VOLUME VII .--- NUMBER 1070.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

REPORTS FROM THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE-CHARLESTON TAX ACT-SAVANNAH AND CHARLES-TON BAILBOAD-OTHER LEGISLATIVE PROCEED-

COLUMBIA. February 1.-THE SENATE WAS not in session to-day.

IN THE House, Whipper, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted majority and minority reports on a bill to punish persons who shall marry minors without the corsent of their parents or guardians.

Whipper also reported unfavorably on a bill to extend in certain cases the power of magistrates to imprisonment.

hipper also reported unfavorably on a bill o enlarge the powers of the Mayor and Aldermen of Columbia.

Whipper introduced a resolution to authorize the Governor to purchase additional copies of Richardson's State Reports of Law and Equity for exchange with other States. Whipper introduced a bill for the enlistment,

arming and discipline of a guard for the State

DeLarge presented the memorial of the City Council of Charleston, to be allowed to levy taxes in accordance with the ordinance to raise supplies for the present year; also, the annual statement for 1868 of the Charleston Alms House, with a communication from the City Council of Charleston enclosing said state-

Miller introduced a resolution to have a special committee of five appointed from the House, to examine and report upon the condition of the Savanrah and Charleston Railroad. Indefinitely postponed. The bill to incorporate the Aiken Sanitary

Association was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate. Also, a bill to renew the charter of the Ancient Artillery Society. The bill to incorporate the South Carolina

Phosphate Company received its final reading, the title was ordered to be changed to an act, and it was ordered to be enrolled.

WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT-TELEGRAPH TO ASIA-COMMITTEE ON DISABILITIES-COIN

WASHINGTON, February 1.-The joint resolution for an amendment to the constitution establishing universal suffrage, which was adopted by the House of Representatives on Saturday last, reads as follows:

Be it rescived, (two-thi-as of both Houses concurring), That the 1 owing article be proposed to the Legislatues of the several states as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be held as part of said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE -.

SEC. 1. The right of any citizen of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State, by reason of race, color or previous condition of slavery of any citizen or class of citizens of the United States.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to

enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article. The vote by which the resolution was adopt-

ed was :- yeas 150, nays 42-two-thirds of the House voting in the affirmative.

The Peruvian ministers will leave Pensacola The Telegraph bill gives the American and

Asiatic Telegraph Company the exclusive right for fourteen years to land cables on the Pacific coast, north of the fortieth parallel of latititude, provided they begin laying the cable within one year.

detail one or more steam vessels to assist in laving the cable, and the government is to be entitled to priority in the use of the telegraph. The Reconstruction Committee have named Paine, Morris and Bock, as a sub-committee to examine and report on applications for the removal of political disabilities.

The Supreme Court has decided that tax returns made in coin must be reduced to curcency and the tax on them is not illegal. The District Supreme Court has again excluded Bradley from practice.

CONGRESSIONAL.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR GRANT-SEVENIY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR MRS. LINCOLN-ALD FOR GREECE-A SOUTHERN PA-

WASHINGTON, February 1 .- IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES the petition of the president, professors and lay students of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, asking for the reorganization of the Naval Medical Corps, was

The following bills were introduced and referred: A bill regulating the sale of bonds and bullion; a bill preventing States from collecting illegal imposts, including the taxing of railroad passengers; a bill making the President's salary \$100,000; a bill paying \$75,000 to Lincoln's widow and children; a bill giving the Greek Government possession of and title to the two monitors, Miantonomah and Agaw.m; a bill renewing the grant of lands to the Alabama Railroad Company; a constitutional amendment affecting Federal and Congressional elections; a bill g anting aid to the San Diego Railroad; a. bill for the construction of the Southern Atlantic, Gult and Pacific Railroad; several bills relieving political disabilities; a bill granting lands to Arkansas for the Mississippi, Washita and redelivering railroads; a bill promoting celerity in the postal service.

The bill allowing government clerks ten per cent. additional pay, was tabled by a vote of

A resolution admitting the Dominican Republic as a territory of the Union, was tabled by a vote of 110 to 62.

A resolution was adopted ordering the arrest of Scannel, for refusing to testify before the Election Fraud Committee.

A resolution was passed suspending the payment of revenue officers in Philadelphia, alleged to have been irregularly employed. A motion for evening sessions to consider

the tariff was cirried. A bill to pay Walter D. Plowden, a colored scout and spy in South Carolina one thousand dollars, was passed. Adjourned.

IN THE SENATE, more temple suffrage petitions were presented. A protest was received from numerous bus: ness men in New York, against foreign vessels

carrying United States mails. The Committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of indefinitely postponing the bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Depart-

ment. Adopted. The bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to fit up a storeroom for preserving models in the patent office was dicussed and finally passed in a modified form.

Adjourned.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

HAVANA, February 1.-The Haytien cruiser Salnave seized two French vessels in the harbor of St. Marie. The French admiral declared that the Haytien blockade was ineffectual, and he compelled the government to re-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The distillery of Hinton, Newman & Co. has been burned; loss one hundred and twenty

thousand dollars. A fire occurred in Wilmington last night, destroying a livery stable and injuring several

Three men entered a gambling saloon at No. 566 Broadway, New York, yesterday, tied the attendant, and stole seven thousand dollars. The meeting of the Southern Press Association has been postponed to the 17th instant in consequence of the meeting of the Direct Trade Convention at Knoxville.

THURLOW WEED IN THE SOUTH.

His First Letter from Carolina - The Trip on the Champion-Impressions of Charleston - He Likes Fresh Shad -What He thinks of Aiken and its Advar ages.

editor, Mr. Weed, now sojourning in our State. Writing from Aiken, on the 22d ult., he says : We left New York in the steamer Champion, Captain Lockwood, a fortuight ago to-day, with a moderate, but fair wind, making the usual headway from Saturday afternoon until Monday evening, when we encountered off Pan-handle Shoals a severe gale from the south-west, which continued through the night, the west, which continued through the night, the steamer making but twenty miles in twelve hours. Fortunately we had a stanneh vessel, with vigilant and capable officers, and she reached Charleston at six o'clock on Tuesday evening. As we were coming alongside of the dock, with the passengers on deck waiting for the gang plank, Air. Moore, who had been in excellent health and fine spirits during the voyage, fell suddenly, and before a physician arrived had expired. He was remarking, a fow hours before, that he had enjoyed uninterrupted health during his whole life. To his daughter (Airs. Leavitt, of Brooklyn), it was a terrible blow, the suddenuess of which affected all the passengers.

ed all the passengers.

We remained a few days at the Charleston Hotel looking, as far as my health would permit, through and around the city. Charleston is slowly recovering from the desoltting effoct of a four years' war, and the scarcely less ruinous consequences of four more years of political demoralization, social disorder, and financial depression. But the crisis has passed. She is recovering, and cannot, with her great advantages, fait to become again a great com-mercial emporium. The ordeal, however, is a severe one. It is impossible, even while we remember hew long and persistently disloyal Charleston had been, to remain insensible to the destitution and sufferings of her most wealthy, most distinguished, and in all save weathy, most distinguished, and in an average the heresies of nullification and secession, most estimable families. Young men of cultivation and refinement who once supposed that the Divine injunction relating to the "sweat of the "sweat of the "sweat of the colored race." brow," was applicable only to the colored race, are now eagerly seeking employment however laborious, to maintain themselves, while their mothers and sisters with equal alacrity avail themselves of every occupation suitable to their sex and character. The intelligent and civil conductor of a street car, in which wo were riding, is a grand-on of the late Episcopal Bishop Bowen, whose family before the way was wealthy. The lare, in the street car. was applicable only to the colored race, pal Bishop Bowen, whose family before the war was wealthy. The fare in the street cars here is ten cents, although none of the routes exceed two miles and a half. The citizens of

mile rides.

The Charleston Hotel is well kept. We had fresh shad for breakfast every morning, and although excellent, I would willingly exchange them for the white fish. As we hope to pass another week at Charleston, I shall say nothing now of the freedmen, who constitute so large a portion of its population.

Charleston, impoverished as they are. pay their ten cents for short rides cheerfully,

while in New York there is constant grum-

bling (more in the newspapers than by citizens) at a six cent fare for four, five, and six

tork, inchmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the various ports in Florida, furnish excellent accommodations for passengers, and ample facilities for commerce. The intercourse be-tween New York and the cities of the South is tween Now York and the cities of the South is frequent and regular. The lines are established by Northern capitalisis, with the Brothers Leary, Mr. Garrison, Mr. Livingston, Mr. McCready, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Boll, and those enterprising East River iron workers, Georgo Quintard, James Murphy, &c., as stockholders.

ers, Georgo Quintard, James attrpay, &c., as stockholders.

We find in the climate of Aiken all the advantages we heped for. In this respect, there was nothing of exaggeration in the many favorable representations we had heard and read. In climate, the January of Aiken resembles the October of New York—it is dry and clear. We walk morning, afternoon and evening, without transcent. walk morning, afternoon and evening, without overcoats. Ladies enjoy croquet in costumes saitable for May on the North River. Violats are in full bloom. Now, as heretofore, there are many Northern citizens passing the winter here, among whom are Hugh Maxwell, Geo. T. Andrews, of Now York and General Dimick, of the United States Army. Mr. Alaxwell came here for the benefit of his own health, which is fully re-established. The son of Mr. Andrews, who was dangerously ill, is improving. Mr. J. C. Derby, the enterprising New York publisher, has a large and productive farm, adjoining the Village of Aiken. His peach orchard, the largest we had ever seen is in full view from the railway cars. Mrs. Derby, who called vesterday, says that they are proparing one hundred acres for cotton planting this season. The Globs Hotel, where we lodge, is well kept. The walks and drives we lodge, is well kept. The walks and drives in and about Aiken are very pleasant. The woods, they tells us, will soon be beautiful and fragrant with wild flowers. I enjoy the repose which the physicians say is essential, with-drawing my thoughts as far as possible from business, politics, &c. My reading and writing now, as for the last six months, are by proxy. T. W.

Chroumstances Alter Cases.—Mr. John W. Forney is travelling in the South, and is writing letters over his own initials to his paper. In a late letter from Lenoir, North Carolina, he is "delighted to find the people of the State so temperate and orderly;" he "has met a great number of the Confederate officers, and in every instance found them courteous, intelligent and full of inquiries;" the election of Grant "is regarded by this whole population as the test thing that could have happened to them," and on every side when he is not surprised he is overjoyed at the goodness, loyalty and prosperity of the people. Whether this apparent change of view has anything to do with land agency speculations in which Mr. Forney is said to be concerned, or results from an honest conviction on a closer inspection of the Southern people, we do not undertake to CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES. - Mr. John W. the Southern people, we do not undertake to say. We have no doubt ours lves, however, that the virtues of the North Carolinaus are all that he represents them to be.

-The difficulty of fixing a permanent blue upon woel has been successfully overcome in England, and fugitive bines are being com-Lingland, and fugitive blues are being com-pletely superseded. The patenters are work-ing might and day to supply the demand, and are making preparations on such a scale as will permit of its being introduced in america very shortly. In dyeing, this is one of the greatest discoveries of modern days.

The Rev. Mr. Mackenochie, the defendant in the famous Mackenochie case in England, has written a letter to the Lendon paland, has written a letter to the London papers, warmly advocating the separation of Church and State. What right he asks, has the sponse of the church to ally herself with the powers of the world? The Jewish Church, he says, began to fall from God and ultimately sask into idelatry from the time that it occame an establishment in the reign of Saul. The reign of Constantine was the beginning of the decline of Christianity in spiritual things, quite as much as it was the beginning of its rise in temporal grandeur. Mr. Mackonochio does not advocate, but on the contrary strongdoes not advocate, but on the contrary strong-ly opposes secession, from the Church of England. What he wishes is a corporate separa-tion of the church from the State, and he urges that to agitate for this object is the duty slike

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

JENNIE JUNE'S MONTHLY BUDGET OF GOSSIP FOR THE LADIES.

The Model Wife-A Nuisance that Men Like-Velvet Cloaks and Far Capes-Antiquated Economy of the Modern Dress-Fancy Costumes-Fashion and

NEW YORE, January 30 .- I have always believed in model wives. I am a model wife myself; that is to say, I do the marketing, mend the stockings after everybody has gone to bed, fidget if people don't wipe their feet on the door-mat, feel responsible for the shortcomings of the cook, and dance attendance on the baby rather than hear it cry. But the fact is the time has gone by for the exercise of such negative virtues. They are not appreciated. Husbands hold up the model wife as an example to the pretty capricious little darlings who tyrannize over them, but they would not exchange them for the world. The difficulty is that the model wife is encumbered with her many excellencies. She expects her husband to realize the treasure he possesses in her, which he never does. He is willing to cat the good things which she places upon his table, but he never considers her anything more than a housekeeper, and he reserves his compliments and the charm of his conversation for The New York Commercial Advertiser, of Friday, contains a letter from its well known the pretty useless wife of his neighbor, who never made a shirt or a pudding in her life, and frankly avows her intention of never making an effort in that line.

VELVET CLOAKS AND FUR CAPES. It is certainly true that modern short walk-

ing suits have revolutionized fashion. A handsome fur cape, or a velvet cloak, one or the other, was formerly deemed indispensable to the winter attire of a lady, and their possession was the crown of many a woman's ambition. Now, in comparison with handsome, well-made suits they look antiquated. Cost is a matter of no consequence. They have the appearance of belonging to the past, and no one has the credit of getting a new one. The short suit is very economical, too economical to suit the dressmakers, who complain that it has cut off half their receipts. Several dresses were formerly required for the street, and soon looked worn and shabby, by being allowed to drag on the pavement. Now, one suit lasts a season, and after that serves a suit lasts a season, and after that serves a secondary purpose. Then costly material is thrown away upon a suit—fine English water-proof looks about as well as cloth at four or five dollars per yard—winsey nearly as well as Irish poptin, and poptin as silk and satin. Real genuine Lyons velvet is the only fabric, even for suits, that nothing else can approach.

FANCY COSTUMES. The season of masquerades is approaching and great inquiry is made for something new and original in the way of fancy costumes. Sootch girls, peasant girls, flower girls, vivandiers, and the like are pretty well worn out; so also are Turkish maideus, and the court ladies of no particular periol. The whim of the mo-ment is for the odd and grotesque, for the comic and the revival of nearly forgotten nacomic and the revival of nearly lorgotten nationalities, rather than mere claborate and costly dresses, and this tendency will, probably, develope some fresh if not quaint and original ideas before the carnival closes. It is uscless to describe in detail character dresses, because few can make them from mere description, and worse be cartain of their correctness. The boat none he certain of their correctness. plan for a tyro is to select a character with trajitional features easily identified, copy them closely, and the rest will be taken for granted. A good idea has been hit upon for the children of "Sorosis," who are to have an exclusive masquerading frolic about the first of March. It is the embodiment in their own of march. It is the embodiment in their own persons of all the traditions of childhood. Goody Two Shoes, Little Red Riding-Hood, Jack the Giant-Killer, the Babes in the Woods, and Old Mother Hubbard. Of course, the old woman that lived in a shoe will not be for-

There is so little that is new or interestin thing now of the freedmen, who constitute so large a portion of its population.

The steamer organizations between New York, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and the various ports in Florida territal the Woman's Club, in New York, upon

FASHION AND FREEDOM. In giving to the club the few thoughts in regard to dress, contained in the following report, the committee feel that an apology is due for the utter inadequacy of the treatment of the subject. In a brief paper, that makes no pretensions to even the length or dignity of an essay, it has hardly been considered possible to develope a central idea, much less present a broad and comprehensive view of the entire subject. The ladies of Sorosis will, however, forgive the shortcomings, and take the hints for what they are worth.

The point in regard to dress to which the committee wish particularly to call your attention is this; the thra dom to which it subjects us, and from which we have it entirely in our power to free ourselves. This spirit, slavery, subjection, or whatever you choose to call it, is not confined to fashion; it controls almost as arbitrarily those who consider themselves entire absolved from its sway. Freedom In giving to the club the few thoughts in re-

almost as arbitrarily those who consider them-selves quite absolved from its sway. Free-dom selves quite absolved from its sway. Freedom to dress as they choose has never been known, or realized by women. The Quaker, for instance, frees herself from the tyramy of French modes, only to subject herself to the perpetual domition of close bonners, nentral grays and sauff-colored browns. The conscientious Methodist may admire and wish to appreciate some of the pretty things she sees, but would be deburred from doing so both by habit and consciouce. The Bloomerists talk of freedom in dress, and at the same time subject themselves to strict uniform, which has neither beauty nor grace, nor university of the strict of the second of the same time subject themselves to strict uniform, which has neither beauty nor grace, nor university and the same time subject themselves to strict uniform, which has neither beauty nor grace, nor universal appropriateness to recomm nd it. Freedom cannot exist under the iron rule of an arbitrary will; and that is not freedom which only substitutes one kind of authority for another. We

are sometimes heightened, but can never be entirely concealed by dress, and should be cutirely concealed by dress, and should be valued far above that which only indicates the accidental possession of wealth or the reverse.

of a brilliant sunset, and a thousand other agreeable objects from which we derive pleas-

ure and satisfaction. One of the greatest uses of our coming toegetner is that we learn to piace a true estimate upon each other. I may wear a stout walking dress if it rains, or a long-trained dress if I therefore, if I teel like it, and it makes not a particle of difference; you know me and I know you, and we learn the largest three it is thirty-six seconds. The cartridge is made of a peculiar kind of paper, and explodes when cutby a knife.

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1869. think of each, not with reference to our dress, but in the light of the revelation, which social interchange of thought and community of feeling has been to us of character and conduct. This better estimate, this higher standard, we must extend beyond the club. We must carry it into the world. We must learn to rejoice in the critical of their neonless possession of the evidence of other people's possession of good, whether we have it or not. No woman lives for herself alone. Her beauty, her grace, her taste, her personal possessions become common property; and shall I not rejoice in them because she has the care of them and not

I? I don't want her to dress in gray or brown 1? I don't want her to dress in gray or brown, because gray and brown are the most useful and serviceable to me. I like her in white, and scarlet, and gold. I like the shimmer of her satins, the transparence of her lace, the glitter of her jowels. To deprive her of them would be to deprive me of the pleasure of seeing them, of knowing through her that beauty, and grace, and harmony, and porfection exist. My vision would be bounded by my own lead-colored horizon; my selfishness would present me from litting the veil and seeing the or vent me from litting the veil and seeing the

glory behind.

The conclusion to which we arrive, then, in regard to dress is this, that we need to cultivate freedom in dress for ourselves, tolerance in respect to others, and cease to estimate per-sons by the mere fashion or cost of their

But what is freedom? rather, what do we But what is freedom? rather, what do we understand by it? Is it freedom for me or freedom for all? Is it freedom for those who love scarlet and gold, as well as those who believe in gray and brown? Is it freedom to wear any dress, or only a short dress? Is it freedom to wear a dress as long as is useful the dreaming without reference to a change. and becoming, without reference to a change in the cut of the sleeves or the length of the skirt, or freedom to criticise with severity all tho do not come up or down to our standard

of fitness and harmony?
I have heard strictures and even wailings I have heard strictures and even wallings over the contrast exhibited by members of "Sorosis" at their social gatherings. To me the contrast is one of the pleasantest and most sensible features of these gatherings. I like the state elegance of some, the galety and brilliant coloring of others. I am proud of it—it shows the growing completeness of our aggregation, and the varied scenes from which it is drawn; but there are some faces and forms framed with monastic plainness that are always sweet to look upon, and I rejoice that no rule of "strict evaning dress required" excludes them from the enjoyment of social and sentient pleasures.

tient pleasures. We are not a day ioo soon in taking up a liberal and advanced position upon this subject. Already warning notes have been struck that show how little reality there is left of the old arbitrary systems. But while there is a greater freedom there is also greater uniformity. er freedom there is also greater uniformity. The steam spirit of the age, the crean telegraph and other agencies, have brought us next door to the centres of art and civilization. Paris and New York are not twenty-five hours apart. In less time than it takes to make even the minutest bonnet of to-day, that same bonnet is introduced, adopted into every city in Europe, as well as in the great capital of the Westerp the results and decistor of world, from Paris, the mistress and dictator of the modes to the feminine half of creation.

Do we desire to mortgage ourselves per-

petually in this way? Would it not be more worthy of American women to throw off the shackles of forcordained dress and assert their individuality, their power and their right to do as they please in a matter which so ex-clusively concerns their own interests, health,

Let us, then, feel free-free to wear whatever Let us, then, teel free-free to wear whatever is best suited to our tasto, position, means and habit, without ignoring tashion, without feeling obliged strictly to follow its dictates. Let us accord to others the same liberty that we desire for ourselves, whether it exhibits itself in gorgeousness of elaborate display, or the possible carelessness of minds absorbed in other things. Let us inscribe freedom upon our banner, reedom to be to others the best that we are capable of doing without demandthat we are capable of doing without demand ing of them in return more than they are capable of giving. We cannot, any one of us, be everything to each other, but we can be something to others, and let us be our best if we can—our best in the exhibtion of our judg ment and taste, our best in our toleration of those who disregard or fail to appreciate our

Women are beginning to demand emancipation; but the strongest chains they have yet worn are those which they have forged for themselves.

We close with the following resolutions, which we propose for your adoption:

Resolved, 1 hat the time is past for setting up arbitrary standards of fashion or reform in

woman's dress.

Resolved, That in the rapid interchanges of thought and ideas from different parts of the world, no rules or regulations could have the effect of preventing the adoption of a really tasteful and meritorious fashion, and that

tasteful and meritorious fashion, and that therefore a system of exclusion is as uscless as it is antiquated and illiberal.

Resolved, That individuality in dress should not only be tolerated but encouraged, in order to promote the independence which would develope original idees, and sustain women in adapting their dress to their own views and conceptions of taste and fitness.

Resolved, That while we condemn fashions that expose the person more than good sense.

that expose the person more than good sense or good taste would warrant, we uphold the right to every woman to please herself in the matter of dress, and make it as far as possible the exponent of her own sentiment and individuality.

Resolved, That "Mrs. Grundy" is a nuisance that shall neither be tolerated or quoted by member of Sorosis. JENNIE JUNE. member of Sorosis.

THE LATE DISASTER TO THE STEAM-SMIP PERIERE.

The terrific force of ocean storms has lately eccived a new and striking illustration in the terrible trial to which the splendid steamship Periere, one of the finest vessels in the world. has experienced in her late attempt to come to the westward. The full report of her able commander, Captain Duchesne, will be looked for with much interest. It will be noticed that Captain Duckesne, the commander of the Periero, was in the steamer Vesta; which vessel, our realers will remember, collided, some fifteen years back, with the ill-fated steamship Arctic, in a fog off the banks of Newfoun !-

will; and that is not freedom which only substitutes one kind of authority for another. We may be as completely subjects of a prejudice as a passion, and the truer and higher uca, as it seems to us, is to divest ourselves of unreasoning alberence to either, and endeavor to render dress beautiful and harmonious to the eye, as well as comfortable, convenient and protective. An undue estimate placed upon dress subordinates higher faculties to lower. In a fashionable assemblage, the length of a lady's trail, the quality of her lace, the size and splendor of the diamonds, are taken as the evidence of her claim to social consideration and distinction. At what was for Thraff's cetablishment in Leight-street, on the contrary, short skirts, trowsers, han cropped close, and entire absence of ornament, would be admitted as affording equal proofs of womanly superiority.

But in fact, mere dress of any kind affords neither e-idence or claim to the possession of these genuine qualities, which alone entitions to the esteem and confidence of our compeers. The charms which distinguish the true woman are sometimes heightened, but can never be curirely concealed by dress, and should be one of the passengers outright, a hiss functi-clours, from Germany. The stem coming from the west, and Captain I unlessue being doubtful of his ability to successfully ride it of fidolity, to one's over sense of right, is beyond the reach of safin or velvet, sackdoth or cropped hair, to make or mar; and this is the standard by which we members of Sorosis must judge women, and not by their dress, be it plan or fine.

Cone of the first subjects proposed for discassion in the early organization of the club was hattrally this one of dress. Good women always feel that there is a reproach in some way connected with it, and they wish to avoid it by denying themselves and setting an example of the structest plainness and simplicity. This is unjust to themselves, and derogatory to the common sense and right beding of others. There is no reason why all those who cannot afford it should take pleasure in it, just as they would in the sight of a charming picture, a pretty landscape, the purple and goldon dyes of a brilliant sunset, and a thousand other arrecable objects from which we derive these The beauty of truth, of purity, of monor, of doubtful of his ability to successfully ride it fidelity, to one's over sense of right, is beyond out, thought it prudent to put he vessel about,

-The ignitio .: -knife gan is a new weapon ex citing great attention in Prussia, as superior to the famous needle gun. The inventor, Meyhofer, recently at a quasi-official trial, sucTOO MUCH LAW.

The following sensible article is published in the Saturday number of R. H. Cain's paper, the Missionary Record. It would seem that for once Democrats and Republicans can and

We have often thought that law compre

we have often thought that law compachended the well-being of all the citizens. We have had much new law in the reconstruction of our State, we have had many innovations in our organic laws; the largest majority of them are good, and will douttless work well for the State. Possibly none will fail to see in the future that the largest number of the for the State. Possibly none will fail to see in the future, that the largest number of the laws passed will be beneficial to all classes of laws passed will be beneficial to all classes of our citizens. Many may object to the new code of laws; yet even those are now willing to recognize those which have been enacted by the present General Assembly. Many acts have been passed to meet the special cases of importance to the State. Among those acts one was passed to regulate the election and government of cities, towns and villages. A special act for Charleston was passed and an election ordered. Express provisions were made by which such election should be conducted. The election accordingly was held, and the result was that much fraud, glaring and the result was that much fraud, glaring and the result was that much fraud, glaring and outrageous, was perpetrated on both sides. The result was a singularly close vote of seventeen majority for the Republican candidate; a contest ensued; that contest has been goin; on in various forms for some time; it has been before the Board of Aldern ; before the court; able lawyers have been feed and much money has been expended on both sides; the colored people have given liberally to fee the lawyers. We have had the court's decision, and every effort has been made, in every discourse of the second servery effort has been made. and every effort has been made, in every di-rection, to place the parties claiming the offices of Mayor and Aldermen in power. offices of Mayor and Aldermen in power. Every legitimate effort to secure these rights has been sanctioned by every right-thinking mind; but when any attempt is made to override the laws, and to enact expost_into laws in order to meet party purposes, and to make the Legislature a party to such action, it meets with our unqualified condemnation.

The bill brought in by Senator D. T. Corbin in the condemnation of the property of the condemnation.

is in violation of what we consider sound policy and just and safe government. The purpose is to make effective an action which was taken is to make enective an action which is purposed to be made effective and operative in behalf of the parties. This, in our judgment, is not the proper course. The Legislature might pass an act amendatory of the former, and thereby order a new election, which would give the settlement of the right back to the people. But for that body to addade an action which has transpired, and in which it is clear that the law passed by that body has been violated, is too much government for this age of prog-

ress and intelligence.
We hope that the Legislature will not pass a bill which is so manifestly in violation of the Constitution of the State and of the United States, and will involve an eudless litigation, and keep up perpetual strife among the people.

FRESHEST FOREIGN ITEMS.

-Baron Tauchuitz sen ls eighty thousand volumes of his (amous series to this country very year.

-One firm at Frankfort-on-the-Main is said to have sold seventy-five thousand carte photo-graphs of Mrs. Lincoln. The costs on both sides of the recent ritualist case in London amounted to one hundred thousand dollars.

-The Empress Eugenie stills looks handsome at a distance, but when you come near you discover that her face ir thickly powder-ed, and painted under the eyes, and her eye-

brows pencilled.

-On New Year's day the Prince Imperial presented a velocipede to the Prince of the As-turias, the closst son of Queen Isabella, and taught him how to rule it. The two boys are nstant playmates. Ex-Queen Isabella is issuing diplomas, ac-companying the bestowal of decorations, ante-dated, which is supposed to indicate her belief

that in a few months she will be reinstated on the throne of Spain. At the recent festivities at Arundel Castle —at the recent restrictes at Arundel Castle, England, in honor of the coming of age of the Duke of Nerfolk, the tables ground under plate weighing upward of a ton and a half, and valued at \$300,000.

_Snow fell in such abundance in St. Petera-—Show let in such abundance in St. Petera-burg and its suburbs in the latter half of De-cember, that in several streets it rose to twelve feet in height. Accounts from the provinces state that whole villages are buried under the

drift. _At a recent ball at the Tuileries the guests consumed ten thousand ices, fifteen hundred glasses of punch, six thousand of sherbet, four or five hundred chickens, eight hundred bottles of champagne and fifteen hundred bottles of Dordonux.

Justus von Liebig, the celebrated German chemist, recently told a friend that, during the last ten years he had received seven calls from American universities, and that twice he felt strongly tempted to go to the United States and accept there a professorship.

-The French Government recently determined to substitute in cavalry movements what is known as the "English trot," for the "French trot," on the ground that the former "French trot," on the ground rider. Upon the promulgation of the order to this effect, an official request was received from England for information respecting the "English trot," with a view of making it known to the British cavalry.

-A petition is being signed in Ireland in -A petition is being signed in Ireland in favor of applying the Irish ecclesiastical revenue to the paymont of poor rates. "It would be a return," say the petitioners, "to a mode in which, at a period preceding the Reformation, the property of the church was partially expended, and it would afford great and much needed relief to the overburdened valenavers." vatepayers.

-The Duke of Alba is a Spanish grandee, desconded from the merciless soldier of Philip V, whose cruelty drove the Netherlands to revolt. The Em ress Eugenie was once desperately in love with him, and tried to commit peritely in love with min, and retail to commis-suicide by laudanum when he chose her sister instead of herself. His wife is now dead, and he has squandered his once encormous fortune in dissipation. His estates, which are entailed, have pa sed into the hands of his creditors, by whom they will probably be managed as long as he continues to live. -The tunnel under the English channel, at

The tunnel under the English channel, at Dover, it is asserted, will have to be bored through a chalk formation, and though the actual perforation will be easy, yet the pressure of the sea upon the yielding rock will be immense. In building the Thames tunnel, the water burst through the roof several times, and Brunel, the engineer, nearly lost his life during one of those trruptions of the river. In the event of a violent storm the danger of a break would be imminent, and the workmen, having to run several miles to obtain a refuge. a break won doe imminest. In the worken, having to run several miles to obtain a refuge, would have but poor opportunity to escape. The difficulty of ventilating such a tunnet must prove to be very great. But netwithstanding these serious objections, three eminent English ongineers have pronounced the plan to be feasible, and the estimated cost, forty-five militar deliver to be reasonable. lion dollars, to be ressonable. -Charles Dickens writes from Belfast under

data of January 14 to the London News, as follows: "I am required to discharge a painful act of duty imposed upon me by your insertion in your paper of Saturday, of a paragraph from the New York Times respecting the death, at Chicago, of Mrs. Augustus N. Dickens, widow of the brother of Charles Dick-Dickens, widow of the brother of Charles Dickens, the celebrated English novelist.' The widow of my late brother in the paragraph referred to was never at thicago; she is a lady now living, and resident in London; she is a frequent guest at my house, and I am one of the trustees under her marriage settlement. My temporary absence in Ireland has delayed for some days my troubling you with the request that you will have the goodness to publish this correction."

A great ship is to be built in San Francisco if the plans already on exhibition meet with favor. It is to be as large as the Great Eastern, but will draw only eighteen feet, or two-thirds the draught of the Great Eastern. Common beds will be substituted for bunks, the staterooms will be very much larger than a common ships and will be arranged about in common ships, and will be arranged along the centre instead of at the sides, making the rolling of the large craft less perceptible. It is designed that passage only shall be sold by the company, meals being provided by two comporing restaurants. The saloon will be five hundred feet long.

Clothing and Surnishing Goods.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

IN ORDER TO DISPOSE OF THE BALANCE OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

SRRING AND SUMMER SUPPLIES

Which we expect the latter part of this month, we have reduced the prices of our Goods

REGARDLESS TO COST OF MANUFAC-TURING THE SAME,

Thanking the public for their very liberal patron age, we hope by our fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same. We respectfully invite one and all to call and see for themselves.

I. L. FALK & CO.. RETAIL DEPARTMENT No. 803 KING-ST., Next to Cowperthwait's Furniture Store, WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT, No. 157 Meeting-street.

Dry Goods, Etc.

MILLS & GIBB.

IMPORTERS.

No. 412 Broadway, New York, INVITE THE ATTENTION OF SOUTHERN MER-CHANTS to their splendid stock of

> EMBROIDERIES WHITE GOODS

LACES AND LACE GOODS

LINENS

L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS DAMASKS

NAPKINS, &c., &c. All imported direct from the Manufacturers, and offered to the trade at the LOWEST PRICES and most FAVORABLE TERMS.

GREAT ATTRACTION

FURCHGOTT & BROS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS STORE CORNER KING AND CALHOUN STREETS WE BEG TO INFORM THE LADIES AND OUR

Customers in general, that we have just re-ceived in addition to our usual stock of DOMESTIC and FANCY GOOLS), a new supply suitable for the CLOAKS, DRY GOODS, POPLINS, &c., at reduced

prices
H-avy Balmoral Skiris a 112
Very choice article Bl. ilk \$180, worth \$250
Ladios euper Merino (w/s only \$1
A lot of fine Piano Co. eta which will be sold less

than cost.
150 dozen HOOP SKIRTS, 50 to 60c.
A lot of Photograph Albums, 75 cents
Ottenhelmer's celebrated French CORSET, \$1 00 and upward

A full and complete assortment of German and English HOSILERY, from 12½ up

A fine assortment of Ladies' and Children's Silk, Berlin Cloth and Lisle GLOYES, elegant designs.

A good selection of BLANKETS, COMFORTS, QUILTS FLANNELS, CASSIMERES

TABLE DAMASKS, &c., At the lowest figures. We would also notify our patrons that we have ar-

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, TRUNKS, &c. ENTRANCE ON CALHOUN-STREET. FURCHGUTT & BROS.,

No. 437 KING-STREET. gardware, &c.

HOES! HOES! HOES!

HARDWARE OF DIRECT IMPORTATION BY Brig Agra and Steamship Golden Horn, FROM LIVERPOOL.

BRADES' CROWN HOES ELWELL'S HOES
ELWELL'S SOCKET SPADES
S. EEL CORN MILLS
PADLOCKS IN SETS, WITH MASTER KEYS CARRON WARE, &c.

with a general asso tment of American Hardwar and Ploughs, which I offer low for cash.

C. P. POPPENHEIM,
February 1 1mo* bign on the Pavement. DODGE'S PERFECT PLOUGH.



SOLE AGENT.

ALSO, ON HAND A VARIETY OF OTHER

HOES, AXES.

SPADES and

PLANTATION TOOLS. At Wholesale and Retail

Sign of the "Big Gun." January 11

THE BARNWELL SENTINEL,

ESTABLISHED IN 1853. Published at Barawell Courthouse, and circulates n Barawell. Feaufort, Or lleton and hidgefield. Terms as reasonable as any caper in the State. E. A. BRON-ON, Proprietor. WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL, Agents in harleston. 1mo January 18

No. 310 King-street, Charleston S. C.,

WANTED TO CHARTER. TWO VESSELS, 2000 TO 2500 BARRELS capacity, for United Kingdom or Contiorpacity, for United Kingdom or Conti-bent.
Two vessels to load lumber for Portland.

Five vessels to load lumber for South American

THE NEW AND STRICTLY AI SPANISH Ship PEDBO PLANDOLIT. AMENGUAL Master, having two-thirds of her cargo engaged and going on board, will load
with dispatch for the above port.
For further Freight engagements, apply to
W. P. HALL,

January 29 10 Brown & Co.'s Wharf FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANTS' LINE. THE REGULAR FIRST-CLASS SCHOON-ER ROBERT CALDWELL, McGonMACE Master, having large portion cargo engages

Master having large portion cargo engaged and going on board, wants a few hundred bales cotton or light freight to fill up and sail promptly.

WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

THE FIRST OLASS DANISH BARK HAMMA FONDER, Knoon Master, having part of cargo engaged, will have displach.

For Freight eneagements apply to.

WILLIS & OHISOLM,

January 8 1mo North Atlantic Wharf.

EXCURSIONS AF OUND THE HARBOR.
THE FINE FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed Yacht ELEANOR
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 Passago apply to 1HOMAS YOUNG,
December 18 3mo Captain, on board.

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEBL STEAMSHIP CHABLESTON, BERRY Commander, will leave Adger's Wharf on Wednesday, the 3d February of 9 0 0 0 0 0 0

of per cent.
For Freight or Passage, having splendid cabin Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up States).
The steamship MANHATTAN will follow of Saturday, the 6th February, at 2 o'clock.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY. PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15.

FOR PHILADELPHIA. THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHE.

US, Cap in A. B. GRAY, will leave
North Atlantic Wharf for Philadelphia on THURSDAY, the 4-h Instant,

JOHN & THEO. GETTY, North Atlantic Wharf.

TRAVELERS PASSING THROUGH OHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN Aud other places, should not fai to lay in their supplies of PROVISIONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS KIES, WINES, LANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game, Deviled Entremeis, Ham, Turkev, Lobster, etc., for Luncheous, Sandwiches, Travelers Repast, &c.
WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King, street,
Between Wentworth and Beauthin,
Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

PACIFIC MAIL STEARISHIP COMPY'S
TWROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE.
DUCED RATES!
SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
line leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foet of Canal-street, New York, a
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 5th, 16th
and 24th of every month (except when these dates
fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).
Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with
steamers for South Pacific and Central American
ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanfila.
Departure of 5th of each month connects with

ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 5th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship JaPan leaves Fan Francisco for China and Japan February 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but ge direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Pickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TIUKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14 1yr F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.
THE STEAMER "DIGTATOR,"
Savannah at Nino A. M., and on her return trip will touch there on Saturday Afterneon, arriving back at Savannah on Sunday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
November 24

Agents. November 24

PRISE AND WAY LANDINGS. THE STEAMER ST. HEIENA, Captain James G. Rumler, will receive Freight This Day and leave To-Morrow Morning at 8 o'clock, and Edisto Thursday Morning at 8 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply on board er to JOHN H MURRAY, The steamer leaves again Morbar Morking at 2 o'clock, and Edisto same day at 2 o'clock.

February 2

THEOUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, BEAUFORF AND HILTON BEAD, CONNECTIVO WITH

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILRO D AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST 5 TE AM E R
PILOT BOY, Captain FENN PECK, Will leave Charleston on Mosday and I Hunsday Mornings at Fight o'clock, Returning, will leave savannah Tuesday Mornings at Fight o'clock, Returning, will leave savannah Tuesday Mornings at Fight o'clock Returning, will save savannah Tuesday Mornings at Fight o'clock to bing at Edisto on Thursday trip from Charleston, at Kleven A. M.

uru trip.
The steamer will touch at Bluffon and Chi-olm's,

Steamer city Point will touch at St. Mary's, G. c. going and returning each week.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK Shipping.

Ports,
One vessel to load lumber for Philadelphia,
One vessel to load lumber for Baltimore,
One vessel to load lumber for North Side Cuba,
One vessel to load lumber for Antigua.
One vessel to load lumber for Antigua.
RISLEY & CREIGHTON,
February 1
Accommodation Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

FOR NEW YORK

mary, at 9 o'clock.

As Through Bills of Lading given to Boston and
Providence, R. I. rovidence, R. I.

Insurance can be obtained on these steamers at

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Standard GOLDEN HOEN, R. J.

Standard Golden Hoen, R. J.

BLACKLIN Commander, is now ready
to receive freight for the above port. For Freight engagements apply to
ROBT. MURE & CO.,
January 29 8 Boyco's Wharf. 8

THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain C. RYDER, will leave Vandorborst's Whart on TRUREDAY, February 4th, at Twelve o'clock M.
January 29
RAVENEL & CO., Agents.

at 1 o'clock P. M. For Freight apply to January 30

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th stree

FOR EDISTO, ROCKVILLE, ENTER-

THEOUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.

AFFERSON at Two o'clock, tou bing at Edisto on I HORSDAY trip from Charleston, at Eleven A. M., and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., SATWADAYS, on re-

The scenner will touch at Bluirion and Chi-shifts, each way, every two weeks commencing with trip of January 21st, and at Rockville every THUSSDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN FERGU-ON,
January 11 Accomm dation Wharf.

January 11

**Recomm dation Wharf.

**FOR PALATKA, FLOK-DA,

VIA BAVANNAH, FFENANDINA AND JACKSON

VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STRAMER

DICTATOR, Captain L. M. Coxetter,

will sail from Charleston every Tussaay Evening, at

Eight o'clock, to the above points.

The first-class Stamer CITY Polity, Captain WM.

T. Mo'NELTY, will rail from Ch. riceton every Saturday Evening, at Eight o'clock, for at ove points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point stramers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Key West and H. vana.

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Colacada and Griffin for Silver Springs and Lakes, Griffin, Easts, Harris and Ducham.

All freight to symble on the wharf.

Goods not removed at subset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

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J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

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N. B.—No extra charge for Mosts and Saletooms.

Steamer City Point will touch at St. Mary's, G. c. coing and returning cach week.

Opposite Charleston Hotel.