

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail one year, \$2; six months \$4; three months \$2.50. Served in the city at EICHENBERG'S, one week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$4; six months \$2.

THE WEEKLY NEWS, one year \$2. Six copies \$10. Ten copies, to one address, \$1.50.

SUBSCRIPTIONS in all cases payable in advance, and no paper continued after the expiration of the time paid for.

CASES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE DAILY NEWS.—First insertion 12 cents a line; subsequent insertions 8 cents a line. Special Notices 12 cents a line. Business Notices (by count) 15 cents a line. Marriage and Funeral Notices \$1 each. Meetings 75 cents each. Cuts and Electrotype Advertisements will be inserted on the Fourth Page only.

NOTICES of Wants, To Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, &c., not exceeding 20 words, 25 cents each insertion; over 20, and not exceeding 30 words, 40 cents each insertion; over 30, and not exceeding 40 words, 50 cents each insertion.

These rates are NET, and must invariably be paid in advance.

CONTRACT ADVERTISEMENTS, to run two weeks or longer, for each line of 10 words, nonpareil: 2 weeks 60 cents; 1 month \$1; 2 months \$1.50; 3 months \$2.50; 5 months \$4; 12 months \$7. Larger advertisements in exact proportion.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISEMENTS will be published in the THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS at the same rates as in THE DAILY NEWS. Contract advertisements at one-half the rates for THE DAILY NEWS.

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE WEEKLY NEWS, per line of solid nonpareil, 1 insertion 15 cents; 1 month 50 cents; 3 months \$1; 6 months \$1.75; 12 months \$3.

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter.

Address R. JORDAN, DAWSON & CO.

No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston News.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold closed in New York yesterday at 111 1/2.

—Cotton closed strong in New York at 15 cents; sales 4945 bales.

—Cotton closed in Liverpool active; up 1 1/2d; Oceans 7d; Paris 14, 500 bales.

—Amusements usually begin at 6 P. M. in Germany.

—Barney Williams has contributed \$1500 to the new Catholic Cathedral in New York.

—Gladstone is reported to be in straitened financial circumstances, through living beyond his means.

—Tennyson, the poet, is said to have a disease of the eyes, and it is feared he will become blind.

—Poor old Mrs. Busque, the only lady in Paris who at her restaurant served genuine Yankee pumpkin pie, gingerbread, buckwheat cakes and slap-jacks, and hence was popular among the Americans, died February 10. The attaché of the American Legation attended her funeral.

—The Taylor will case in New York has been decided at last. The decision affirms the genuineness of the disputed will, and is favorable to Mrs. Taylor and adverse to Mrs. Howland, the grand daughter of the deceased, who disputed the legality of the document. The amount of property involved is over \$1,000,000.

—There were 634,346 French prisoners in Germany, Switzerland and Belgium at the conclusion of peace, and twenty-three great battles and fifty-one important fights were fought during the whole war. Of these there were twenty-five. Number of dead on both sides about 100,000 men, besides 200,000 wounded. The bloodiest battles were fought at Mars la Tour and Gravelotte. The former is, next to Elba and Borodino, the bloodiest day of this century.

—Much of the European travel from York to Paris at present is composed of Germans, who are going home, now that the war is over, to visit the Fatherland. The Rhen, which sailed Saturday for Bremen, has about 100 in the cabin, nearly all of them of that nationality. The City of Antwerp, for Liverpool, likewise has many of the same class, and the steamers to leave this week have few besides Teutonic names on their books thus far.

—A New York letter says: "A new movement is now spoken of here among the Presbyterians, which may call to New York a shining light of their church. There are several wealthy gentlemen in this city who are strongly leavened with kind feelings for the South, and realizing the success of Dr. Deems's effort among his Methodists, desire also to establish a congregation that will represent the Southern Presbyterian Church. These wish to call Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, to this city. He is a Carolinian by birth, and distinguished throughout the South for his eloquence. The Presbyterians are generally very well supported here, but Dr. Palmer's advent would be warmly welcomed by a host of friends."

—A Washington letter of the 12th instant says: "The San Domingo commissioners are expected in Washington by the 25th instant, but it is very evident that Congress does not desire to continue the session to await their arrival, though it is not improbable that the President will ask the Senate to remain in session to act on a treaty, provided the commissioners have negotiated one. The statement in a prominent administration paper that the annexation project is considered dead, does not find much approval in executive quarters, where its success is regarded as even more probable than was the removal a week ago of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the foreign relations committee. The friends of the scheme boast with great confidence that the commission will be unanimous, and that they will be sustained by nearly every person who went out with the expedition, thus securing outside of those officials a fair and impartial endorsement. The principal opposition is expected from Messrs. Schurz and Sumner, who are arming themselves, constantly with facts and figures. As heretofore frequently stated, the policy of annexation by joint resolution was long since abandoned, as it is manifest that it could not pass the House. A treaty, therefore, which requires two-thirds of the Senate to ratify, will be the process."

—The President is reported as in high glee at his victory over Senator Sumner, and his military family are chuckling at what they style the humiliation of Mr. Sumner before the very eyes of the British who have tall he so recently twisted. It is the glow of the first hours after the combat, before he feels the wounds, and a different mood must follow. All except the little band of flatterers about the throne make no hesitation in forecasting his defeat and that of his party, while other troubles beside the proposed impeachment by Mr. Sumner crowd upon him. There is that West Point affair, in which the House has enacted that a prince of the blood must be tried by court martial. The President refuses to appoint the court of inquiry demanded by the act of Congress, and is indignant at the insult put upon his family. Commissioner Wilson, of the land office, too, does not submit to removal without telling what he knows; and it must be another thorn in the President's side.

—When Rogues Fall Out, &c.

The great split in the Republican party is bringing out a torrent of honest opinion on men and things that is all the more overwhelming because it has been pent up so long. Radical journals are speaking out all over the country, and giving us a new idea of their appreciation of the character of the President and his friends. The Springfield Republican accuses President Grant of deserting the principles on which he was elect-

ed, and charges the present quarrel on him that the reason of the removal of a faithful officer was that he failed to approve of a land-grabbing scheme of the President's father. General Grant will have little time to enjoy the triumph over Mr. Sumner amid his gathering perplexities, for he is rapidly becoming an object of pity rather than indignation.

—The true cause of the deposition of Sumner is given by the Washington Patriot and the correspondent of the New York Evening Post, as follows: It is known that Mr. Sumner took the most advanced position in regard to the Alabama claims and our differences with England. The administration adopted this policy, and Motley was sent to carry it out. Then came a change of purpose, Motley's recall, the secret negotiations with Great Britain, and the appointment of the Joint High Commission a very different basis from that supported by Mr. Sumner, and to which he did not conceal his opposition. His presence at the head of the committee on Foreign Relations was not only a standing rebuke to this new scheme, but it was a positive obstacle to its success before the Senate, and nearly two months ago Sir Edward Thornton expressed to Secretary Fish doubts as to the administration being able to get such a treaty as the High Commissioners might agree upon, ratified by the United States Senate so long as Senator Sumner remained at the head of the foreign relations committee, and entreated such views as expressed in his speech against the Revere Johnson treaty. The master being discussed, and the President consulted, the British officers were informed that their powerful and obnoxious opponent, Mr. Sumner, would be removed from the position of honor he had held so long, and that by this act they would see that the administration abandoned the ground taken by him when he influenced the rejection of the Revere Johnson treaty. A foreign minister and friend of Sumner's, hearing of this, warned him of it, but he paid little heed, and was soon after taken ill. While confined to his bed, the previously arranged stories were started that he had prepared a bitter speech against the President, which was wholly untrue, the design being to prepare the country for his removal on the ground of necessity to the success of our foreign policy. His hostility to the San Domingo job, doubtless, was another cause for his removal, as well as the jealousy of Morton, Conkling and others, who could not brook his lead.

The Fall of Sumner.

Charles Sumner is dethroned. After representing for twenty years in the United States Senate all the peculiar "isms" of which New England is the soil and Boston the seed ground, he comes to grief at the hands of the man he helped to power. During this long period, as the mouth-piece of Massachusetts, he attained an eminence in the Republican party, and an influence which enabled him to command men and measures with an authority little short of despotic sway. In character, an intellectual cynic; a species of pedantic Ben Butler; crafty without being bold; cruel without fear of molestation, now they were compelled to go armed themselves as a measure of self protection. The debate upon this subject was long and exhaustive, but the conclusion reached by all was, that the arming of the colored militia was at least an unwise measure.

Another fruitful source of complaint, and one which we have regarded as lying at the very root of the whole matter, was the profit and irresponsible manner in which the Legislature performed its work during the last session.

It will be recollect that we repeatedly warned the Legislature that the people were watching its operations, and that dissatisfied constituents would hold derelict members to account for their stewardship. But one point in all the argument struck us with more force than all others, and that was that the present system was one of "taxation without representation." This fact cannot be denied, that practically, the Legislature is a body that represents but a very small portion of the material wealth of the State.

Many of the gentlemen admitted that the per cent of taxation was not exorbitant, but the assessments were outrageously disproportionate and unjust, and that taxes were, in many instances, ten times as high as they ought to be. This arises from the incompetency of the assessors, few of whom actually know anything about the value of property, and many more being governed more by personal spite than by a desire to do justice. This is not due to a great extent.

These were the two principal points discussed, although others were incidentally mentioned. We are highly gratified with the report of the gentleman who was elected to the party in question, by a vote of 26 to 24, his decapitation was determined upon, and the Magus Apollo of New England Radicalism was forthwith unceremoniously ejected from the chairmanship of the foreign affairs committee to make room for Cameron, the servile tool of the Administration, the railroad monopolist, the protective tariff advocate, and the representative of the vile traits of American politics.

Mr. Sumner has been "brought to the block" by his party. It matters not that the President demanded his head in a charger; the party is the executioner. The caucus work was the work of the party. It matters not that the most eminent and able leaders of the party, Logan, the two Morrills, Schurz, Sherman, Trumbull and Wilson, opposed an execution which was, really, a punishment for independent action; the mediocre element of the party overpowered them, and carried their point. Chandler and Morton marshalled the majority at the bidding of the President, and nearly all the scalawags and carpet-bag senators from the South, whom Mr. Sumner had so laboriously assisted into their seats, helped to strip him of his honors. When New England comes to complain of this treatment of her favorite statesman, she will have the mortification of reflecting that Fool, of North Carolina; Sawyer, of South Carolina; Ames, of Mississippi; Kellogg and West, of Louisiana; Flanagan, of Texas; Osborne, of Florida; and Brownlow, of Tennessee, the creatures of her own policy of reconstruction, were the servile instruments by which the deed was effected.

The Republican party can no longer claim to be the representative of independent thought and action. It dares to strike down its most conspicuous and able leader for presuming to think and act for himself on a question that does not affect the declared policy of the party, and it will strike down its next ablest leaders whenever they dare to commit a similar offence. Schurz and Sumner have been degraded; Trumbull and Wilson may follow, to-morrow, and, in the end, there may be nothing left of the party but its most worthless element, led by the strong will of the occupant of the White House.

Funeral Notices.

THE RELATIVES AND ACQUAINTANCES of Mr. and Mrs. William Hunt, also of Mr. and Mrs. James McCarty and families, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of SARAH ANN, daughter of the former, from the Four Mile House, at 3 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON.

Special Notices.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED thousand persons annually die in this country from Consumption, which is but the child of Capital. \$300 is offered by the proprietors of D. SAGE'S CATHARIC THERAPY for a case of Capital's cure. Sold by druggists, or send sixty cents to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., and get it by mail. A pamphlet free.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should never be inferred that Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a disposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the lungs, and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, cold or Morescence without delay, or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest than Dr. D. JAYNE'S X-PECTO-CANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation, sold by all Druggists. For sale by GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Charleston, S. C.

Special Notices.

ATTENTION, TAXPAYERS.—ALL

TAXES not paid on or before MARCH 22, 1871, are liable to a penalty of twenty percent. All taxes not paid on or before JUNE 15, 1871, are liable to an additional penalty of five percent, when property of taxpayers will be levied on by distresses or otherwise.

W. M. GURNEY, County Treasurer.

PEOPLES' NATIONAL BANK,

CHARLESTON, S. C., MARCH 14, 1871.—The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the Bank will pay all Taxes which may be lawfully imposed on the Stock of the Bank.

By order. H. G. LOPER,

marie-3 Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

to all Sub-Agents of the Land Commission, that, from and after the first day of March, 1871, they will report all their proceedings to Hon. F. L. CARDOZO, Secretary of the Advisory Board.

ROBERT C. DELARUE, L. C. S. C. S.

Columbia, February 23, 1871. marie-1

A SPECIAL TERM OF THE

Court of Common Pleas is ordered to commence

on MONDAY, March 27th, 1871, for the County of

CHARLESTON.

W. C. RICHMOND,

marie-1 Clerk Circuit Court.

NOTICE.—NATIONAL FREED-

MAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

CHARLESTON BRANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET.

Money deposited on or before March 20th will

draw interest from March 1st, at SIX PER CENT.

NATHAN RITTER,

marie-3 Cashier.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE

UNITED STATES, FOR THE EASTERN DIS-

TRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—In the matter of

CHARLOTTE L. TILLMAN, Involuntary Bank-

rupt—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his ap-

pointment as Assignee of CHARLOTTE L. TIL-

MAN, of the County of Lancaster, and State of

South Carolina, within said district, to the

District Court of said County.

LOST ON THE 13TH FEBRUARY, 1871.—

COL. NICHOLAS AND MARY, a Ladie Gold

Watch, with initials E. & C. Five dollars will

be paid for its recovery. Apply at No. 518 King street.

WANTED TO BORROW IMMEDI-

ATELY, \$1000. A good collateral and

desirable County or town property will be given as

surety. Apply at the News Office.

WANTED, A SECOND-HAND MELO-

DEON. (five octaves) in good order. Ap-

ply by letter to Q. D. NEWSOFFICE, State

House, Post Office.

WANTED TO BORROW IMMEDI-

ATELY, \$1000. A good collateral and

desirable County or town property will be given as

surety. Apply at the News Office.

WANTED, A TWO AND A HALF

STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 4 Trumbull's

Court. Good water, and other accommodations

on the premises. Apply at No. 1 Hayne street.

WANTED, A TWO AND A HALF

STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 4 Franklin

street, a few doors from Broad. For rent.

WANTED, A TWO AND A HALF