

TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year, \$8; six months, \$4; three months, \$2.50. Served in the city at EIGHTEEN CENTS a week, payable to the carrier, or \$8 a year, paid in advance at the office.

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Address: RYORDAN, DAWSON & CO., No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

The Charleston News

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1872.

Mr. WILLIAM E. SIMMONS, Jr., is the travelling agent for THE NEWS, for South Carolina.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Gold closed yesterday at 104-10.

The New York cotton market closed quiet; up ands 23¢ cents; sales 1468 bales.

In Liverpool cotton closed dull; uplands 114d. Orleans 114d.; sales 10,000 bales.

The Young Men Again.

A correspondent, writing from Colleton County, under the signature of "One Young Man," sends us these cheering words: "I believe that THE NEWS has pointed out the only means by which the State can be redeemed. We owe to the old men of South Carolina her honor and her renown. The way to pay the heavy debt is to give them a home where they may pass the remainder of their lives in comfort and peace. To do this, the young men must enter the arena. A compromise is inevitable. We cannot afford to wait another day. I know from my own small experience that the freedmen are ready and willing to trust us and work with us. They are only awaiting the word 'Come.' Then let us say 'Come' and the sooner the better."

We fully agree with our correspondent in much of what he says, although we fear that he overstates the willingness of the colored people to co-operate with the Conservative white citizens. The soaring and irritating effects of five years of alliance on one side, and constant misrepresentation and abuse on the other, cannot be overcome without long and patient labor. But the young men ought to be able to do more with the colored people than the old men have done; and, if they fail the first time, they must keep on trying until they succeed. Our correspondent says that a Compromise is inevitable. Certainly; but not any Compromise which leads the white people into political affiliation with the Republican party. We go just as far as the Republicans go, in acknowledging the civil and political equality of all classes of citizens. We accept the constitution, with its amendments, as frankly as the fiercest Radical can do. But we do not propose to become Republicans, for all that. We do not propose to give in our adhesion to that spirit of centralization, and of encroachment upon the domain of local self-government which is the essence of Radicalism. We do not propose to give in our adhesion to Woman Suffrage, or to Internationalism; and the other "isms" which the ultra-Radicals proclaim, as the final aim of their party. And yet we deem a Compromise inevitable; such a Compromise as is involved in helping the best of the Republicans to elect the best members of their party, wherever they give in an opportunity of doing so; such a Compromise as is implied in leaving Democracy in the background, and devoting all our time and energy to the election of honest and capable men, whatever their politics, their place of nativity, or the color of their skin.

Our correspondent, we take it, is a sensible, practical man. He knows that to rely on newspapers to do all the public work is as idle, as to play follow-my-leader with a legion of venerable politicians. The newspapers can make suggestions and enforce arguments. They can encourage the whole people by showing each section of the State what the rest of the State is doing. But the force which wins elections and accomplishes political revolutions comes from the people alone. The new fabric must be built up from the ground; and, for all that we know, the first stone may be laid in Colleton County. What does our correspondent propose, as the beginning of the Young Men's Reform movement in the State of South Carolina? How is that word "Come" to be quickly and successfully said?

The Lesson Taught by Belgium.

A valuable light is thrown upon the commercial and financial policy of the United States by the commercial and financial history of Belgium, since the beginning of the present century. As our object is to lay the broad facts before the public, the review is made as brief as possible.

The Low Countries owed their prosperity during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to their exceptional freedom from the commercial restrictions which then fettered the rest of Europe. But when the French, under Napoleon, occupied Belgium a rigidly Protective system was established. The introduction of all foreign goods was forbidden, and all goods of foreign growth and production, found within the State, were publicly burned. Twenty-two years of this rule desolated the country. When the Dutch assumed the sovereignty, in 1814, the commercial policy was changed; the maximum duty on the import of raw materials being three per cent, and upon manufactured articles six per cent. Sixteen years of such free-trade legislation brought the principal manufacturers of Belgium again into existence, and developed them with great rapidity. In 1830 the two countries were separated, and the Belgian manufacturers, although enjoying almost unparalleled advantages in respect to the price and supply of skilled

labor, instituted a movement in favor of protection; and, mainly through the popular hatred of the Dutch and their policy, the previous free-trade legislation was overthrown. A tariff almost as restrictive and illiberal as that of the United States was adopted, and its effect is described by a leading Belgian statesman, Mr. CORN-VAN DER MARLEN, in words which would serve as a correct picture of the present condition of affairs in this country. He says:

"The manufacturers being in full possession of the home market, neglected to keep pace with the improvements in productive machinery which were going on in other countries, and produced only what was wanted in their own limited market. Bordered thus into a corner of monopoly in foreign markets with their neighbors, they lost the commercial support of the mercantile community, who had hitherto exported their products, many of the principal trades combined together in order to maintain high prices, which weighed heavily upon their unfortunate consumers. Every other means being put in to protect the new legislation, could not last. Producers and consumers, shut up in one cage, found it too small for their movements, and trade continued to decrease. I will give you an example, illustrative of the situation. Foreign coal was taxed with a prohibitory duty. In the neighborhood of Paris, the manufacturers, of course, obliged to pay the price fixed by a committee of their own owners and miners, until at length these manufacturers actually stopped working, because of the high price of fuel. They claimed on their side the 'protection' of the government against the monopoly of the coal-masters; and the final result was that, in order to save the industrial establishments from ruin, the government imposed a duty on the coal, on the importation of coal, and protective legislation, with its privileges and monopolies, produced such effects as this every day in various ways and by conflicting interests."

The Minister of Finance, in 1851, denounced the whole policy of protection, and the government then began to reform the legislation. The manufacturers contested every inch of ground; but a new tariff was passed in 1855, and in 1866, the present tariff, framed entirely on the basis of revenue, and without one feature of protection, was enacted. This tariff is the most liberal, excepting that of Great Britain, of any civilized country, and is framed solely for obtaining revenue. No public man, author or journal of any repute is in any degree identified with protection, and the effects of the revenue tariff are entirely satisfactory to all political parties. Nay more, the various Chambers of Commerce of the Kingdom, within the last ten years, have unanimously voted resolutions in favor of the desirability of the government's devising some financial scheme whereby it could be enabled to dispense with the raising of revenue through the customs, and so, by suppressing them altogether, attain the position of *perfect free trade*.

Under the protective tariff of 1854, the customs duties of Belgium produced 10,953,553 francs; but, under the free-trade legislation of 1865, the revenue increased to 15,764,608 francs—a gain of nearly forty-five per cent. This is the lesson to be learned from Belgium. Under free-trade, it has always flourished; but protection, whenever it existed, has proved most disastrous to the industry and commerce of the country.

A Huge Leak.

In the debate in the United States House of Representatives, on Friday, Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, made a startling exhibit. He declared, and produced the figures to prove it, that the Quartermaster's Bureau had expended over seventeen millions of dollars in excess of the appropriations made for them by Congress since July 1, 1865. A letter of the Secretary of War, in answer to a call for an account of this, failed to show what had been done with the money, only that it had been spent to pay what the department officials call "the debts of various bureaus." Yet the letter did show that these expenditures in gross had been even under-estimated by the Democrats, for the Secretary says on page 4 of Executive Document No. 200, just sent to Congress, that the total amount received by the department since June 30, 1865, in excess of its appropriations from Congress, was the enormous sum of 107,954,162. All of this has been used except barely \$2,000,000. It will thus be seen that the Quartermaster's Department alone, leaving out all the others, has in the last six years, since the close of the war, spent over one hundred and five millions received from the public property sold in addition to all appropriations made by Congress. "We are not told," added Mr. Beck, "what debts have been paid, what evidence has been required, what portion has gone to the agents and lobbyists and pals of the departments. The whole matter is summarily disposed of with a mere statement that it has paid certain debts, and it is mentioned that it is none of the business of Congress to inquire what debts have been paid, to whom they were paid, and for what they were paid, whether to favorites," &c. This exhibit shows how hollow all pretences are that the expenses of the government can be ascertained by examining the appropriations made by Congress during those years. Yet no member of the Republican majority in Congress ever admitted that a dollar has been expended beyond what the appropriation bills show.

Hostetter's Bitters.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH, LIKE that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest, feel its destratizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resort to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and diastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are contained in HOSTETER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nerve, a moderate carminative, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, for the sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unsurpassed. These are the properties which have made HOSTETER'S BITTERS famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which gree wretches who speculate on human life recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

Removals.

REMOVAL OF THE OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN DYE HOUSE, the property of Mr. W. N. JONES, at No. 359 King street, to W. L. Bissell, General Agent. April 12.

Married.

CAMMAN-BERGER.—At home, on the eveing of March 31, Mr. U. A. CAMMAN to Miss BOSS BERRIGAN. No. 235 King street, corner of Beaumont. All in want of SEWING MACHINES will do well, before purchasing. Price \$100 and up. T. L. BISSELL, General Agent.

Funeral Notices.

THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND acquaintances of Mrs. Thomas Lyons are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her son, JOSEPH, from the corner of East Bay and Hessel street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

Obituary.

LEGGE.—Fall asleep in Jesus, Charleston April 1, 1872, EVELYN, infant daughter of J. S. Legge and Eliza Walpole, aged 24 days.

Special Notices.

CONSIGNNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, from New York, are notified that she is discharging cargo THIS DAY at Adger's South Wharf. Goods unsealed for at sunset will remain on the wharf at owners' risk.

APRIL 1 JAMES ADGER & CO., Agents.

THE DOLLAR REWARD SOAP, is possessed of curative properties that render it superior to the first Toilet or Castile Soap for general Toilet purposes.

DOWIE, MOSE & DAVIS, Agents, Charleston, S. C.

THE CHARLESTON CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, for the Benefit of the Free School Fund—Official Name: NO. 443—MORNING.

APRIL 2—23—11—64—24—14—68—60—65—55

CLASSE NO. 444—EVENING.

53—15—29—66—4—70—75—78—75—66—5

As witness our hands at Charleston this 9th day of April, 1872.

FENN PECK, JAMES GILLILAND, S. W. GAILLARD, Secretary.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against harboring or trusting any of the crew of the British Bark ANEVOCA, Hugh Williams, Master, from CAYENNE, who has this day entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not permitted at the expiration of that time, will be sent to Public Stores.

APRIL 8, 1872—HENRY CARD, Agent.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY—SAVINGS DEPARTMENT—Depositors are requested to leave their books on and after the 1st April proximo, to be credited with the quarterly interest then due.

ALL Deposits made on before the 20th April will bear interest from 1st April.

Interest 6% Six Per Cent, compounded quarterly.

APRIL 12 F. A. MITCHELL, Cashier.

BURNHAM'S SUPERIOR YEAST POWDERS.—Having used Yeast Powder in our families for several years, we give a decided preference above all others to that prepared by EDWARD S. BURNHAM, Graduate of Pharmacy, No. 421 King street, near Calhoun street, Charleston, S. C. King Mansion Boarding House, J. L. Peck, B. C. Webb, George L. Holmes, George & Peizer, M. D., John T. Wright, D. D., William Smith, Master Machinist, S. C. R. R.

APRIL 13—S. W. GAILLARD, Secretary.

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