The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 442. CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAPHIC.

(Our Cable Dispatches.

LIVERPOOL, January 17—Noon.—The cotton market opened quiet and active this morning. Prices show a slight advance. Sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands 14¾d.

LONDON, January 17—Noon.—Consols unchanged. Five-twenties, 72¾. Eries, 43¾.

VIENNA, January 17.—The Presse, of this city, in an article this morning, says large insurance has been made at Hamburg on the personal effects of Maximilian, to be shipped per steamer Maria to Ragusa.

LONDON, Jan. 17—Noon.—The Reform League is preparing for another monster trade demonstration. The affair will come off in this city on the 11th February, and is expected to surpass any demonstration of the kind ever made in England.

PESTH, January 17.—The Hungarian Diet, with remarkable unanimity, evince a design to break off their negotiations with Austria, if that Government continues to oppose the wishes of Hungary in insisting on its army organization scheme, and other measures equally oppressive and odious to the people.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—In the House the Committee on Commerce were instructed to inquire into the existence of a harbor in the neighborhood of Point Sal, California. They then went into a Committee of the Whole on legislative appropriations. An amendment forbidding the exclusion of witnesses from the Court of Claims because of color or of interest in the case, was adopted. The appropriation for a Pardon Clerk was reinserted, that officer being indispensable.

The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Bill was then passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report what amount was due Texas by the United States, and whether Texas had accounted for property seized at the outbreak of the war.

The Committee of Ways and Means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making the tariff on silks specific, instead of *ad valorem*.

Mr. Stevens' Enabling Act was then taken up. Mr. Baker, of Illinois, spoke in opposition, when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner presented a petition from Texas loyalists asking the establishment of a Republican Government in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction. The joint resolution, recommending the purchase of a Postoffice site in New York, was passed. The tenure of office Bill was then taken up, and Mr. MacDougal spoke in opposition. Mr. Sumner spoke on the Bill, and, during his remarks, used words to the effect that it was the first time we had a President who was an enemy to his country. He was called to order, when the Chair decided that Mr. Sumner's words were proper for debate. An appeal was taken from this decision, and after a highly exciting controversy, the Chair was sustained by a vote of 25 to 15, when the Senate adjourned.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—Horace Greeley spent an hour with the President urging his (Greeley's) suffrage and amnesty plan.

Paine's and Brougham's harangues against Stevens' Bill excite a great flutter in Radical circles.

A circular from the Secretary of the Treasury directs Revenue officials to seize bonded liquor if directed from direct transit and stored on the route.

The Supreme Court heard a case involving the validity of clauses in trade regulations in Louisiana during the war.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, is at Willard's.

Randall's Sinking Fund Bill has been reported upon favorably. It is believed to favor the substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes.

The President has a veto prepared for the Territorial Suffrage Bill.

In the House the vote lacked three of being two-thirds on the Nebraska Bill.

John L. Langston, a negro of Oberlin, Ohio, has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. This is the second instance on record.

The receipts of customs at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, for the week ending on the 12th instant, was $3,746,147.

Messrs. Cameron and Conkling, Senators from Pennsylvania and New York, were in the House to-day.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Horace Weide, special inspector of colored schools, has been ordered by the Bureau to South Carolina.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Wm. P. Carlin will succeed Gen. Lewis, as Bureau functionary of Tennessee.

The American Colonization Society have 700 emigrants engaged for Liberia in the spring.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The Southern mails have been delayed twelve to fifteen hours.

The weather here indicates snow.

The Presidential Mansion is crowded. Among the visitors are Governor Orr, of South Carolina, and daughter; Col. Bedford Brown, of North Carolina, and every Southerner in the city; also many people from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and other points north and westward, who came here especially to express their approbation of the President's course by attending his reception.

Governor Orr is here on business connected with his State. Among other things, immigration into the State, and the relief of Postmasters who either made returns to the Federal authorities, which miscarried, or to the Confederate authorities, which are ignored, and who are now harassed by Government claims. Governor Orr is not in favor of the adoption of the Amendment by South Carolina, or any other Southern State, but favors graceful submission to anything Congress may demand. He jocularly thinks that territorialization would be welcomed as an economical measure.

The National Union Committee met at Willard's. Gov. Ward, of New Jersey, presiding. R. G. Goodoe, of North Carolina, being present.

Gov. Ward denounces the President, and wants treason made odious, and claims a conqueror's rights over the South, and that neither the power of the President nor the dicta of Courts can stay the progress of eternal truth.

The New Jersey caucus has nominated Frelinghuysen for Senator.

Sixteen States represented at Willard's to-night, postponed indefinitely the call for a National Convention, but determined to open a huge office in New York preparatory to the spring campaign.

General News.

NEW YORK, January 17.—We are having the heaviest snow storm for years. The snow is already a foot deep, and is still falling.

LATER.

It has ceased snowing here, but a severe gale is blowing. The New Haven mail, due here at noon, was detained nearly three hours. The trains from Buffalo and Philadelphia were all behind time.

Valparaiso advices discredit the Spanish-Brazilian alliance. It is thought that the allied Chilian fleet, which left Valparaiso under Admiral Tucker, is designed for Cape Horn.

NEW ORLEANS, January 17.—Colonel Sedgwick, of Matamoras occupation notoriety, has been released and restored to his regimental command.

HARRISBURG, Pa., January 17.—Resolutions were passed in the House yesterday, expressing great indignation at Cowan's nomination as Austrian Minister, and charging the President with insulting Pennsylvania; also calling on their Senators and Representatives to oppose the confirmation.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 17.—The steamer America, from San Juan del Sur, arrived. Several soldiers and civilians are sick on board. The passengers left New York December 20, and when at the Isthmus forty soldiers and the same number of civilians died. By the United States steamer Saranac, which arrived from Mazatlan yesterday, letters were received stating that Juarez was at Durango. The Liberals were in quiet possession of Mazatlan. The Saranac brings 10,000 Mexican dollars.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Twenty-one loaded and thirty-one empty barges and flats were swept away by the ice. Loss $100,000.

The mail line steamer United States and the Marysville packet Magnolia, arrived this evening without damage, and have laid up.

Navigation suspended from Pittsburg to Cairo.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, January 17.—Gold 136¾. Exchange, sixty days, 109¼; Sight 110¼. Flour dull and drooping. Receipts 2499 bbls. Wheat declining and dull. Corn firm and quiet. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats dull. Pork firm; New Mess $20 75@[illegible] Western; Old Mess $19 43@19 44; hard firm bbls. 12¾@13c. Dressed Hogs are steady at 8¼@8¾c. for Western; 8¾@9c. for City. Whiskey quiet. Barley steady. Peas nominal. Cotton firm and quiet at 34¼ to 35c. for Middling Uplands. Freights firm. Stocks steady at a decline. Money 7 per cent. 5-20's, Coupons '62, 107¾; do. '64, 105¾; do. '65, 105¾; 10-40 Coupons, 99¾; 7-30, all series, 10¾;

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton very firm but quiet; sales 700 bales; Middling Uplands 35. Flour dull but prices unchanged; sales 2200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales 8000 bushels; Amber $2 95. Corn firm; sales 32,000 bushels; Mixed Western $1 17. Oats in moderate request. Beef steady. Pork firmer; New Mess $20½; Old $19½. Lard steady. Groceries dull. Turpentine 67@69. Rosin $4 25@$10 50. Petroleum quiet and firm at 20 for Crude and 28½ for refined. Tallow quiet. Freights firm. The ease in the Money market is daily increasing. The offerings to-day were more liberal than for a month. The general rates for Call Loans early in the day were 7 ⅌ cent., but towards the close it was freely offered at 6. The last sales of Gold 36¾@37. Foreign Exchange firm at 9¼@10¼. Governments steady this afternoon, but business is generally light. There was a further improvement in Railroads and a better demand generally.

BALTIMORE, January 17.—Market very dull and prices unchanged. Nothing doing in Flour, Coffee or Provisions. Red Wheat $2 80. Corn active; prices sustained; White 95c.@$1 05; Yellow $1 02@1 03. Oats 56@60c. Whiskey dull.

ST. LOUIS, January 17.—Wheat firm. Corn easier at 78@83c. Oats higher at 62@68c. Hogs firm at $6 30. Whiskey firm at $2 15.

LOUISVILLE, January 17.—Corn shelled 67@68c.; in ear 60c. Superfine Flour $10. Oats 62@65c. Mess Pork $21. Bulk Shoulders 8¼c; Clear Sides 11¼c.; Bacon Shoulders 12¼c.; Clear Sides 13¼c.; Hams 16¼c.; Lard 12½c.

MOBILE, June 17.—Sales of Cotton to-day 3500 bales, market closing firm at 32 cts. for Middling. Gold 36@37.

CINCINNATI, January 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Whiskey dull and unchanged. Hogs $7 25@7 75; receipts 3500 head. Mess Pork sold for $20@20 50, with fair demand. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders 7½c; Sides 9½c. Green meats 6½c. Shoulders 8c. Sides 10¼. Hams and Lard firm.

There are employed in the manufacture of steel pens, in Birmingham, 380 men and 2000 women and girls; 98,000 gross of pens are turned out weekly.

Our Washington Letter.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY NEWS.]

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

WASHINGTON, January 14.—Notwithstanding that the New Orleans riot has been a theme and a theory for an infinite degree of Radical loquacity, and what, with a multiplicity of military and civil reports that have been previously evoked concerning that muddled affair, the country has a right to think that investigation in that quarter, at least, is thoroughly "played out;" and so it would be, had the late investigation of the Congressional trio sent thither to attempt a nominal prolongation of this inquiry been really devoted to that end—but it transpires that there was quite a different matter in view, not so much affecting the destruction of Dr. Dostie and his riotous crew, as looking to a support of the very effort—the overthrow of the prevailing government—by which the latter came to retribution. This week, perhaps to-morrow, I am informed, that the House Committee on Territories intend reporting the Bill providing for the reduction of the present Southern States governmental organizations to the *status* of territorial rule. It was in anticipation of this emergency that the New Orleans Committee was hurried off in the holiday recess to attempt the pretense of re-investigating the riot. A palpable *ruse*, to be recognized by the whole country so soon as the report shall appear. The Committee will go through the farce of submitting the evidence taken by them in relation to the riot, but the great volume of their report is to decry the assumed perversity and malignity of Louisianians, and bemoan the fate of the so-called "Southern loyalists," with allegations that they are persecuted and ostracized by all the masses of Southern society implicated in the rebellion. This, it is hardly necessary to say, will be the entering wedge adopted by every Representative retained to submit an argument in favor of the territorial scheme, and it is now being sharpened and perfected with that special reference.

Several gentlemen of New Orleans are now in the city, who were called by the Committee to appear as witnesses. From them I gather that the entire conduct of the pretended investigation was most domineering and offensive. The very first thing the Committee did was to employ as a doorkeeper and messenger, a man named Molliere, formerly of the Confederate service, more latterly a convict for forgery, and finally one of Gen. Butler's detectives during the immaculate administration of that redoubtable officer in New Orleans. In addition to this disagreeable action, the Committee affected a brow-beating style of interrogatory whenever the deponent before them did not happen to be a negro or one of their Southern loyalist pets. One fact, however, was deduced in reference to the riot which forms a fitting preface to the history of that very unfortunate affair, and comes now to light for the first time.

In examining a Federal army officer, who had served five years in the late war, and been stationed a year or two in New Orleans, the Committee unexpectedly drew out the fact that he was known to the existence of a letter from two members of the Congressional Reconstruction Committee, addressed to Michael Hahn, Dostie, and others of that ilk, about a month before the riot, in which the latter were enjoined by the writers that they must "go ahead and do the best they could. Louisiana was too remote from Congressional influence to come under the immediate direction of the Reconstruction Committee, but that, in any event, a convention for the reformation of the State Government of Louisiana must be held as speedily as possible." As this bit of unexpected evidence was evoked, Messrs. Shellabarger and Elliot, of the Committee, became very nervous, the latter gentleman, in the excess of his zeal to suppress the unpalatable truth, more than once exclaiming to the witness: "Be careful, sir; we shall hold you to a strict account. You are talking of something you know nothing about!"

But the murder would out, and though this part of the evidence will no doubt be ignored by the above gentlemen in their report, its publication is certain in the minority report to be submitted by Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, the lone Democrat on the Committee, and, more than this, the letter from the Reconstruction Committee, referred too, will then be given in full, a copy having been unearthed from some mysterious source in New Orleans. It is of great length, and most incautiously committal of the general line of plots and conspiracies which had been raised to subvert the State governments of the South, and particularly relating to the management of the *coup* enjoined to be attempted in Louisiana. Who shall say that investigating committees are not efficacious, when it transpires that a trinity of corrupt judges evoke the truth and absolve the innocent, when no justice was intended? This last chapter in that "book of follies," dedicated to the New Orleans riot and Congressional action thereon, comes grocting most opportunely. Not even with the martyred and immaculate Dostie and his comrades can the *onus* of the bloodshed of the New Orleans riot now be reposed. Here comes the documentary evidence to show that they did but too faithfully the bidding of their masters, the Washington Reconstruction Committee, in the iniquitous work of calling the revolutionary convention of the 31st of July last. "Who is to blame?" is a query that the whole country now can answer.

NEBRASKA.

The Nebraska Bill is having a hard time of it in Congress. After being tossed forward and back in the Senate, with a multiplicity of amendments tacked on to the original measure, the bill at last emerged from that body, and was reported to the House with no more Radical proviso than an amendment to the bill of admission, simply providing that Nebraska should not, at any future period, pass any law prescribing distinction on account of race or color. In the House, this afternoon, the opposition to the bill, because there was no guarantee for impartial or negro suffrage demanded of Nebraska, was of such violent description as to presage sure defeat. This is the second winter that Colorado and Nebraska have been compelled to stand knocking in the cold, with their respective brace of Senators in patient waiting upon the clemency of Congress towards their plea for admission. From present appearances, the rigors of yet another season lie in store for them; but they may have the consolation of hoping for better luck with the 40th Congress.

THE ASPECT OF THE CAPITAL.

Washington is sensibly relieved of the sombre, dreary aspect with which it opened the season, and if acting occurs to upset the equanimity of the *beau monde*, such as the elopement of a Congressman with a fellow-member's wife, or the marriage of some one of the Washington belles to some titled *attache* of the Diplomatic Corps, I think matters may glide auspiciously on to something like gaiety and genteel jollification. The latter of the two apprehended disturbances hinted at above, I am sorry to say, is always deemed imminent by certain veteran dowagers who have the dispensation of several bundles of the *marriageable article*, and who cannot enter the field fairly, but persist in getting up the most interminable feuds with those who rival their claims. The consequence is, that if any one of the "sweet princes" of the foreign legations intimates, by a series of delicate attentions to some fair one, that his intentions are other than "strictly dishonorable," all the competitors in the race take umbrage, and up goes the prospect of a dozen genial entertainments, because the mesdames in question are engaged in a social war that precludes a meeting of the antagonistic elements in the *salons* of "upper tendom." On Thursday next, the President gives his first general reception, and on the day preceding he dines the members of the diplomatic corps. Then comes a series of receptions and parties, under the conduct of members of the Cabinet, and Senators who maintain establishments in the city. But as yet there is no really magnificent affair on the *tapis*, and the grand query is as to who will take the lead. The wives of Senators Sprague and Morgan, who used to vie with each other in the dispensation of princely hospitality, as yet are silent spectators of events. Perhaps they are ruminating how best to stun the natives with some new device of fashionable dissipation. Judging from the general serenity of Washingtonians, it will be a perplexing dodge to hit upon.

VIDEX.

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, January 14.—Victory has perched upon the banner of the Excise Law army; it perched there on last Saturday night, remained there all day yesterday, and flapped its wings and crowed lustily—a bird of good omen looking down upon the sober thousands that were not so before on former Sabbath days. The pretty waiter-girl saloons were promptly closed on Saturday night ere twelve o'clock had struck; yesterday, with but few exceptions, the bar-rooms and lager beer gardens opened not, and people who had never before done without their Sunday drinks, dispensed with them, or took them quietly at home.

A most curious sensation story has been going the rounds here, the truth of which I will not endorse, but I will present it to your readers as I and thousands of others have heard it told. "They say" that a young lady, who had seen but twelve summers and had never seen Edwin Booth perform, requested her parents to take her to the Winter Garden. Her wish was complied with; she saw the great tragedian, whose magnificent eyes turned her little head even more than his exquisite acting. The next day, when the little eye-struck heroine went to school, she missed all her lessons, and talked so much Booth to her companions, that she turned the heads of more than one-half the school. On the day following she talked Booth more than ever, which had the effect of turning the heads of the balance of the school-girls, who forgot their geography, missed their grammar, ignored their arithmetic, despised their French, made mistakes in their compositions, and paid no attention to their astronomy, thinking of no star but one, and that the bright particular star, Edwin Booth. The school-mistress remonstrated with the parents of the little revolutionist, and finally expelled her from the academy, which was fast growing to be a lunatic asylum; meanwhile the little girl had followed Booth about the streets in hopes of finding out where he resided. It became necessary for her to be removed from the city; wherefore she was taken over to Brooklyn to spend a time with her aunt, but she began to pine away, and implored her aunt to take her once more to the Winter Garden, and the kind-hearted old lady complied with her request. She saw the eyes once more, and was most wonderfully agitated at the contemplation thereof. That night when she retired, her aunt, who slept with her, noted that she repeated her prayers with more than usual devotedness; she then fell into a sweet sleep. In the middle of the night the little girl awoke, raised herself up in her bed, called to her aunt, pronounced the single word "Booth," and then fell back upon her snowy pillow most exceedingly and emphatically dead. There she lay, her soft silken ringlets hiding her snowy bosom; there she lay, her sweet eyes upturned to heaven, and her little rose-bud mouth so fixed that she seemed to threaten to remark "Booth" once more, and then die again. This is the story that is told here by hundreds, and believed by many. You may take it on its own merits(?).

It is said that there is nothing new under the sun. On Saturday night I certainly saw something new under the moon, which shone down very prettily upon Oatman's Park, where the multitude, both skaters and non-skaters, viewed with surprise, not unmixed with admiration, the novel and ingenious contrivance known as Davega's Patent Skater's Support, invented by Isaac Davega, Esq., formerly of your city. It is certainly a most ingenious affair. It is shaped like a hoop-skirt, or rather like a mammoth baby-walker on ice, and it is impossible for one to fall when supported thereby—in fact your correspondent, who is no skater, tested the thing himself, and finds it a perfect success. It has been introduced at Oatman's Park, and will, no doubt, soon be in general use. I am pleased to perceive that a Southern man can sometimes possess ingenuity as well as a live Yankee.

A few evenings ago, I attended, by special invitation, a rehearsal of the play of Married Life, to be performed soon by a party of amateurs, composed entirely of South Carolinians. There are ten characters in the *dramatis personæ*, eight of which are personated by Charlestonians, and the remaining two by a young lady and gentleman from Sumter. The piece was performed most admirably at the rehearsal, and will soon be given in grand style at the private residence of one of your ex-citizens, before an audience in which Southerners will so largely predominate that we will forget for the moment that we are away from our good and well beloved old home.

We were favored with a heavy fall of snow on Saturday night and Sunday, and the sleigh bells sound merrily again. The weather too, is still intensely cold, and the skaters enjoy themselves to their soul's and soles content. Day and night, night and day the slipping and sliding goes on, for this is a sport that can only be enjoyed at certain seasons, and so must be taken advantage of whilst it lasts.

There are upwards of thirty thousand workwomen in this city, who, as they cannot afford to board in respectable localities, or rather respectable houses—for all localities are pretty much the same here—there are thousands of virtuous young women, I say, who are compelled to board in houses where they are exposed to all sorts of temptation; wherefore, it is proposed to establish a city boarding house for their benefit, and a number of benevolent gentlemen have taken the thing in hand.

At Wallack's "Ours" still running; Booth as "Bertuccio" in "The Fool's Revenge"—the little girl who remarked Booth and then died will not be present. "Black Crook," of course, at Niblo's Garden. A grand "Horse Comedy" at the New York Circus, and an old, played-out nigger drama—"Uncle Tom"—at Barnum's. Masquerade balls in grand preparation, and a skating tournament next Wednesday night, at Oatman's Park.

MOULTRIE.

State Items.

MURDER OF COL. STEEDMAN BY NEGROES.—One of the bravest, best, most popular, most honorable, most amiable citizens of Lexington District—of all South Carolina—was Col. Marcellus Steedman, leader for some time during the late war, of the 6th S. C. Volunteers. Since the close of the war he has been living on his farm on Edisto, and been engaged at the same time in merchandise. His dwelling and store were under the same roof. On Tuesday night, the 8th inst., he walked out into the piazza, and as he turned to go in, was shot by some person unseen. As he fell he cried out. His wife rushed forth, dragged him in and buried the dead. He survived but three hours. The wretched and bereaved woman, with her two little children, spent the whole night alone with the corpse, fearing to give the alarm.

Immediately upon the shot being fired, there was a hubbub of voices, and Col. Steedman recognized those of two negro men, formerly slaves of his father. This, with their names, he disclosed to his wife before he died.

And sure enough, on the following day the two monsters were arrested in Aiken. They made full confession. It seems that they had followed Sherman when he passed through Lexington, and had not returned thither until a fortnight before the murder. This fortnight they had spent in watching their chance. They had no grudge against their former young master, but knowing that he was in business, they killed him with the design of getting money and robbing the store. They intended also to murder the lady and children, but with the first shot their hearts failed them. We take it for granted they are in Barnwell jail. Col. Steedman was only about thirty years of age.

[*Edgefield Advertiser.*

We see by the Orangeburg Times that, during the absence of the post commandant from that town, the garrison behaved in an outrageous manner, halting citizens, demanding their pistols, &c., and firing upon those who refused to obey their commands. Several persons were beaten, and some shot, though not seriously. From the above it would seem that the war is not yet over.

[*Phœnix.*

BURNING OF THE KINGSTREE JAIL.—REPORT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—At a Jury of Inquest summoned to inquire into the cause and circumstances of the burning of the jail, the following verdict was rendered after four days' investigation:

That the twenty-two colored persons confined in the jail of Kingstree came to their deaths by the burning of said jail, wherein they were all consumed, except the portions of three bodies inspected by the jury. They further found that the fire originated between the ceiling overhead of the second floor and the floor of the third story; that it was communicated by some of the prisoners confined in the jail, but whether communicated by accident or design the jury are unable to agree upon any conclusion. They also stated that had the jailor been in his proper place at the jail, and with the keys in his possession, when the jail was first discovered to be on fire, and when the alarm had first been given, the three women, and perhaps more of the prisoners, could have been saved, and that for this neglect and dereliction of duty the Sheriff and Jailor are censurable.

In witness whereof I, T. B. Logan, District Judge for said District, acting as Coroner, and the Jurors aforesaid to this inquisition, have interchangably put our hands and seals, this eleventh day of January, A. D. 1867.

T. B. LOGAN,
District Judge and Acting Coroner.

Edw. J. Porter, Foreman; W. M. Kinder, I. Nelson, Wm. F. Ervin, D. M. Duke, J. C. McCants, E. R. Lesesne, Jos. G. Kirkland, J. M. Staggers, M. J. Hirsch, M. Schwartz, Jas. M. Nelson, S. E. DeRackin.

MILITARY ARREST.—Lieut. Ross, commanding the garrison at this place, acting under instructions from Gen. Scott, of the Freedmen's Bureau, arrested Sheriff Matthews, James P. Barrineau and J. S. Beck on yesterday, and sent them to Charleston this morning. This arrest was made in consequence of their being in charge of the jail which was recently destroyed by fire at this place.

These officers were arrested while in discharge of their duty on the District Court.

[*Kingstree Star.*

THE EXODUS FOR TEXAS.—For the past two weeks our village and its surroundings have been infested with the negroes who are congregating here preparatory to migrating to Texas, and we believe some are destined for Florida. Among this mass of bone and sinew may be seen the gray-haired, decrepid old men and women, tottering with age and infirmity, and the infant at its mother's breast. We feel a solicitude for these poor, ignorant wanderers who have been reared among us. They are carried away with the idea of going to what they are told is a better country, and many of them, we believe, with the notion that people can live there without laboring. They are enjoying themselves apparently, at this time, if one may judge from the manner in which they lounge about. They are to be seen at almost every street corner with a piece of bacon and a indicrous grin on their countenances, indicative of full stomach and nothing to do. Many of them, no doubt, think the day of "Jubilee" has come."—*Ibid.*

NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE.—Messrs. Barnard & Waldron, of Windsor, Vermont, have just completed a new railroad bridge across Black River, at this place, for the Northeastern Railroad Company. The work is of most excellent finish and durability. It is what is called a timber lattice bridge, locked together at every place where the timbers intersect each other and fastened in their places by three-quarter inch iron bolts, and braced at the top and bottom, so that any swaying sidewise of the bridge is prevented. The advantages claimed by the contractors for this plan consist in the strain coming directly on the lock of the timber instead of on the two-inch wooden pins formerly used in the construction of the old plank lattice bridge; also in the strength of timber made by using iron bolts (which cost no more than wooden pins), by not cutting off so much of the timber.

The bridge is 153 feet in length, and the amount of wrought iron used is 9000 pounds; of cast iron 950 pounds, and about 49 000 feet of timber. The railroad company and the contractors deserve great credit for the manner in which they have executed this important work.—*Ibid.*

INTENDANT AND WARDENS.—The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Intendant and Wardens of the town of Sumter, to serve the ensuing year:

Intendant—T. B. Fraser. Wardens—D. J. Winn, J. B. Roach, J. E. Snares, H. L. Darr.—*Sumter News.*

The labor question, in our District, remains still in a very unsettled condition. Very many of our planters are unable yet to perfect their planting arrangements for the present year. Great restlessness and desire for change have been manifested on the part of the freedmen, and many plantations have been entirely evacuated by them. In some intances they have left, without alleged complaint or grievance, and where their earnings were largest from the year's labor. There will, no doubt, be less land cultivated the present than was the past year. It is to be hoped, however, that better seasons and better cultivation will largely increase the product.—*Sumter Watchman.*

Those beautiful poems, the "Conquered Banner" and "The Sword of Robert E. Lee," were written by Father Ryan, a Catholic priest, of Tennessee. He is now lecturing on the South to raise money for charitable purposes.

AT THE annual session of the R. W. Grand Encampment of South Carolina, I. O. O. F., held the 17th inst., the following officers were elected:

Patriarch JOHN MCKENZIE, of Eutaw Encampment, No. 2, Grand Patriarch.
Patriarch L. C. LOYALL, of Ashley Encampment, No. 3, High Priest.
Patriarch J. CHRISTOPHER, of Ashley Encampment, No. 3, Grand Senior Warden.
Patriarch P. S. JACOBS, of Eutaw Encampment, No. 2, Grand Scribe.
Patriarch L. A. DUVAL, Palmetto Encampment, No. 1, Grand Treasurer.
Patriarch JOHN T. MILLIGAN, of Ashley Encampment, No. 3, Grand Junior Warden.
Patriarch JOHN MCCARMON, of Eutaw Encampment, No. 2, Grand Sentinel.

Peace in Europe.

The London *Times*, in a late issue, speaking of the war cloud that is slowly covering the Eastern horizon, says:

Should, however, the contingency—in our opinion as yet remote, but daily becoming less improbable—of an open collision between Turkey and Greece be realized, it is far from certain that it would at once bring the rest of Europe within its scope. There is no power in this part of the world, as we have often asserted, prepared at a moment's notice to face the "Eastern question." The result of the Crimean war put an end to all alliances, broke up all possible combinations, and gave rise to that isolation of every State which the wars of Italy and Germany subsequently brought into full evidence. Should the war with which we are now threatened actually break out, France and Germany might find it necessary, Russia might deem it expedient, for some time at least, merely to look on. The real interests of Russia, no less than her present social and financial conditions, would seem to advise a temporizing policy; for the Christians of Turkey, she thinks, are winning her battles while fighting their own. France and Prussia are watching one another on the Rhine, and lie a long way from the Danube. Austria, whose aims should be eastward, has neither a home nor a foreign policy; she has neither a sovereign, nor a statesman, nor a people. Should she be true to her destinies, she might, perhaps, still find in the German elements within her empire, and in her alliance with Prussia and United Germany, the means of making up in the East for her losses in the West. As it is, however, Von Beust and the Magyars are more likely to involve her in the downfall of the Ottoman Empire than to enable her to share its fragments. The mere attempt at an alliance with France would entail her ruin, for it would, as if by main force, throw Prussia into the arms of Russia; win the Upper Danube for the former, and leave the lower at the mercy of the Czar, or of a League of Roumanian, Servian, and other Princes, his dependents. As to England, we trust she would be the last to join in the melee. Faithful to our convictions that the fall of Turkey is certain, and that it is equally inadvisable to hasten or to retard it, we should, for our own part, be most willing to let events take their own course; and although we have as yet no great faith either in Greeks or in Romans, or in any other of the races once subject to the Porte, we could wish nothing better than that they alone should win what the Porte must lose, and that they should so grow in strength, in wisdom and in union, as to be able to hold their own against all comers.

A BANQUET was given in New Orleans last Saturday night, to Mr. J. P. MAGUIRE, an Irish member of the House of Commons, at which several distinguished Confederate Generals were present. Among other speakers present was General Hood, who said:

"The allusion of General Buckner to his gallant companion in arms, General Patrick Cleburne, recalled proud and mournful recollections. A terrible loss he was to so young and inexperienced a chief as himself. Well did he remember the last interview he had with that gallant commander. It was at the battle at Franklin, as the noble division which had been so highly disciplined, and which had marched in so many sanguinary battles by the heroic Cleburne, marched by him; as he (General Hood) stood on the hillside, near Franklin, Cleburne approached him and said: 'General Hood, I never was so sure of the victory as I am to-day.' He passed on and was soon lost in the din of one of the most gallant assaults of the war. The fight was won, but, alas, at such a cost. The noble form of Cleburne lay prostrate and lifeless on the parapet which had been so gallantly assailed and carried."

"A NUGGET OF GOLD."—Under this caption the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette* of the 8th contains the following interesting item:

"Yesterday afternoon we had the pleasure of seeing and handling a nugget of gold, intended as a present to Mrs. J. R. Grant, mother of General U. S. Grant, and brought from Colorado for her by E. A. Collins, Esq., of this city, the present owner of the nice little lump of precious metal. We were shown also a couple of letters from General Grant's father, now Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky, but formerly of Galena, Illinois, and a business associate of Mr. Collins, in which letters Mr. Grant expresses surprise that Mr. Collins has selected Davenport as his future home, instead of Cincinnati, or Covington, or Philadelphia."

MISCELLANEOUS.

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From SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D., Professor Practice of Physic, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, formerly of Charleston, S. C.:

PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1865.

I have been for a year or more wont to indulge in the habit of taking the water of the "Excelsior" Spring of Saratoga. Accustomed during the great portion of my invalid life to use the different waters of the several fountains which boil up along that remarkable valley, dependent, indeed, upon them for much of the comfort I enjoy, I am satisfied that the Excelsior Water is as well adapted as any other among them, if not more so, to the purposes for which they are generally employed. It is very agreeable, strongly impregnated with the carbonic acid, lively and sparkling. * * * I can heartly and conscientiously recommend it to all who need a gentle cathartic and diuretic. SAMUEL HENRY DICKSON, M. D.

The Water is put up in Pint and Quart bottles, and packed in good order for shipping. Pints in boxes of four dozen each, and Quarts in boxes of two dozen each. All orders addressed to A. R. LAWRENCE & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., or No. 47 Warren street, New York City, will be promptly attended to. Sold also by first-class Druggists and Hotels. 6mo January 12

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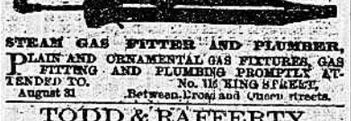

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August 31

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March 20 1y No. 4 Dey street, N. Y.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday morning, 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr. E. T. WINKLER, C. G. ERCKMAN, Esq., to SALLIE E., youngest daughter of A. J. BURKE, Esq., of this city.

At Petersburg, Va., on the 15th instant, by the Rev. JOHN COCHY, HENRY EDWARD YOUNG, Esq., of Charleston, S. Ca., to BETTINA, eldest daughter of CHARLES J. CABANISS, Esq., of Bothwell, Dinwiddie County, Va.

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN B. MITCHELL, and of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. MITCHELL, are requested to attend the Funeral of Mrs. JOHN MITCHELL, from her late residence, No. 132 Calhoun street, *This Afternoon*, at Three o'clock P. M. January 18

The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MULLIN, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from his late residence, corner of Queen and State streets, *This Afternoon*, at Two o'clock. January 18

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUITY, 15TH JANUARY, 1867.—Pursuant to the order of Chancellor LESESNE, made in the cause of WITTSCHEN vs. CORDES, notice is hereby given to the creditors of HENRY WITTSCHEN, deceased, to come in and prove before the undersigned, their demands against the Estate of the said testator, on or before the 15th day of March, 1867, or be debarred from any benefit of the decree above made in the case.

JAMES TUPPER,
January 18 18 Master in Equity.

PLANS, ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS for furnishing all material and erecting from one to four Engine Houses in this city, will be received until further notice. For information, apply to]

WILLIAM G. WHILDEN,
Chairman of Special Committee on Fire Department.
Janbary 18

SCHOONER AZELDA AND LAURA, Capt. MCINDOE, is *This Day* discharging at Atlantic Wharf. All goods remaining on the Wharf at sundown will be stored at the risk and expense of owners.

January 18 1 WILLIS & CHISOLM, Agents.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT—IN EQUITY—VENUS BLAKELY AND PHILLIS STAGGERS vs. JOHN J. TISDALE, EXECUTOR, ET AL.—BILL FOR PARTITION AND ACCOUNT.—It appearing to my satisfaction that LAWRENCE H. BELSER and MARY ANASTATIA, his wife, two of the Defendants in the above stated case, are absent from and without the limits of this State, it is on motion of SAMUEL W. MAURICE, Complainant's Solicitor, ordered that the said absent Defendants do appear, plead, answer or demur, to the said Bill