

Charleston Family News.

VOLUME II. No. 227.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.
New York, June 12.—The steamship Scotia has arrived, having left Liverpool on the 24th inst. and Queenstown on the 28th inst.

The latest market report is from Liverpool, Saturday, June 2. Sales of cotton 15,000 bales, including 3000 bales to exporters and speculators. Market buoyant and firmer, with an advance of 1/4d. occasioned by later advices from America. Middling Uplands quoted at about 14d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions inactive. Tallow firmer, with a slight advance. In London, on Saturday evening, June 2, Consols closed at 85 1/2 to 86 1/2. Extra dividend Five-Twenties at 64 1/2 to 65 1/2.

It is fully confirmed that Prussia, Austria, Italy and the German Diet will be represented in the Conference by their Ministers. The time for the meeting has not yet been fixed, but CLARENDO, GORTCHAKOFF, BISMARCK and LAMARMORA had officially announced that they would shortly arrive in Paris. It is stated that NAPOLEON will preside, with DROUYN DE LUYVS as a second plenipotentiary.

There are rumors of an understanding, if not an alliance, between Russia and Austria to support the treaties of 1815.

It is positively affirmed that Austria has declined to entertain the proposition for the cession of Venetia, and has made over Holstein to the Germanic Confederation.

The London Times, in view of this action by Austria, regards peace as hopeless, and while it is possible that all seven powers may not be represented in the Conference, the belligerents prepare for war.

The debate on the Reform Bill in the English Parliament continues. It is reported that if the Government have a majority they will withdraw the measure, and if they are defeated their resignation, or even the dissolution of Parliament, is likely.

The very latest intelligence is that the British Government is in a quandary about the Reform measure, as its solution is problematical.

Congressional News.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Senate has to-day been engaged in the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

In the House, the Senate bill relative to the boundaries of colored volunteers was passed. Also, a bill legalizing colored marriages and for other purposes in the District of Columbia was passed.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, presented the memorial of the Florida Legislature relative to the internal revenue tax on cotton, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Gen. Meade on the British Invasion.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The inquiries made by Major-General MEADE are as yet incomplete; but, as far as they have gone, they do not confirm the report that the Canadian or British forces crossed the Boundary Line, or that any of the Fenians have been killed by them on the American side of the frontier.

Fenian News.

BUFFALO, June 12.—The action of Congress has given new life to the Fenian movement. Enthusiastic meetings are expected. A revolutionary committee has published a stirring appeal to collect commissary stores, money, &c., to call meetings, and pledge their support to men who inscribe upon their banner universal liberty.

Arrest of the Editor of the Loyal Georgian.
Augusta, June 12.—J. E. BAYARD, the editor of the Loyal Georgian, the organ of the freedmen, was arrested by civil authority this afternoon, for attempting to defraud the negroes out of money borrowed of them, when he (BAYARD) was an officer of the Government. He was released—a colored man becoming his surety.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12.—Sales of Cotton this day 3500 bales—Low Middling, 36@38. Gold, 40 1/2; Sterling, 65.

New Board of Brokers have convened here, and are a complete success.

Texas is subscribing funds for the defence of Mr. DAVIS.

The Mexicans refuse to release the Cordova captives.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton excited at 41@43. Exchange, 9 1/2. Sight, 11. Texas Wool, 20@25. Sales of Cotton yesterday, 7000 bales. Scotia's mails left on this morning's train. Gold, 42 1/2.

LATEST.

NEW YORK, June 12.—Cotton closed less excited; sales 5000 bales at 40 to 42. Sales of the week 21,000 bales.

GOLD 43. North Carolina notes 82 1/2.

How DO DIRECT COUNTERFEITS.—From recent statements, it would appear that counterfeiting is thriving all through the country. As a matter of general interest, we subjoin a list of the spurious shipmasters, with a description of the good and bad:

Oreback.—Fives, a new issue, and very well done. The only prominent defect is heavier shading around the words "United States" in the title. The counterfeits are about one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine.

Counterfeit Small Notes.—Fifty-cent notes, new issue. On the top of the bill the words "Furnished only by the Assistant Treasurer and Designated Depositories of the United States." Observe the two words "of the." On the genuine there is a little space between them; not so on the imitation.

Other Counterfeit fifty-cent notes; the engraving is good, but the gilt frame around the head is very bad. The paper has, however, the appearance of common print paper, and is very whitish. The whole of it is a little smaller than the genuine. Six barrels on right end of Washington are very indistinct.

Twenty-five cent notes, new issue, very dark, poorly engraved.

Other twenty-five cent notes poorly engraved, on poor paper, and the gilt frame around the head don't show any gilt.

Ten cent notes, very coarsely done, and the green ink very pale.

LARGE COUNTERFEITS.

United States Compound-Interest Notes.—5's limitation—vignette (on left end) female erect, holding sword in left hand, her right hand resting on Bible—male bust, 50 on die above on right end. Well done, and likely to deceive good judges.

\$100 Counterfeits are in circulation.—A fac simile of the genuine bill, but the engraving is not so fine. They are dated May 15th, 1865; letter B. The green ink on the back of the counterfeit is paler than that in the genuine. Be careful and examine well before taking them, as they have deceived some of our best judges.

A modern writer says, "we cannot fancy much good coming of friendship formed in the school-room and on the croquet-ground. They are founded on the weakest points of the character of the two friends; they strengthen all that a sensible man would wish to check, and all that a sensible man would wish to draw out."

There is a new bonnet on the horizon. It is made of one large full blown rose, which lies flat on the top of the head, sewn on a row of dew-bedropped tulle, which is crossed under the chin, where another small rose peeps forth. The whole is called "chapeau puff." It is less than three weeks it will be in struggling rivalry with the "Lamballe."—Paris Letter.

St. John's Day, June 24th, falling on Sunday, most of the Masonic observances of the day will take place on the 23d.

Intitatory Lecture on Commercial Law, Delivered by Arthur P. Lining, Esq., at the Charleston Commercial College.

Seldom has it been our good fortune to hear a dry subject invested with so much attractive interest, uniting the charm of ornate style with valuable information, as was skillfully accomplished by A. P. LINING, Esq., in his lecture before the Commercial College on Monday evening last. It is the best of evidence that Mr. LINING's acceptance of the Professorship offered him will redound to the advantage of the students, the College, and himself, and that the College is to be a benefit and an ornament to the city of Charleston.

Mr. LINING commenced by congratulating the gentlemen of the "Commercial College" on the advantages conferred upon them as students of an institution which afforded them an opportunity of acquiring a business experience without the usual delay of years. He said that the duty which had been assigned him, in the execution or conduct of this happily conceived project, embraced a series of lectures on commercial law, in the course of which he should endeavor to convey to their minds such information of the elementary principles of the law, as would be found advantageous to one embarking in mercantile life. He said that it must not be supposed that he presumed to undertake to deliver a learned treatise or dissertation on the law, even did he possess the wisdom or ability necessary to enable him to carry out successfully so grave and arduous an undertaking.

He pointed out the necessity of an acquaintance with the laws of a country in which liberality of public sentiment was a distinguishing characteristic, and in which no position in the gift of the people was beyond the reach of him who worked with those grand elements of success—knowledge and perseverance.

The lecturer proceeded to demonstrate that it was impossible for any one to acquire, much less retain, the position of a useful and influential, not to say distinguished member of society, without a competent knowledge of the principles of that great corner-stone and substratum of all civil and political liberty—the law of the land.

He commented at length upon the folly of the assertion frequently made, to the effect that, "there is no justice in law;" argued that it was a vulgar prejudice entertained only by those who, not possessed of comprehensive minds, imagine themselves always in the right, and vituperate the law, if, when wrong, its penalties are imposed upon them. He argued that man in a state of nature or savage liberty was but the mere chrysalis of that being intended by the Creator of the Universe when he fashioned him after His image; and, like the butterfly, which required time and warmth to transform it from a hideous, misshapen thing, into the beautiful insect, so did man require the corrective influences of a mild and judicious legislation to transform him from the lawless savage into the enlightened and refined member of society.

The lecturer next commented upon the importance of those inextinguishable principles of civil and political liberty which had been incorporated into the laws of this country, from Magna Charta—which had justly been termed "the bulwark of the liberties of England;" and added, that if from the past four years of war, suffering, and of bloodshed—if from the inception, to the close of the mighty revolution, whose dying throes had shaken its base the great Continent upon which it had its birth—those principles of constitutional liberty had been obscured by the war-cloud which still hovered over the political horizon—let us not, nevertheless, despair; let us not basely acknowledge to ourselves that we are the "degenerate sons of noble sires;" but arouse ourselves to the exigencies of our position, in the earnest hope and confident belief that the great principles of Magna Charta will yet flash brightly through that cloud which obscures them, and assert themselves in tones of thunder which shall reverberate from the lakes of Canada to the silver waters of the Gulf.

The lecturer concluded by announcing that the subject of the next lecture would be the Law of Contracts, the various subdivisions of which would be treated in their proper order.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE for May has been sent us by Mr. JOHN RUSSELL. It is rather more interesting than several of its late predecessors have been. Major Von BORCK continues his Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence. Part IX. treats of the Spring Campaign of 1863; Camps near Culpeper; Fights on the Rappahannock; Visit of a Prussian Officer; Rides in the Neighborhood; Hooker's Advance and Flank March; Night Fight near Todd's Tavern; Fight near the Furnace; Narrow Escape of JACKSON and STRAUB; JACKSON'S Flank March; First Battle of the Wilderness, May 2, 1863; the Battle of Chancellorsville and consequent events, May 3 to 6.

This is a very interesting instalment of the Major's narrative, and will be read with great interest by all who actively participated in those stirring events. These Memoirs are widely read on both sides of the Atlantic; and we hope the Major will take his own time to continue and finish these sketches, and not cut them short. They are by far the most interesting Confederate war chronicle we have seen as yet.

Article II. in the May number of Blackwood is on Gipsies. 3. The Negro and the Negrophilists. 4. Sir Brook Posennook, Part XII. 5. Buridan's Ass; or Liberty and Necessity. 6. The Lost Tales of Mifolus. 7. Miss Majoribanks, conclusion. 8. Scraps of Verse from a Tourist's Journal. 9. The Abacus Politician; or Universal Saffrage made safe and easy. 10. The Reform Bill.

Article III. is a very forcible resume of the whole argument in favor of slavery, or rather to prove the absurdity of attempting to do away with ethnological distinctions. Every line of this argument is perfectly familiar to our readers, and has been repeatedly urged, but urged in vain. The writer closes the article with the following paragraph:

One thing is clear, slavery is gone—gone at one great blow, gone forever, not to be revived, either in form or in spirit, banished from the minds of all English-speaking people—and restricted to Spain and Brazil, among Christian nations, where it exists with diminished vitality, and is sentenced, there can be no reasonable doubt, to be destroyed, when the hour is ripe for the consummation. But if the fact of the death of slavery in the South be clear, it is equally clear, in view of the necessities both of the Southern and the Northern people, and of the interests of the civilized world, that the free negro must conform himself to the laws, and the paramount law of civilization. Like the white man, he must work or die. He cannot be allowed to lounge about great cities, doing nothing but beg. He cannot be permitted to possess Southern lands, and suffer them to go out of profitable cultivation. He cannot be suffered to breed up a race of paupers to prey on the industry of better men. He cannot be tolerated to form hotbeds of filth and fever in the great cities, nor to become either a moral or a physical burden upon the community. Those who know most of the negro, who understand his character best, and who have the greatest liking for him, as the only agricultural laborer who can thrive amid the malaria of the rice-fields, or the heat of the cotton plantations, declare that his wants are so few that he will not work systematically for wages, but that he will cultivate a little patch for bare subsistence, squatting upon other men's lands. It is not probable that the Southern land-owners will consent to be thus overrun and deep assailed by a prolific race of black paupers, or that if the negroes, not being purchasers of land, shall take forcible possession of it, a new war between white and black in the South will not be the result. If a system of apprenticeship to labor, or some modified form of serfdom, such as that recommended by General Banks for Louisiana, be not established, there will only be two modes left to settle the stupendous difficulty. The first is that which has been adopted with regard to the aborigines of America—extermination, gradual, but sure. The second is the establishment of a poor law that shall act upon the fundamental essential axiom, that no strong able-bodied man is entitled to live upon the charity of the community, that he who would eat must work, that labor is a sacred duty; and that any man, whatever his race or color, unable or unwilling to support himself except by boggary and vagrancy, or by breach of the eighth commandment, shall be held to labor, whether he like it or not; and that if the nature of the negro is such that he may thousands, or hundreds of thousands, of them be found throughout the South in this condition, unable to appreciate or turn to account the freedom too suddenly thrown upon them, such thousands, or hundreds of thousands, or millions, who are now scattered in their several parishes and townships, and by the strong arm of the recognized authorities—civil, if the refractory paupers be few; military, if they are many—be organized into labor companies, and compelled to earn their subsistence. The question under any aspect, a cure that threatens to try men's souls before it receives a final and satisfactory solution. In the meanwhile the indications are but too palpable, that the sudden abolition of slavery is the boon to the South, but a disruption of old ties, fraught with evil consequences to all concerned, and most of all to the unhappy negroes.

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Emigration to Brazil.

The Chester (S. C.) Standard remarks on this subject: We have had the pleasure of congratulating Dr. J. McF. Gaston upon his safe arrival from Brazil. The result of his exploration of that country will soon be given to the public in an extended report, which is now in the course of publication. The Doctor will accompany his family to Brazil in the course of a few months. He corroborates, in every respect, the report of Messrs. Meriwether and Shaw, of Edgefield, a portion of which was published in our issue. His general opinion of the advantages offered by the soil, climate and country of Brazil is highly encouraging to those contemplating emigration. The soil is exceedingly fertile, the climate healthy, and the productions varied and valuable. The price of land is low, where he designs locating, lands of the best quality can be purchased for two or three cents per acre, on a credit of five years, without interest. The water is freestone, and unalloyed by minerals.

Industrious emigrant can comfortably support himself by his own labor during the first year, and lay up something handsome. The method of agriculture in Brazil is of an exceedingly rude and primitive character. The crops of corn, cotton, coffee, sugar, &c., are raised by the negroes, who are paid for their labor in the field of corn is from thirty to fifty cents per acre, and to twelve hundred pounds of seed cotton to the acre. Tropical fruits of every description grow spontaneously and in great abundance. The better classes of society are well educated and refined, and Dr. Gaston met everywhere the same kindness and hospitality. The authorities are anxious to secure a large immigration and every facility will be afforded strangers to examine the country and make settlements. No restrictions are imposed on religion or education. Taxes are light, and the Government exceedingly liberal and enlightened.

The Dumas Junior.

From the Continental correspondence of the American Literary Gazette we clip the following:

Alex. Dumas, Jr., has written a novel of the school of Zanny and Mme. Bovary. It is now in the printer's hands. The editor of one of our newspapers wished to purchase the privilege of publishing it in his *feuilleton*, and Mr. Dumas consented to allow it to appear in the form of a serial, though he entertains an aversion, grounded in reason, against this fragmentary form of publication. Reflection led Mr. Dumas to see his novel contained scenes which he had not intended to reveal to the public. The editor tried to persuade him to revise his scenes and to lower their tone, but this objection might be evaded. The author, after copying his first manuscript, persisted in his refusal, and wrote the following letter to the editor:

"Powerful Artaxerxes! I am obliged to refuse your presents. These are the reasons: The work you are good enough to ask for your newspaper is a dramatic narrative. It is the 'Glennecan's Case, an Accused Man's Memoir'—shows this in its title. At the same time, it is especially a scientific-anatomical-physiological-social study, which cannot be laid before the public except under some particular conditions. There is surgery in the book, and the operation should be successful. The surgeon's great art is to uncover the wound or cut it, and throw back the sheet on the patient before he has time to utter a scream. The surgeon must separate, in fact, more the persons present; he must not reveal them. There is no reason in the form, at least; but this is not the all important point; the essential thing is that the operation be quickly and neatly performed. Now, 'Glennecan's Case' is really an operation. When the sheet is laid, the operation cannot be interrupted. A portion of it will be revealed to the next day while the wound lies gaping before the reader's eyes. It would be more than painful, more than awkward—it would be unhealthy. When such a case is to be treated, the patient must be brought to the theatre, and the operation must be performed, all at once, exactly like the 'Man's Memoir,' with all the arguments together. It necessarily contains delicate and difficult confessions, which may be made by a wretch in peril of death, who has no time to reflect, but who is obliged to confess, whether he can or not. The confession is charged with defending his honor and life—but which he cannot tell everybody.

"It is even an indiscretion to communicate his story to separate judges, as I am going to do. It would be treachery to divulge it in a newspaper. The confession taken by families in confidence, and which ought not to wound the scruples at home. You know—it is a case for its application—the phrase used by all newspapers in giving an account of a crime: 'Our reserves can be trusted.' The confession is a very reasonable precaution, my work still shocks some susceptibilities, and I should prefer going honestly astray, and not having forced my work on anybody. A book is read only by a few, and the rest are not read. Let me what may, I can do this moment, on the condition of the newspaper, which perhaps will be delighted at the fatal moment at the savings I made it. Receive, great tempter, with my thanks for your flattering proposal, the assurance that I have never in my life owned his neighbor more than ever in this Passion Week, and no more into temptation. A. DUMAS, Jr."

Col. JOHN O'NEILL'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.—After the prisoners were brought into court this morning, and before the commencement of the proceedings, we had, with the permission of Marshal Williams, some conversation with Col. O'Neill, who had been in the Fenians during the recent campaign in Canada. Col. O'Neill is a man rather below the medium stature, of slight, though compact and well-knit frame. He is a person of very pleasant address, modest and unassuming in his manner, and altogether a very agreeable gentleman. He is not a graduate of West Point, as has been stated, but enlisted as a private in the 2d U. S. Dragoons in 1857, and went to Utah. He was subsequently transferred to the 1st Dragoon Regiment in California, and served until the breaking out of the rebellion. He entered the United States, and served in the Army of the Potomac until McClellan was driven back. After the Seven Days' fight the regiment to which he belonged was broken up. The officers went to Indianapolis for recruiting service, and he was commissioned in the 6th Indiana Cavalry. He served in Kentucky until after Morgan's raid, and had a severe fight with that famous guerrilla at Bullington Island, and though the force with which he was engaged was greatly inferior in numbers, compelled him to retreat. Col. O'Neill continued in the service until severe wounds forced him to leave it. He further says that the report of his having been in the rebel service is wholly untrue, that he was broken up. The officers went to Indianapolis for recruiting service, and he was commissioned in the 6th Indiana Cavalry. He served in Kentucky until after Morgan's raid, and had a severe fight with that famous guerrilla at Bullington Island, and though the force with which he was engaged was greatly inferior in numbers, compelled him to retreat. Col. O'Neill continued in the service until severe wounds forced him to leave it. 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