Contiderate states notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of January, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and unnety cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1864, when can dollar of lawful money was 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and eighty-two cents of

Confederate States notes.

36. On the first day of February, 1864, one dollar of lawin money was equal to twoive dollars and seventy-four cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fitteenth day of February, 1864, when one dollar of lawfal money was equal to thirteen dollars and twelve cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly inand from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twenty-ninth day of creased in value until the twenty-minth day of February, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to sixteen dollars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes. 37. On the first day of March, 1864, one dol-

lar of lawful money was equal to sixteen del-lars and thirty five cents of Confederate States lats and thirty-five cents of Confederate sates notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of March, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to clyven dollars and seventy-two cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and fifty-one cents of Confederate States notes.

38. On the first day of April, 1864, one dollar

38. On the first day of April, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to cleven dollars and forty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fitteenth day of April, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and thirteen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly degregated in value until the thereight egularly decreased in value until the thirtieth day of April, 1864, when one dollar of lawful

from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of July, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and — of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter decreascd in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and eighty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

42. On the first day of August, 1864, one dol-lar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and eighty-four cents of Confederate States and eighty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of August, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and sixty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate

increased in value until the fifteenth day of September, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and eighty-six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of September, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was a lawf when one dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dollars and six cents of Confederate

States notes.

44. On the first day of October, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to four-teen dollars and six cents of Confederate States teen dollars and six cents of Contectata estates notes, and from day to day thereafter regularity decreased in value until the fifteenth day of October, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and sixty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1864, when considered lawful money was equal to eleven one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and sixty cents of Confederate States

was equal to eleven dollars and ninety-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of November, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents of Confederate States notes. f Confederate States notes.

46. On the first day of December, 1864, one

dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dollars and uine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regular-ly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dollars and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and

Confederate States notes, and from day to day Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents of Confedefour dollars and thirty-nine cents of Confederate States notes.

48. On the first day of February, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty four dollars and fitty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fiteenth day of February, 1865, when one dollar of law.

sed in value until the twenty-eight day of creased in value until the twenty-eight day of February, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty seven dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes. 49. On the first day of March, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes and from day to day thereafter regular moreased in value until the fifteenth day of March, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirty-two dollars and twenty cents of Confederate States

ars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States 50. On the first day of April, 1865, one dollar ef lawful money was equal to forty-six dollars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes and from day to day thereafter regularly increasant from the confederate States notes and from day to day thereafter regularly increasant from the confederate States notes and from the confed and from day to day thereafter regularly increas-od in value until the fifteenth day or April, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to fifty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twentieth day of April, 1855, when one dol-lar of lawful money was equal to sixty-sight dollars and forty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafte States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twenty-sixth day of April, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the first day of May, 1855, when one dollar of

lawful money was equal to eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three conts of Confederate States notes. Szc. 3. In ascertaining the value of contracts under this act, no divisions of time of less than

one day will be noticed.

SEC. 4 All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with, or supplied by this act, are hereby re-

A BILL TO PUNISH PERSONS OBTAINING PROPERTY

SECTION I. If any person shall by any laise pretence obtain from any other person any chattel, money, bank note, United States Treasury note, promissory note, bill of exchange, check, order for the payment of money, conveyance, or any valuable security, or obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument which may work prejudice to the property of the person so affixing his to the property of the person so affixing h to the property of the person, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding five years; Provided, a ways, that if upon trial of any person indicated for much misdemeanor, it shall be proved. vided, aiways, that if upon trial of any person in dieted for such misdemeanor it shall be prove dieted for such misdemeanor it shall be proved that he obtained the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to larceny, ne shall not, by reason thereof, be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; but no person tried for such misdemeanor shall be liable to be atterwards prosecuted for larceny upon the same fools.

in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1862, when one dollar and eleven dollars and eleven to two dollars and seventeen cents of Confederate States notes.

19. On the first day of September, 1862, one day of August, and shall be punished by impression in the penitontiary, with or without prisoment in the penitontiary, with or without hard labor, not exceeding five years; P. Dyrded, always, that if upon the trial of any person indicted for such misdemeanor it shall be proved thirty cents of Confederate States notes, and shall be punished by impression in the penitontiary, with or without prisoment in the penitontiary, with or without hard labor, not exceeding five years; P. Dyrded, always, that if upon the trial of any person indicted for such misdemeanor it shall be proved to the prisoment in the penitontiary, with or without prisoment in the penitontiary, with or without hard labor, not exceeding five years; P. Dyrded, always, that if upon the trial of any person indicted for such misdemeanor it shall be proved to the penitontiary and shall be punished by impression and shall be punished by impression to the penitontiary and shall be punished by impression to the penitontiary and shall be punished by impression to the peniton that always that if upon the trial of any person in dicted for such misdemeanor.

35 The Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. H. FINCKEN, Mr. and Mrs. A. FINCKEN, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. TORCK, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Torce, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. A. C. H. FINCKEN, at Eleven o'clock A. M., This Day, at Northeastern Railroad

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Robr. Howard, Sr., and also of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B., Jos. P. and Robr. Howard, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of HENRY L. HOWARD, THIS AFFERNOON. 13th instant, at Three o'clock, at his Father's resi dence, No. 100 Anson-street. 1\* January 13

## Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners.

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

the Marion Fire Engine Company, held on the morning of the late fire, the thanks of the Com pany were endered to Director J. F. BYRNS, of the Palmett Fire Engine Company, for refreshments furnished at GEO. A. CALDER. Secretary.

January 13

AT AN IMPROMPTU MEETING OF

AGA CARD .- THE OFFICERS AND MEM-BERS of the Charleston Steam Fire Engine Company of Axmen most respectfully return their thanks to the CHARLESTON and PAVILION HOTELS for refreshments kindly furnished at the fire yesterday F. J. GREEN,

AST THE THANKS OF THE CHARLES-

TON HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 2, are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. J. MAHER for refreshments furnished at the fire in King-street, on the morning of the 9th, and to Mrs. HARRIS, at the fire in Hasel-street, on the enerning of the 12th Jan-GEO. McLAIN, Secretary C. H. and L. No. 2. A CARD .- THE OFFICERS AND

Members of the Stonewall Fire Engine Company return their grateful thanks to Mr. AURAHAMS HAR-RIS, for refreshments kindly furnished them at the fire on the morning of the 12th inst. WM. G. MILLER,

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the German Fire Company return their sincere thanks to Dr. F. M. BOBERTSON for Refreshment kindly furnished them at the fire on the morning of

A CARD .- THE OFFICERS AND MEM-BERS OF THE HOPE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY return their thanks to Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON, for refreshments kindly furnished them at the fire on Tuesday morning, 12th instant.

1 .

January 13

JAMES B. PATRICK. Becretary. January 13 RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—THE UNDER-

SIGNED, having been appointed He: ver of the late firm of DAWSON & BLACKMAN, hereby gives notice that all claims against said firm must be presented to him, and all persons indebted must make JNO. T. HUMPHREYS. No. 27 Broad-street. January 13 INSTALMENTS OF THE BLUE

RIDGE RAILROAD CALLED FOR .- The Six-

teenth, Seventeenth. Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Instalments are called for as follows: The Sixteenth Instalment on 15th of April, 1869. The Seventeenth Instalment on 15th of May, 1869. The Eighteenth Instalment on 15th of June, 1869. eteenth Insta'ment on 15th of July, 1869. The Stockholders in Charleston will find the amounts due on their subscription at the office of Colonel J. B. E. SLOAN, Brown's Wharf, to whom

ast date will be declared forfeited by order of Stock-W. H. D. GAILLARD, holders. January 13 lamos Secretary and Treasurer. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.-HAVING given up business as Cattle Dealer and Butcher fer the present, I take this method to thank my friends and the public generally for the patronage extended

to me for the past eight years.

payments is an horized to be made. If not paid by

January 12 CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. CHARLESTON, JANUARY 5, 1869.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Charleston Gas Light Company, held this day, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved. That in view of the many serious acci desire report d in the newspapers from the use of other lights, and in the condent expectation that the public will sustain this Company in the reduction of the price of gas by an increased consump-tion, that after the expiration of the present month the price by reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER HOUSAND FREE.

THOUSAND FEET.

Resolved, That is an additional inducement to new consumers, the Company will supply and but in at its own expense the service and supply pipe for the basement story of the house of any new applicant, under such regulations as the Board of Directors may establish.

W. J. HERIOT, Secretary. January 7 STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON COUNTY .- Personally appeared before me, C. G. MEMMINGER, President of the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company, who,

company has been increased to eighty thousand dollars, and has been paid into him in current funds and property at its sworn valuation. Q. G. MEMML GER. (Signed) Q. G. MEMA Sworn to before me December 22, 1868. JACOB WILLIMAN, (Signed)

being duly sworn, saith that the capital of the said

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Notary Public.

FOR CHARLESTON COUNTY. I. A. C. RICH. OND, C'erk of the said Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing in a true and correct copy of the affi lavit of the President of the Sulphuric Acid and superphosphate Company, and that the affidavit has been duly filed and recorded in this

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said dourt this 22d of December, 1868. (Signed) A. C. RICHMOND, Clork Court Common Pleas.

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

BATCHELON'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, nstantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black of brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfamers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. Bond-street, New York. 1yr

BET BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM .- ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN on the interesting relation of Bridegroom to Bride in the institution of Marriages guide to matrimonial felicity and true happiness Sent by mail in scaled letter envelopes free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Phila-

# Shipping.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

FOR BO'TON DESPATCH LINE.

THE REGULAR AI PACKET SCHOONER
JONAS 'MITH, Nicrota Master, having a
large portion cargo on board, wints 200 or
250 bales cotton and light fright to fill up
and sail promptly. WILLIAM ROACH & QO.

FOR LIVERPOOL THE FIRST CLA'S DANISH BARK KAMMA FONDER, Knoon Master, having part of cargo engaged, will have displach. For Freight engagements apply to WILLIS & Colsolm, January 8 1mo North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVE RPOOL.

THE NEW AND SURIOULY AT SPANISH SHIP "PEDRO PLANDOLIT," AKENGUAL Master, having large part of her
cargo engaged and going on board, will
load with dispatch,
For further Freight engagements apply to
W.P. HALL,
January 8 15 Brown & Co.'s Whart,

January 8 15 FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE AMERICAN SHIP "AMELIA, THOS. BOREHAM Masier, is now ready
for cargo, and being of small capacity will
have dispatch.

For engagements apply to

PATTERSON & STOCE,
January 5

South Atlantic Wharf.

For freight engagements, apply to January 5 STREET BROTHERS & CO.

For balance freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM,
December 21 North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR HOSTON.

THE FINE SCHOONER MARY D. HASKELL, BARRER Master, having one-half her
cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch. For engagements of Freight, apply to
H. F. BAKER & CO.,
January 8 No. 20 Cumberland-stree January 8

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BE-

TWEEN CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STRAMSHIP

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BRITISH STEAMER STATEA, WAY Master, capacity 1800 bales cotton, due here this day, will sail on 26th instant. For freight engage

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP MAGNOLIA, Capt. M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will leave Vander, Corret's Wharf, on Thursday, Jan-

14, 1869, at — o'clock.

RAVENEL & CO., Agents. NEW ROUTE.

And other places, should not fait to lay in their supplies of PROVISIONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS
KIES, WINES, UANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sahdwithes and Luncheous.

FOR CHERAW, GEORGETOWN

RIVER, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE PEEDER THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAPTRICAL TAIN C. C. WHITE. is receiving regnt at Accommodation Whart and will leave on ATURDAL MORNING, the 16th instart, at Seven clock. RIVER.

INLAND ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET
LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUFORT AND HILTON
HEAD,

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

The steamer will touch at Bluffton and Chisolm's

each way, established and passage apply to
For Freight or Passage apply to
JOHN FERGUSON,
Accommedation Wharf. FOR BRUNSWICK, GA. THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, will touch
at this point every Welnesday, leaving savannah a
Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there
on Saturday Afterneon, arriving back at Savannah
on Sunday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Avents.

and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage ongagamet t, apply to
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
South Adante Whorf.

N. B.—No extra charge for Meals and Sutercoms.
Steamer City Point will touch at St. Mary's, Ge o,
joing and returning each week.

November 21

EOUITY.

No. 33 BROAD-STREET.

ROSWELL T. LOGAN...E. BAYNARD SEABBOOK

## VOLUME VII .--- NUMBER 1053.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Mr. Corbin introduced a bill to amend the criminal law. It abolishes capital punishment for all offences except wilfel murder. Mr. Corbin also introduced a bill to authorize the the honor of the author, who is a leading memrenewal of State stocks and bonds; also, a resolution to adjourn sine die on February 5; the hardest workers. The bill gives a carefully last being ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Charleston to hold a police court.

Mr. Zaddock Bullock, white Domocratic representative from Horry, has resigned. Burton introduced a bill to regulate the man-

solemnize marriages, who shall marry minors without the consent of their parents or guar-

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH BUDGET. Paris, January 12.—The French floating

THE CUBAN INSUBRECTION.

WASHINGTON, January 12 .- IN THE SENATE, Messrs. Rice and Abbott were added to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Arkansas and Pacific Railroad. Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a mass

A bill was introduced forbidding the transfer to foreigners of grants or privileges from the MThe Sue Murphy case was discussed to-day. IN THE House, Banks reported a resolution for a protectorate over San Domingo and Hayti, stating its object to be that in case of revo-Intiquary movements our government might send out a ship to advise the revolutionists to

SUE MURPHY.

CUBA. HAVANA, January 11 .- A co mmittee of influential citizens of Havana, native Cubans and prominent members of the Liberal party, left

day for the Pacific coast, and will touch at The reading clerk of the Florida Senate is a

WROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11. -Mr Corbin's bill to determine the value of contracts made in COLUMBIA, January 12 .- In the Senate, to | Confederate States notes or their equivalent, introduced in the Senate to-day, will be found worthy the special attention of business men throughout the State. It has been drawn with great care, and is intended as a means of making equitable settlements of the many knotly questions and cases in dispute, growing out of the sale or purchase of property during the war. The bill will certainly redound to ber of the General Assembly, and one of its arranged scale of the value of Confederate notes and legal-tenders of the United States during the war. It is calculated to save the expense of civil suits and save much time and litigation. This bill, together with another

important bill by Mr. Corbin to punish persons obtaining property under falso pretences, were both ordered to be printed. I enclose copies. [These bil's are printed in another column.] IN THE SENATE.-Rainey, chairman of the In the Senate.—Rainey, chairman of the Committee en Finance, introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to amend an act passed at the special session to fix the salaries of certain State officers. It proposes to increase the salary of the Private Secretary of the Governor from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum, and fixes the salary of the State Auditor at \$2500 a year. Both of these provisions are so manifestly just in themsolves that there is scarcely a doubt of the bill passing both branches without oppothe bill passing both branches without oppo-sition. The position of Private Secretary of the Governor in the reorganization of the State government is an extremely trying one. Much of the work that was formerly attended to by the Legislature, under the new consti-tution is imposed upon the Governor, requir-

ment of Mr. John Hoart gave very general satisfaction to all parties, events have shown that the Governor has been most fortunate in securing his services. The labors of the effice frequently require his attendance between fif-teen and sixteen hours out of every twenty-

hundred dollars paid by them should be re-Your committee are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. The tax paid by the petitioners was

respectfully recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw petitions. The recommendation contained in the report was adopted. DeLarge also submitted the following report: The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the returns of receipts and expenditures of the estate of De La Howe; also, the report of the trustees of said estate, and

managed in accordance with the provisions of the will of John De La Howe.

The report was received as information.

Mickey introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Joint Com-

mitto of Ways and Means.
Wooley gave notice of a bill to punish all persons having or pretending to have authority to solemnize matrimony who shall marry

Mr. Simons introduced the following, which

third reading.

A bill to incorporate certain fire engine

On metion of Elliott, section one was further amended by inserting between the words "company and," seventh line printed bill, the following: "The German Froe Engine Company and the Independent Young America Fire

ed one week.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then took up a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to organize the Circuit

IMPORTANT BILLS.

and ordered to be printed: MADE IN CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES OF THEIR EQUIVALENT.

Whereas, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and part of the year 1865, in the exchange and transfer of real and personal property, Confederate States notes, issued by the so-called Confoderate States Government, were used as a basis of value or medium of exchange; and whereas the value of said Confederate

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina. now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION I. That the value of all debts and obligations, whether under seal or not under seal, created or contracted in Confederate States notes issued by the so-called Confederate States forces force forces and property of the Confederate States (consumers of the Confederate States (consum

SEC. 2. Pursuant to the preceding section, the value of one dollar of lawful money of the United States in said Confederate States notes is declared as follows, namely:

1. During Jenuary and February, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and five cents of Confederate States notes.

2. During March, 1831, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and six cents of Confederate States notes.

3. During April, 1861, one dollar of lawful

petition of the county. Ordered for cons.dcration to-morrow.
Potitions for the removal of the disabilities of Elly Godbold and Cornelius B. Jarvis were referred.
Mr. Jillson presented a letter from Senator Coghlan, of Sumter, tendering his resignation.
IN THE HOUSE, DeLarge, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted the following report:
The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens, tax-powers of St. Helena Parish: also, a similar.

8. On the first day of October, 1861, one dollar and eleven cents of Confederate States notes.

9. On the first day of November, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifteen cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirtieth of November, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes.
10. On the first day of December, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly in.

11. On the first day of January, 1862, one

day of February, 1862, when one dollar of law-ful money was equal to one dollar and forty-eight cents of Confederate Stares notes, 13. On the first day of March, 1862, one dol-lar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-eight cents of Confederate States notes,

of Confederate States notes.
15. On the first day of May, 1862, one dollar

of lawful money was equal to one dollar and minety cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly decreas-ed in value until the twentieth dayof July, 1862, lar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and nin:ty cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased

Resolved. That the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire into this abuse, and report upon the same immediately.

Mr. Mobley introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to regulate contracts for labor which will give suntable officers power to approve and settle the same.

A bill empowering the Attorney-General to change the venue in State cases was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Molley introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill to regulate contracts for labor which will give suntable officers power to approve and settle the same.

A bill empowering the Attorney-General to change the venue in State cases was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee on the Peninds and seventeen conts of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regular states in value until the fifteenth day of May, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes.

A bill empowering the Attorney-General to change the venue in State cases was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill empowering the case of the same and twenty-three cents in Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regular to when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes.

40. On the first day of June, 1864, one dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regular-lay in value until the fifteenth day of May, 1804, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes.

40. On the first day of June, 1864, one dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars a

local and in the control of the cont

41. On the first day of July, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and five cents of Confederate States notes, and

States notes.

43. On the first day of September, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of

notes.

45. On the first day of November, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of No-

nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1884, when one dollar of lawful moneywas equal to twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

47. On the first day of January, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-six dollars of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of January, 1885, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents of

day of February, 1865, when one dollar of law-ful money was equal to twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly in-

money was equal to thirty-two dollars and twenty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to forty-six dollars.

UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Be it enacted by the Sanate and House et Be it enacted by the Sanate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. If any person shall by any false

SEC. 2. If any trustee, banker, factor, or other person, while acting in any fiduciary character, or president, cashier, director, or other officer of a bank or other correction. of a bank or other corporation, or any agent, clerk or servant of any person or corporation, or any person employed in the capacity of agent, clerk or servant of any person or corporation, shall, by virtue of such character, officer employment, receive or take into his possession any chattel, money or valuable security for our in the name or on the account of the for, or in the name or on the account of, the cestui que trust, principal, employer or master, and shall fraudulently convert to his own use, or embezzle the same, or any part thereo. every such offender shall be deemed guilty of

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A1 CLIPPER BARK LIZZIE H.,
SPRING, Master, having about two-thirds
of her cargo engaged and going on board,
will have dispatch for the above port.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQU
W. G. PUTNAM, RISKARD Master, havin
a large part of her cargo engaged, will loa
with dispatch.

January 8

No. 20 Cumberland-street.

EXCURSIONS AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COM

FORTABLY appointed yacht ELEANO B
will resume her trips to historic points in
the harbor, and will leave Government
Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M.

For Passage, apply to THOMAS YOUNG,
December 18

Smo Captain, on Board.

THE FIRST CLASS AND POPULAR Iron Steamship "GOLDEN HORN," HART C. MGEATE Commander, is now on her passage to this port from Liverpool direct, and is expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant, to sail hence for Liverpool on fort Education.

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from New Orleans to Charleston, S.
C., via Florida Railroad and ALLIANGE LINE U. S. Mail Steamens, and the steamers CITY POINT and DICTATOR, will be given for—

F. W. PERKINS & CO., Agents, No. 26 Carondelet street, New Orleans TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH

iches and Limeneous.

\*\*WML S. CORWIN & CO.,

\*\*No. 275 King-etreet,

Between Wentworth and Beanfain,

Charleston, S. Co. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street lew York.

JOHN FERGUSON.

PLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER
PRIOT BOY, Captain Fenn Prox, will
leave Charleston on Monday and Thursday MonnINGS at Fight o'clock. Returning, will leave Sayannah
TUBEDAY MONNINGS at Hight o'clock, and Finday
AFIERNOON at Two o'clock, touching at Edisto on
THUISDAY trip from Charleston, at Eleven A. M.,
and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., Saturdays, on return trip.

November 24

FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA,
VIA SAVANNAH, FIRNANDINA AND JACKSON
VILLE

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER

Will sail from Charleston every fuesday Evening, at
Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain WM.
T. MONPLTY, will rail from Cherleston every Saturday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Morida
Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers connect with Now Orleans, Mobile.
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Oclawaha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes,
Griffin, Eustis, Harris and Durham.

All freight oryable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at rick
and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage ongagament, apply to
J. D. AIKEN & Co., Legelt's

OGAN & SEABROOK, ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN