apr14

apr13

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE GEOR-GIA BILL.

Removing Disabilities by Wholesale.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] WASHINGTON, April 13.

The committee of the Senate on the removal of political disabilities agreed to-day to report a bill relieving two thousand more Southerners.

One half of these are Virginians. President Grant declared to-day that he was opposed to the new Georgia programme, which contemplates keeping Georgia out of the Union at least until the next session. The President said that he was desirous to close up the work of reconstruction without further delay.

> FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, April 13.

Senter's evidence on the whole is regarded as slightly adverse to Congressional interference with Tennessee. A Cincinnati delegation here want a quarter of

The colored people are celebrating the Fifteent amendment. One of the banners is inscribed: "In God we trust; in Grant we believe." The Howard Investigation Committee will begin

a million for the Louisville Canal.

work as soon as the bill is passed making an appropriation for their expenses. The Governor and Legislature of Ohio are com-

ing to Washington on a visit. It is confidently reported that Schofield will succeed Thomas in command of the Pacific Mili-

The Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the validity of the election of Gilbert as senator

The Georgia bill was again discussed, with reference to the expediency or legality of continuing the present Legislature for ten years longer, as proposed by Williams. Terry and Norton, of Minnesota, supported the Bingham amendment requiring an election next November. Abbott and Williams opposed it. Abbott urged the suppression by military force of the extensive organization in the South to resist the laws and keep alive rebel sentiment. HOUSE.

In the House, Shober, of North Carolina, was scated.

The Select Committee on Postal Telegraphs this morning instructed their chairman to report a bill heretofore introduced purchasing and placing the telegraph lines under government control, and connecting it with the Postoffice Depart

Sheldon was declared entitled to his seat by a vote of 121 to 46.

Butler made another .ailure on his San Domin-

EUROPE.

English Affairs-The City of Boston Given Up as Lost.

LONDON, April 13. The annual budget shows the expenditures last year to have been £67,000,000; receipts £73,-000,000. Estimates for the current year £67,000, The underwriters are settling for the City of

Coston as a total loss. Parliament adjourned to the 25th.

The crops throughout Great Britain are flourishing. Weather fine.

The Plebiscitum-Iron Works Stopped by a Mob.

Ollivier asks an adjournment until the Plebiscitum is submitted to the nation, which occurs between the 5th and 9th of May. The iron works at Fortonur have been stopped

by five hundred men from Four Chambinet. No The Spanish Clergy and the Constitu-

The Court of Rome forbids the clergy swearing

to support the new constitution. Carlism Redivivus-The Strikes,

PARIS, April 13. A dispatch from Bayonne states that several

more Carlist leaders have crossed the border into The French authorities have again been notified that the threatened strikes are to begin to-day in

various manufactories in this city. It is reported that the Emperor's proclamation relative to the Plebiscitum will be published on

Priday. The Austrian Cabinet.

VIENNA, April 13.

Count Patocki has succeeded in forming a new Cabinet, as follows: President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Agriculture, Count Patocki; Minister of the Interior and War, Count E. De Toafle; Minister of Justice and Public Instruction. M. Tschabnschnigg: Minister of Finance, M. Disker; Minister of Commerce, M. De-The Montpensier Trial.

MADRID, April 13. The trial of the Duc de Montpensier for the marder of Prince Henri de Bourbon in a duel of war was ended last evening. The Duke's prompt confession of the deed, and his expression of regret therefor, were accepted as extenuating circumstances, and he was sentenced to one month's exile from the City of Madrid, and to pay \$6000 indemnity to the family of Prince

THE WAR IN CUBA. Another Batch of Spanish Reports.

HAVANA, April 13. De Rodas telegraphs from Principe that a column of marines had killed fifty-three insurgents, including Manuel Agueras and Francisc Lascas. The voluntary surrenders continue. The rebels everywhere are in confusion. Valmaseda is at Las Tunas, extending his line towaras Puerto Principe.

MADRID, April 13. The authorities are greatly elated at the news from Cuba. The latest official bulletin from De Rodas announces that the rebellion is morally, if

not actually, at an end, THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Reported Death of Lopez. WASHINGTON, April 13.

The Argentine Minister this morning received the following cable telegram: "Paraguayan war ended. Lopez killed. (Signed.) John Fair, Argentine Consul, London."

LONDON, April 13. flumors current yesterday of Lopez's death are confirmed by dispatches from Lisbon.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

It is believed in Montreal that the contemplated Fenian raid will be or was prevented by prompt preparations for defence.

The steamship America has arrived from Hong Kong with twelve hundred passengers, of whom cleven hundred are Chinese. Surgeon Yates, with forty survivors of the Oneida, were aboard.

In Albany, New York, yesterday, the Democrats elected nine supervisors and the Republicans seven. The Democrats have a majority of seven in the Beard of Aldermen. Mackie's majority is about fifteen hundred. The vote is the largest

ever known. The irregularities in the present Southern mail service, have caused the authorities to look into the easibility of dropping the Western route and adopting a other. If in this way the through ma"s can be carried more regularly, a change will be made at once.

AFFAIRS IN COLUMBIA.

Municipal Election Case-Barnwell-Blackville Case Decided-Behind the Curtain.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENE.]

COLUMBIA, April 12. The meeting of the City Council, together with counsel on both sides, arrived at nothing of portance beyond the conclusion of yesterday. to wit, that the issue should be made not upo the fraudulent conduct of the election, but upo the unconstitutionality of the law under which the election was held. The deliberations of to-day develop the idea that, under the new code, the case cannot be brought before the circuit judge until the expiration of twenty days. It is con templated as early as practicable after that lapse of time to bring the case before Judge Melton. Whatever be the decision of this court, it is understood on all hands that an appeal will be taken, and the issue submitted to the Supreme Court. The fact is, however, that this new code has so involved or obscured the course of law that nobody seems fully prepared to say with certainty when or where or how the matter is to be determined. Hence the vagueness and fewness of points that are suffered to transpire in regard to it. This is not to be wondered at, however, nor is it a damaging fact to the bar; because the ablest of the New York lawyers-see Mr. O'Conor's letter upon this code-who have been present at the inauguration and development of the code in that State, find it entirely too tough for their ready understanding of it.

It appears in relation to this municipal muddle, then, that after twenty days it is to be brought before Judge Melton, in chambers, argued, and decided; taken by appeal before the Supreme Court, argued, and decided finally. How long this will take, depends upon the code and the wills of the counsel

THE BARNWELL-BLACKVILLE BUSINESS. Judge Melton, having returned from the court at Lexington, has announced his decision in the Barnwell-Biackville mandamus case. He has discharged the rule in the case and has dismissed the application of the relators. Opinion not yet filed. It is expected that some other action will be instituted in the matter, either against the Secretary of State or his advisors. Apropos of this matter, there is a rumor here that this putting in Barnwell instead of Blackville into the engrossed act, was the result of engineering by a certain prominent colored leader of the House who had a point to make and an end to serve in having the mistake made. This explanation is said to be put forth by one of the clerks employed in the engrossing service of the Legislature, who is 'menable to the charge of carelessness, and therein of inefficiency, if it was an act of his own. He is said to claim that the said colored leader of the House interposed after he had written Blackville, and had him to write it Barnwell. If something like this were not the the case, it is a heavy one of carelessness against this clerk. It is expected that future steps in this matter before the courts will evolve some of these ehind-the-scenes doings. CORSAIR.

THE CROP OF 1870.

Extraordinary Exertions of the Mississippi Planters-A Word to the Wise.

TO THE LEDITOR OF THE NEWS ENTERPRISE, MISS., April 8, 1870. Within the past forty days I have seen as auch of the State of Mississippi as can be seen from the boats or railroad cars; have stopped at almost every depot in the State, and conversed with planters from every section of the State; and although my notes upon the various topics of inquiry will be given the public in a future number of the Rural, there is one fact which I trust I may not be too late in reporting through THE News for the material interest of South Carolina, and, indeed, the cotton planters of the South. That fact is, the universal and exclusive preparations made in this State for the approaching cotton crop. Everybody, almost everywhere, has given his best energies to the pitching of a co-ton crop, and very often to the entire exclusion of In many places I have conversed with planters who cultivate from one to two hundred acres of a crop, and every acre has been prepared for cotton. The planting has begun, and with all the haste that can be given to the hopeiessly demoralized labor the crops will be planted, and of course every man hopes for a big crop." If these hopes are realized there is little doubt but the cotton crop of Mississippl will,

this year, be 1,000,000 bales. At every depot and every town the sacks of corn are as numerous as the bags of fertilizers are in South Carolina or Georgia, and in many places corn in the ear, and even in the shuck, crowds the warehouses, and this corn is brought from Kentucky Burough Tennessee. And yet almost all of the lands in Mississippi, properly cultivated, will produce from fifteen to twenty-five bushels of corn per acre, with "free" cultivation. Thousands upon thousands of acres of fertile

land in Mississippi have not had a plough in them since the war, and when I've asked the planters why they did not sow small grain to sceare a provision crop from these otherwise waste lands, I am quietly told, "they won't make small grain," Have you ever tried it? "No, I ain't got time," is the invariable reply. No time to make food for man nor beast, because the sowing prevents the picking of cotton, and the harvesting of grain crops lets grass worry the cotton; and so the one idea prevails, that cotton must be made though we break in the effort. The majority of teams that I have seen hauling

The majority of teams that I have seen hauling this bought corn from the depots and stores are infinitely inferior to the generality of South Carolina teams. The labor of Mississippi is less effective than the labor of South Carolina. The houses, premises, outbuildings, stables, barns and fending in Mississippi are to my eye inferior to those of South Carolina. Under what existing circumstances the Mississippi planter can be encouraged, I have not been able to discover.

These facts, Mr. Editor, are given as facts, and for the caution and, perhaps, benefit of South Carolina planters. Upon those of them who have not sown a large small-grain crop, I would urge the necessity of diversifying their crops even at this late day. Plant sorghum, peas, corn, potatoes and edibles of all sorts. The cotton crop as a sole reliance is not, in my judgment, the road to fortune.

D. W. A.

"MASTERLY INACTIVITY."

[From the Columbia Guardian.]

As to the inertia style of doing things, we have this to say: If South Carolina, in convention assembled, decide that it is her sovereign will to fold her hands and let corruption and prostitution of power run riot over all that is sacred and pure in her past, her present and her future then we shall see a reason to accept such a policy. Until then, we have our views. So had the Press Conference. So has the press of the State. So, we take it, have and will have the people of South

Carolina.

We tried the inertia idea in 1867 and 1868. The We tried the inertia mean 186, and 1865. The results do not satisfy us. They do not satisfy our people. They satisfy the carpet-baggers and the onlice bought scalawags of the present regime. Do we want more of this kind of thing? Then, let the CITIZENS' Convention in June say

So.

The members of the Press Conference felt that an effort should be made to win the negro race from the toils of the uncrupulous adventurers who have been leading it like sheep to the shambles; and at the same time to rescue the State government from its corrupt party sway. Both these ends were worthy. Both sought and have found a responsive endorsement from our whole people. The conference felt that although the negroes have voted times and again against our interest and their own, it was due to them as less enlightened to extend once more the olive branch of peace and reconclination to them, in the hope that it might be accepted. Should it be accepted, then our whole people—white and black—will rejoice in a better State government and renewed material prosperity. Should it be rejected, the negro himself will be to blame for the calamity, not we, who are herein extending the teader of harmony. And when the day of sorrow comes to the unhappy and deluded negroes—when the cap of their bitterness is full to overdowing—when the consequences of their bles; and at the same time to rescue the State overflowing -when the consequences of their spurning our sympathy and co-operation to-day

POPULAR WOMEN.

[From the Saturday Review.] The three chief causes of personal popularity are the admiration which is excited, the sympathy which is given, or the pleasure that can be bestowed. We put out of court for our present purpose the popularity which accompanies politi-cal power or intellectual strength, this being due cal power or intellectual strength, this being due to condition, not quality, and therefore not of the sort we mean; besides, it belongs to men rather than to women, who seldom have any direct power that can advance others, and still seldomer intellectual strength enough to obtain a public following, because of their confessed supremacy. The popular women we mean are simply those met with in society, women whose natural place is the drawingroom and whose sphere is the well-dressed world; women who are emphatically ladles, and who understand les convenances and obey them, even if they take up a cause and practice philanthropy, or preach philosophy. But the popular woman rarely does take up a cause, or make her philanthropy conspicuous or her philosophy audible. Partisanship inaplies angles, and she has no angles. If of the class of the admired, she is most popular who its least obtrasive in her claims and most ingenious in ignoring her superiority. A pretty woman, however pretty, if affected, vain, or apt to give herself airs, may be admired, but is never popular. The men whom she snubs sneer at her in private; the women whom she eclipses as well as snubs do more than sneer; those only to whom she is gracious find her beauty a thing of joy, but as she is distractingly celectic in her favoritism she counts as many foes as she has riends; and though those who dislike her cannot call her ugly, they can call her disagreeable, and do. But the pretty woman who wears her beauty to all appearances unconsciously, never suffering it to be aggressive to other women nor wilfully employing it for the destruction of men, who is gracious in manner and of a pleasant temper, who is frank and approachable, and does not seem to coasider herself as something sacred and set apart from the world because nature made her lovelier than the rest—she is the woman whom all unite in admiring, the popular person par excellence of her set. to condition, not quality, and therefore not of the

par excellence of her set.

The popular pretty woman is one who, take her as a young wife (and she must be married,) honestly loves her husband, but does not thrust her affection into the face of the world, and never firts with him is public. Indeed, she firts with other men just enough to make time pass pleasantly, and enjoys a rapid waltz or a lively conversation as much as when she was seventeen, and before she was appropriated. She does not think it necessary to go about morally ticketed, nor does she find it necessary for her dignity or her virtue to fence herself round with coldness or inpar excellence of her set. virtue to fence herself round with coldness ifference to the multitude by way of proving her lovalty to one. Still, as it is notorious that she does love her husband, and as every one knows that they are perfectly content with each other, and therefore not on the lookout for supplements, the men with whom she has those innocent little the men with whom she had those innocent their jokes, those transparent secrets, those animated conversations, that confessed friendship and good understanding, do not make mistakes, and the very women belonging to them forget to be censorious, even though she is so much admired. She is a mother, too. is so inuch admired. She is a mother, too, and a fond one, so can sympathize with other mothers, and expatiate on her nursery in the confidential chat over five o'slock tea, as all fond mothers do and should. She keeps a well managed house, and is notorious for the amount of mothers do and should. She keeps a well managed house, and is notorious for the amount of needlework she gets through, and of which she is prettily proud, not being ashamed to tell you that the dress you admire so much was made by her own hands, and she will give your wife the pattern if she likes; while she boasts of even rougher uphoistery work which she and her maid and her sewing-machine have got through with dispatch and credit. She gives dinners with a cachet of their own, and that have been evidently planned with careful thought and study; and she is not above her work as mistress and organizer of her household. Yet she finds time to keep abreast with the current literature of the day, and never has to confess to ignorance of the ordinary topics of conversation. She is not a woman of extreme views about anything. She has not signed improper questions; she does not go in for woman's rights; she has a horror of facility of divorce; and she sets up for nothing—being neither an advanced woman desirous of usurping the possessions and privileges of men, nor a Griselda who thinks her proper place is at the feet of men, to take their kicks with patience and their caresses with gratitude, as is becoming in an inferior creature. She does not dabble in politics, and though she likes to make her dinners successful and her evenings brilliant, she by no means assumes to be a leader of fushion, or to impose laws on her circle. She likes to be admired, and she is always ready, too, to do any good work that laws on her circle. She likes to be admired, and she is always ready to let herself be loved; she is always ready, too, to do any good work that comes in her way, and she finds time for the care ful overlooking of a few pet charities, about which she makes no parade, just as she finds time for her nursery and her needlework. And, truth to tell, she enjoys these quiet hours, with only her children to love her, and her poor pensioners to admire her, quite as much as she enjoys the brilliant receptions where she is among the most poppler and the most beautiful. Her nature is gentle. ular and the most beautiful. Her nature is gentle her affections large, her passions small; she may have prejudices, but they are lady-like prejudices of a mild kind, mainly on the side of modesty and tenderness and the quietude of womanhood. She is woman throughout, without the faintest dush of the masculine element in mind or manuers.

because she is beautiful without being vain, loving without being sentimental; happy in herself,
yet not induferent to others, because she understands her drawing room duties as well as her
nursery ones, and knows how to combine domestieity with social spiendor. This is the best type
of the popular pretty woman to whom is given
adultration, and against whom no ore has a stone
to fluig or a stander to whisper; and this is the
ideal woman of the English upper class home, of sideal woman of the bugish upper class none, of which, thank heaven, we still raise a few speci-mens, just to show what women may be if they like, and what sweet and lovely creatures they are when they are content to be as nature de-signed them.

Another kind of popular woman is the sympathetic woman—the woman who gives instead of receiving. This kind is of variable conditions. She may be old, she may be ugly; in fact, she is She may be old, she may be ugiv; in fact, she is more often both than neither, but she is a universal favorite notwithstanding, and no woman is more sought after or lest wearied of athough none can say why they like her. She may be married, but generally she is either a widow or an old maid; as, if a wife, her sympathies for things abroad are necessarily somewhat cramped by the pressure of the home life, and her sympathies are her claim to popularity. She is sincere, too, as well as sympathetic, and she is safe. She holds the secrets, both of opinion and deed, of all her friends, but no one suspects that any one has confided secrets to her before himself. She has the art, or rather the charm, of perpetual spiritual freshness, and all her friends think in turn that the fountain has been unscaled now for the first time. This is not artifice; it is simply the property of the deep and inexhausible sympathy. It is not necessary that she should be a wise advisor to be popular. Her province is to listen and to sympathize, to gather the sorrows and the joys of others into her own breast, so as to soften, by sharing or heighten by redupliation. Most frequently, too, she is not over rigid in her notions of moral prudence, and will let a love-sick girl talk of her lover, even if the affair is hopeless and has been forbidden, while she will do her best to soothe the man who has had the misfortune to get crazed about his friend's wife. She has been even trown under pressure, to convex a message or more often both than neither, but she is a univer

her an atmosphere of happiness, of content, of spiritual completeness, of purity which is not prudery; her life is filled with a variety of interests, consequently she is never seevish through monotony, nor yet, on the other hand, is she excited, hurried, storm driven, as those who give themselves up to "objects," and perfect nothing because they attempt too much. She is popular, because she is beautiful without being vain, lovery without heing sentimental; happy in herself.

forbidden, while she will do her best to soothe the man who has had the misfortune to get crazed about his friend's wife. She has been even known, under pressure, to convey a message or a hint; and of the two she is deckledly more pitiful to sorrow than severe to wrong doing. She is in at all the misfortunes and makades of her friends. No death takes place without her bearing part of the mourning on her own soul, but then no marriage is considered complete in which she has not a share. She is called to help wherever there is work to be done, if she is of the practical type; if only of the mental, she has merely to give up her own pleasures and her time, that she may look on and sympathize. Every one likes her, every one takes to her at first sight, no one is jealous of her, and the law of her life is to spend and be spent, for others. It not unfrequently happens though that she who does so much for those others has to bear her own burdens unassisted; and that she sits at home surrounded by the spectres of despair, the ghosts of sorrow, which she helps to dispel from their homes. In the she is not seilish; and while she trudges along cheerfully enough under the heavy end of her frients' crosses, she asks no one to lay so much as a finger on her own. In consequence of which no one tourgines that she ever suffers at all on her own

crosses, she asks no one to lay so much as a langer on her own. In consequence of which no one imagines that she ever suifers at all on her own account, and most of her friends would take it as a personal affront were she to turn the tables and ask for that of which she had given so much to others. She is the moral anodyne of her circle, and when she ceases to soothe, she abdicates the function assigned to her by nature, and dies out of her allotted uses.

Another kind of popular person is the woman whose sympathies are more superficial, but whose faculties are more brilliant; the woman who makes herself agreeable, as it is called—that is, who can talk when she is wanted to talk, listen when she is wanted to listen, take a prominent part and some responsibility to keep her personality in the background, according to circumstances and the need of the moment; emiscalty a useful member of society, and popular just in stances and the need of the moment; canadady a useful member of society, and popular just in proportion to the pleasure she can shed around her. But she offends no one, even though she is notoriously sought after and made much of; for she is good-natured to all, and people are not j-alous of those who do not flaunt their successes, and whom popularity does not make insolent. The popular woman of this kind is always ready to help in the pleasure of other She come in overweining confasion upon them—
when their day of toom comes, as come it will—
then the negroes themselves, the cand d world,
and, best of all, our own conscinces, will bear
witness that there is no damned spot upon our
hands.

The popular woman of this kind is always
ready to help in the pleasure of others. She
is a fair-weather friend and shrinks with
the most charming frankness from those on
whom dark days have fallen. She is really very
hands.

ranks, and are left behind to the tender meroles ranks, and are left behind to the tender mercies of those cruei camp-followers in the march of life—sorrow or sickness; but she feels that her place is not with them—rather with the singers and players who are making things pleasant for the main body. But if she cannot stop to smooth the pillows of a dying-bed, or soothe the troubles of an aching heart, she can organize delightful parties, set young people to congenial games, take off bores on to her own shoulders, and even utilize them for the neutralization of other bores; she is good for the back Scat or the front, as is parties, set young post and even utilize them for the neutralization of other bores; she is good for the back seat or the front, as is most convenient to others; she can shine at the state dinner where you want a serviceable show, or make a division in the quiet, not to say stupid, conglomerate of fogies, where you want a lively element to prevent universal stupor; she talks easily and well, and even brilliantly when on her mettle, but not enough to excite men's envy; and she has no decided opinions. She is a chameleon, an opal, changing ever in changing lights, and no one was yet known to determine her central quality. All that can be said of her is that she is good natured and amusing, clever, facile, and ever ready to assist in all kinds of gatherings, which she has the knack of making "go," and which would have been slow without her; that she knows every game that was over invented, and is good for every sort of festivity; that she is always well-dressed, even-tempered, and in (apparently) unwearled spirits and superbhealth; but what she is at home, when the world is shut out, never troubles the thoughts of any. She is to society what the sympathetic woman is to the individual, and the reward is much the same in both cases. But unless the socially useful woman has been able to secure the interest of the sympathetic one, the chances are that, popular as she is now, she will be shunted to the side when her time of Urilliancy has passed; and that, when her last hour comes, it will find her without the comfort of a friend, forsaken and forgotten. She is of the kind to whom sic transit more especially applies; and if her life's food has not been quite the husks, at all events it has not been serviceable or enduring bread.

CHARLESTON, THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1870.

Hotel Arrivals-April 13.

at all events it has not been serviceable or endur

lug bread.

CHARLESTON HOTEL. Edward H. Coates, Philadelphia; James P. Boyce, Greenville; B. M. Walpole, Alken; T. C. Bear, New York; Wm. Calder, Wilmington; Horace Stetson, D. A. Vanhorr, Orange; S. W. Nicholson, Edgefield; D. L. Yulee, Florida; H. Graham, St. Louis; W. A. Rooks, Kansas City; Arthur W. Bell, Montreal; Prof. E. E. Salesbury and servant, Miss Salesbury and maid, New Haven; M. Baum, Camden; W. H. Woodcock, New York; Mrs. Shaw and child, M. Farnsworth, Richmond; T. T. Frith and wife, Philadelphia; G. H. Harroun, wife and son, New York; C. E. Rosenburg, wife and two children, Buffalo; J. Buckingham, Cleaveland Samuel T. De Ford, Jr., Baltimore.

PAVILION HOTEL. J. Flynn, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. House and J. W. Stanton, Walton, Ga.; J. P. Johnson and W. G. Briscoe, Lexington, Ga.; W. Roswell, New York; H. A. Moye, Bamberg; D. R. Clary, New York; J. W. Harper, Delhi, Ga.; R. C. Logan, Kingstree; M. C. Hall and T. J. McAlister, South Carolina; W. S. Morton, Wadesboro', N. C.; D. W. Bennett, Norwood, N. C.; G. McD. Stoll, Florence; P. K. Cevill, Baltimore; J. S. J. Harris and T. H. Haley, Columbia; C. D. Baldwin, North Carolina; W. Windle, Lamb's Place, S C.; E. II. Shackelford, Augusta, Ga.; J. A. Sutton, Dan

berry, Ga. MILLS HOUSE. J. K. Wood, Cincinnati; C. H. Baldwin, Columoia; J. F. Kimball, Philadelphia; S. W. Whitwell, Daniel J. O'Connor, New York; H. G. Salisbury, Connecticut; A. Tenny, Michigan; S. R. Culp, ---Donald McInnes, Canada: Jacob Lessner, Brunswick, Ga.; Rev. S. Poznanski, Miss Poznanski and maid, Mr and Mrs. C. P. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Taylor, W. F. Patton, John R. Mescole, New York; Richard W. Hicks, Philadelphia; Thomas P. Watterson, Tennessee; John McKillop, New York; Hugh Devereux, Virginia; John McKella, New Jersey; F. E. Barnard and son, New York; G O Van Aunding, Wilmington; S. Jacques and lady) Patterson, N. J.: George Curtls, New York: Geo. S. Butler, Kentucky; James S. Green, T. P. Wilkinson, John W. MeBride, Fiorida; N. F. Hibben, James P. Brien, Alabama; Wm. P. Delatour, New

Railroads.

DETERSBURG RAILROAD.

OFFICE PETERSBURG RAILROAD CO., MARCH 12, 1870. On and after SUNDAY, 13th instant, the Trains

PASSENGER TRAINS.

PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Appointtox Depot daily (Sundays excepted.) at 5.40 A. M. and 4.15 P. M. Arrive at Weldon daily at 9.20 A. M. and 7.15 P. M. Leave Weldon at 6.59 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Arrive in Petersburg at 9.50 A. M. and 6.45 P. M.

Only two Trains on Sundays, viz.: Morning Express Train going North, and Evening Express Train going South.

FREIGHT TRAIN TO WELDON. Leave Petersburg for Weldon daily (Sunday excepted.) at 11.30 A. M. Arrive at Weldon daily at 0.25 P. M. Leave Weldon at 9.40 P. M. Arrive in Petersburg at 3.45 A. M. FREIGHT TRAINS TO GASTON.

Leave Petersburg for Gaston on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 6.15 A. M. Arrive at Gaston and SATURDAYS, at 15 A. A. Arrive at 12.0 P. M. Returning the same day, leave Gaston at 1.15 P. M. Arrive at Petersburg at 7.15

P. M.
The Depot will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M. No goods will be received after that hour.
R. B. PEGRAM, mch22 1mo General Superintendent. OPENING OF THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

MILL STREET DEPOT. CHARLESTON, March 10, 1870. On and after FRIDAY, 11th March, there will be DAILY COMMUNICATION between Charleston and Savannah. Passenger trains will run as fol-

 ows:
 5.30 A. M.

 Leave Charleston.
 5.30 P. M.

 Ar ive in Savannah.
 3.00 P. M.

 Leave Savannah.
 11.00 A. M.

 Arrive in Charleston.
 5.00 P. M.

 C. S. GADSDEN.
 C. S. GADSDEN.
 Superintendent.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD. 沙园园园特洲

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 15, 1869.

On and after Thursday, September 18, the Passenger Trains on the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA. Leave Charleston. 8.30 A. M Arrive at Augusta. 4.45 P. M. Connecting with trains for Montgomery, Mem-phis, Nashville and New Orleans, via Montgomery and Grand Junction.

Leave Charleston. S.30 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia. 4.40 P. M.
Connecting with Wilmington and Manchester
Railroad, and Camden train.

China, Crockern, &c.

FRENCH CHINA.

The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he is selling FRENCH CHINA at very reduced prices; also a fine stock, well assorted, of Glassware and W. G Ware as agent, and such a stock generally to meet the wants of that liberal patronage as herecofore bestowed upon him.

R. H. McDOWELL, Agent,

King street, cerner of Liberty street. apr14 thstu

CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS OF BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS IN COMPLETE SETS,

OF THIN STRAW STEM IMPORTED WARE.

CORDIALS.

FINGER BOWLS. DECANTERS.

> CLAR'AT JUGS. L'RESERVE DISHES. BOWLS.

> > COBLETS.

TUMBLERS

JELLY GLASSES. CREAMS.

SUGARS. CARAPFE'S.

EGG GLASSES. LEMONADES. BUTTERS. SPOON-HOLDERS.

ALBO. AMERICAN PRESSED GLASS WARE, AS ABOVE.

LL AT REDUCED PRICES On exhibition and for sale at the CHINA AND CROCKERY ESTABLISHMENT

WM. G. WHILDEN & CO., DEALER IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED-WARE.

No. 255 KING STREET. CORNER OF BEAUPAIN.

apri Smospac Cigars, Tobacco, &c.

THE CHARLESTON CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

No. 314 KING STREET, CORNER SOCIETY, CHARLESTON, S. C.

CIGARS. LA CAROLINA, per thousand......\$20 00 La Carolina, No. 1, per thousand...... 22 00 La Corona de Espana, per thousand...... 25 00 El Bouquet, per thousand...... 80 00 La Candeur, (small cigars,) per thousand.... 35 00 Partagas, (Havana Seed,) per thousand..... 40 00 H. Upmann, (Havana,) per thousand 50 00 Figaro, (Genuipe Havana,) per thousand 75 00 Jenny Lind, (Genuine Havana,) per thousand 80 00

As all these Cigars are made under my especial are and supervision, I can warrant that all will smoke well and give satisfaction at the prices. IMPORTED CIGARS OF DIFFERENT GRADES. LEAF TOBACCO FOR MANUFACTURERS.

I have a large and well assorted stock of Domestic and Imported Leaf Tobacco, such as Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Ohio Wrappers and Pilling at all prices. Also, Havana, from filling at \$1 20 upwards to wrappers (Prima) at \$2 50 per pound. NEW CIGAR BOXES

For Cigar Manufacturers, with labels ready for packing. SILK RIBBONS FOR CIGARS AT ALL PRICES.

ALSO, LARGE STOCK OF SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO AND PIPES.

licited to call before purchasing elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders from the country will be promptly JULIUS MADSEN. executed. feb19 stuth3mos

Merchants and consumers are respectfully so-

Drngs, Chemicals, &c. Solomons' BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING AND INVIGORATING TONIC,

Is unequalied as a cure for

DYSPEPSIA.

GENERAL DEBILITY,

LOSS OF TONE IN THE STOMACH, &c.

For sale by all dealers. Drs. RAOUL & LYNAH, Agents.

The Commissioner of Revenue has decided that any dealer can sell this article without a special mch1 tuthsat6mos license.

THE WORLD ASTOUNDED!

Dr. SALVIA, an eminent Chemist, has, after years of study, brought forth

A HAIR COLORING!

From the use of which no danger can arise, as is too often the case with the preparations of the As clear as crystal.

Guaranteed to restore the Hair or Beard to its Is put up in one bottle. Can be applied with the hand.

No stain to the skin or scalp. For sale by all Druggists. Drs. RAOUL & LYNAH, Agents. Mch1 tuths6mos

TF YOU WANT THE CELEBRATED CARTER'S WRITING and COPYING INE No. 155 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel, Charleston, S. C. decl4 6mos Railroad Supplies.

STEAM ENGINES AND ENGINEERS'

A full assortment of BRASS and IRON FIT-TINGS, for steam and gas-fitters and plumbers. Steam Guages, Guage cocks, Low Water Detectors, Oil Cups, Tools for machinists and blacksmiths, Bellows, &c.

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,

mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C. BELTING. A large Stock of Leather and Rubber BELTING

and RUBBER GOODS, including Manhole and Handhole Gaskets, (all sizes.) Hose, Sheet Rubber for packing, Pure Vulcanized Gum for valves,

"Regulation" LEATHER HOSE, double-riveted and of approved manufacture.

For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets, mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS. Single and double-acting Lift and Force PUMPS. H. Disston & Son's Celebrated Circular, Gang, Hand and Cross-Cut Saws. Also, Miners' and Enineers' Supplies in great variety, Shovels, Picks,

For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets. mch24 8mo Charleston, S. C.

BAR IRON AND STEEL. English and American Refined, in bars English and American common, in bars Boiler Plate and Sheet Iron Bolts, Nuts and Washers. For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,

NAILS, NAILS, Of the best brands, including Parker Milis and CAMERON. BARKLEY & CO.'S unequalled "Ne Plus Ultra" CUT NAILS.

Charleston, S. C.

mch24 6mo

A full Stock of Wrought and Cut SPIKES. For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,

ALSO,

Charleston, S. C. mch24 6mo IL! OIL! OIL! Winter Strained SPERM, Extra Lard C. B. & Co.'s Engine Oil, Paraphene Spindle Olive Oil, Cotton Seed Oil White Oak (West Virginia) Oil.

For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.. Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets, mch246mo Charleston, S. C. DIPE FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

cal Iron Works. At store of CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO., Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets, Charleston, S. C. mch24 6mo

WHITE LEAD, COLORS AND PAINT Pure Raw and Double-Bolled LINSEED OIL English and American White Lead

ALSO. An extensive assortment of BRUSHES. For sale by

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

Paints in Oil. in great variety.

Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets, mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C. CUCUMBER-WOOD PUMPS. The cheapest and best PUMP now in use. They

give no taste to the water and are applicable in every locality. For sale by CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets, meh24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ORGANIZED IN 1859. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. HALF LOAN TAKEN. NO NOTES REQUIRED. LAST CASH DIVIDEND (FIFTY) 50 PER CENT.

NEW YORK.

STATEMENT. Polices in force.....\$25,000,600 Assets 1,600,00 800,000 Annual Income..... Losses Paid.....

W H PECKHAM, President. WM. T. HOOKER, Vice-President. L. McADAM, Secretary and Actuary. G. A. FUDICKAR, Superintendent. DIRECTORS. Hon. John A. Dix, New York.

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W. L. Cogswell, Merchant.

Geo. T. Hope, President Continental Fire Insur-

KEIM & ISSERTEL General Agents for South Carolina and Georgia,

Office No. 40 Broad street, Charleston, S. C. Dr. T. REENSTJERNA, Examining Physician.

IVIA PACIFIC LANDING AND BEAUFORT.

The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at Beaufort and Pacific Lauding, and connecting at Charleston with SATURDAY'S Steamships for

The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island wharf every fortnight, going to and returning from Savannah.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.

FOR FORT SUMTER.

EXCURSION TO PHOSPHATE WORKS. TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL The fine British Bark ISLAND QUEEN.
Thos. Brooks, Master, having a portion of
her cargo engaged and going on board, and being
of small capacity (1200 bales,) will meet with dis-

Boyce's Wharf.

For Freight engagements apply to ROBT. MURE,

RORNEW YORK.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

Shipping.

The superior Bark A. B. WYMAN, Captain Wyman, having a large portion of her cargo engaged. Is new loading at Atlantic Dock. For further Freight engagements apply to W. B. SMITH & CO

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THURSDAY.

(新族)

THE A1 SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP

SOUTH CAROLINA,

ADKINS, COMMANDER, Will sail for New York on Thursday, April 14.

at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M. Through Bills Lading will be issued for Cotton to LIVERPOOL, HAVRE, Boston and the New

England Manufacturing Cities. Freight on Sea Island Cotton, &c; Upland, &c; Rice, \$1 per cask. Insurance by the Steamers of this line % per For Freight engagements, or passage, having

very superior stateroom accommodations, all new-ly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & OO., No.

26 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Wharves. FOR LIVERPOOL. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP.

The favorite new Steamship ARRAGON, Howison, Master, is now ready to
receive Freight for Liverpool, to sail 16th April.
Through Freight received for all the principal
points on the Continent of Europe, and Bills
Lading signed at Charleston.
For Freight engagements apply to
ROBERT MURE & CO.,
mehal mch31 Boyce's Wharf.

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTH-

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR:

COTTON TO BREMEN. The fine steamship SEA GULL, Dutton,

The fine steamship SEA GULL, Dutton, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on SATURDAY, the 16th of April, at 0.30 A. M. ST Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Cottons from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.

PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent, apri2 tuthf3 No. 2 Union Wharves. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FARES GREATLY REDUCED. Steamers of the above line leave Pier Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Cannal street. New York, at 12 o'clock noon, of the bin and 21st of every month (except when these detectors). Departure of the 21st connect at Panamawith steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 5th touch at Manzanillo. Steamship CHINA leaves San Francisco for Japan and China April 1, 1870.

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

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

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

TIRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH Sole Agency of MORRIS TASKER & CO.'S Pas-

TORAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA
AND AIKEN,
And other places, should lay in their
supplies of Clarets, Champagnes, Cordiais, Brandles, Whiskies Wines, Canned Soups
and Meats, American and English Biscuits, Devilled Ham, Tongue, Lobster, Durham Smoking.
Tobacco and Imported Segars.

WM. S. CURWIN & CO..
No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel,
Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,
New York.

FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCK-VILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING. Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C.
Caroll White, will said from Charleston for above places every Tuesday Morning, at 8 o'clock.
Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beaufort early Wednesday Morning, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to Charleston.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.

TOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FER MIDINA JACKSON-VII.LE AND LANDINGS OF ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

SEMI-WEEKLY LINE. Steamer "DICTATOR," Captain
George E. McMillan, sails every
MONDAY EVENING at 8 O'clock.
Steamer "CITY POINT," Captain Fenn Peck,
sails every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 O'clock. Connecting with Steamer STARLIGHT for Enterprise.
Fare to and from Savannah \$3 each way, including berth and meals.
Through Tickets and through Bills of Lading
for Freight given.

Through Tickets and bases for Freight given.

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Wharf. LOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.)

The steamer PILOTBOY, Captain C. Carroll White, will leave Charles ton every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for above places.

RETURNING:

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

The Steamer "EMILIE," Captain
P. C. Lewis, will receive Freight
THIS DAY at South Commercial Wharf, and leave
as above on FRIDAY MORNING, April 15th, at
6 o'clock. Returning, will leave Georgetown on
MONDAY MORNING. April 15th, at 6 o'clock.
SHACKELFORD & KELLY Agents,
april 1
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

The Steamer POCOSIN, Captain W. H. Gannon, will leave as above THIS DAY, April 14th, at 12 o'clock, from Market Wharf, foot of Market street. Returning at heat 2 o'clock. Fare \$150.

april 1* J. H. MURRAY, Agent.

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

The Steamer "SAMSON," Captain
John J. Flinn, will leave Accommodation Wharf at 9 o'clock in the MORNING, touching at Chisolm's Landing, foot of Tradd street,
Ashley River, at half-past 9; returning in the
EVENING, giving parties an opportunity of seeing
this fine River, also the Phosphate Works, &c.
The parties who visited this River on 6th and 7th
inst. were delighted, both with their trip and
also with the "Samson."
Passage for the round trip \$1 each person.
Tully will be in attendance as before, to arnish refreshments, &c.
Should the weather prove unfavorable on TuesDay, the first fine day following.

HENRY CARD, Agent,
april 6

Accommodation Wharf.