The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 535. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, May 7.—The Government has accepted the amendment providing a Lodgers' Franchise.

McClafferty has been convicted of high treason at Dublin.

Notwithstanding the preliminaries looking toward peace, both France and Prussia are rapidly arming, which produces great distress among financial circles, both here and elsewhere.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Uplands 11¼d.a11¼; Orleans 11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions unchanged. Turpentine 36s.; Common Rosin 6s. 9d; Fine 14s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—2 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Quotations unchanged. Corn declined 3d. Naval Stores tending down. Fine Rosin declined to 13s.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—Evening.—Cotton dull and declined ¼d.—sales 12,000 bales. Uplands 11¼d.; Orleans 11¾d.

LONDON, May 7—Noon.—Consols 91¼. Bonds 71½.

LONDON, May 7—2 P. M.—Finances unchanged.

LONDON, May 7—Evening—Consols 91¼. Bonds 71½.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON May 7.—The registration has been completed, and unless the Court orders further registration, the record stands: Whites, 8240; blacks, 7271.

The execution of Conover's sentence has been stayed until June.

Among the President's appointments to the Naval Academy at Anapolis, are Thos. S. Plunkett, of Tennessee, Frank L. Clark, of Kentucky, P. Busbye, of North Carolina, Jos. H. Sands, son of Commodore Sands.

Major-General Joe Hooker has a year's leave of absence with permission to go abroad.

The Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The case of the Commonwealth of Virgina *vs.* West Virginia, was taken up to-day and is still on argument. This case raises the status of Virginia as a State in the Union, as West Virginia denies the right of her Legislature to make any valid enactments. The immediate question is the jurisdiction over certain counties claimed to have been transferred by fraudulent representations. A decree is asked reinstating these counties of Old Virginia. The argument will probably occupy two more days. Stanton, Allison and Reverdy Johnson represent West Virginia; Andrew Hunter and Benj. R. Curtis, of Boston, represent the Old Dominion.

Baltimore Appointments.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Judge Scott has appointed ex-Confederate Commodore George N. Hollins to be an officer in the new Court. Commodore Hollins resigned a Federal post captaincy on joining the Confederacy.

Northern News.

BOSTON, May 7.—Leighton who came before the Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, had his bail reduced to $12,000 which was promptly given.

The Richmond Street Cars.

RICHMOND, May 7.—A negro to-day attempted to ride on the car appropriated for the whites, but was put off. The case was carried before the Grand Jury of the United States court.

A large meeting of the negroes was addressed to-night by Mr. Haywood, of Massachusetts, and Marsh, of Virginia, both favored confiscation.

Kentucky Elections.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Additional returns indicate the election of the entire Democratic ticket.

Fenians on the Rampage.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, May 7.—Thirty Fenians boarded the schooner Elk and tore down the British colors. After accomplishing their object they quietly left the schooner.

New Orleans Street Cars.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—The street car question has been settled The chief of police issued an order forbidding the interference with negroes in any car.

The steamer Young America from Indianola, for New Orleans, went ashore on Saturia Island, in a gale on Saturday last. The crew were saved. The cargo, mostly cattle lost.

Mysterious Disappearance.

AUGUSTA, GA., May 7.—Patrick Gray, a member of the dry goods firm of Gray & Turley, mysteriously disappeared on Sunday night, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

From British America.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—The Victoria Colonist, the oldest journal in Vancouvers Island, says editorially, that nine out of ten of the colonists would welcome annexation to the United States.

Marine Intelligence.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The China has arrived.

The City of Baltimore touched at Queenstown.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Stocks excited. Erie's sold at 62½ but improving. Gold 37¾. Sterling, sixty days, 109¾; Sight 10½; '62 coupons 107¼; Virginia sixes 64a67; Tennessee sixes, ex coupons, 64½a65; new issue 62½a63. Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn 1a2c. lower for new, heavy for old. Mess Pork $23 20. Lard quiet. Whiskey steady. Cotton dull and a shade easier. Freights quiet.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Stock closed active. Money, 5a6. Gold, 37¾. '62 registered bonds, 106¼a106¾; coupons, 107¼; '64 do., 105¼a105¾; '65 do., 106a106¼; new issue, 107¾; 10-40's, 99½a99¾; 7-30's, first series, 106¼; others 105¾. Cotton dull and heavy. Sales 1000 bales, at 27c. Flour firm; market without decided change. Corn heavy; mixed Western, $1 35½a1 37½. Provisions steady. Coffee firm, Maracaibo, 17½, gold; other groceries unchanged. Naval Stores heavy and lower. Turpentine, 69a71c. Rosin, $3 62½. Freights unchanged.

Money unchanged; supply exceeds the demand. Call loans Governments, 4; on Stock collaterals, 5a6; prime business paper current at 6a7; other grades dull. Government Securities quiet and firm; Sterling firmer but but business light. Prime Bankers 9¼a9¾. Stock heavy and decidedly lower at last Board, but after call some shares were held at ¼a½. Petroleum and Mining shares heavy and lower. Gold became stronger during the day, and closed at 38¼a38¾.

The failure of Watts, Crane & Co., a large cotton firm, is announced.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Cotton dull and nominal at 26. Coffee quiet and firm; Rio at 12½a13½, gold. Flour advanced, 50c; Baltimore Family, 18½; Extra, $15 80. Corn dull and lower; White, $1 25a1 27; Yellow, $1 25½. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey nominal.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Flour firm; Superfine, $12 50a13 25. Corn dull, at $1 08, sacked. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bacon declined ¼a¼. Shoulders, 8¾. Sides, 10¾. Lard dull. Bulk Meats dul'and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Superfine flour, good brands. $10a11. Mess pork, $22 50. Bacon shoulders, 9½c. Packed clear sides 12½c. Raw whiskey, $2 23. Cotton 22c. for low middlings.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Flour firm; superfine $10a11 25. Corn advancing, $1 14a1 18, the latter for fancy. Provisions quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Sales 3000 bales. Market unsettled. Low Middling 24a25c. Receipts for four days 2345 against 2875. Exports during the same time 3521 bales. Sugar, seconds, 11½c.; good to fair 12½c.; yellow clarified, 13½c. Molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour very firm; superfine $18¾. Corn quiet, firm, advanced 5c. Sales $1 45a1 47½ for yellow and mixed; $1 50 for white. Oats in good demand with further advance of 5c. Mess Pork $24 25. Lard dull and unchanged. Bacon, only jobbing business; $1 09a1 09¾ for Shoulders; 11½a12c. for Ribbed; 12½a12¾c. for Clear. Gold 37¼. Sterling 46¼a51. New York Sight Exchange ¼a¼ premium.

MOBILE, May 7.—Sales of Cotton to-day 750 bales, quiet and firm. Middling 24½. Receipts 247 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton dull and nominal at 24. Sales unimportant. Receipts 360.

AUGUSTA, May 7.—Market dull. Sales 170 bales. Receipts 11. Middlings nominal, 23c.

STATE IMPROVEMENTS.—We had the pleasure of passing an hour, yesterday morning, in the office of Messrs. Kay & Hewetson, architects, and inspecting the plans for certain public works to be erected this year.

As we have given previously a description of the jail building, we will only state that the work is in the hands of competent contractors, and is to be finished by the 1st of January.

The roof to be erected over our new State House has the merit of being safe, simple and economical. In awarding the design and superintendence of this important work to the gentlemen who had been connected with the building from its incipiency, his Excellency Governor Orr has satisfied our citizens; and we feel confident that in the hands of Clark Waring, Esq., a contractor who has always given satisfaction, the State will suffer no detriment.

We were also pleased to see that a hotel of first-class capacity is to be built on one of the finest positions in this city, on the Reilly estate, immediately north of the State House; and it is due to our friend Nickerson to say that his guarantee to rent it and furnish it is an assurance to the traveling public that they will be well entertained in this city. There are to be in the present building 107 bed chambers for guests; ten private parlors, with bed rooms *en suite;* dining rooms 35 by 85 feet and 20 feet in height; four ladies' parlors, with reception room, inclusive of a drawing room 21 by 36—the drawing room and parlors being so arranged as to be thrown together on any occasion of importance. Four fire-proof stair-cases extend from basement to fourth story, in addition to the two principal flights for ladies and gentlemen; lifts to bring coal, &c., to each floor; hydrants to extinguish fire, cisterns to keep constant supplies of water; and, in fact, every provision that can be made or provided for the comfort of those who visit this commercial centre, has been studied. The basement will contain reading room, bar-room and billiard saloon, all thoroughly lighted. The design is capable of extension; and should the proprietors of the land decide to come together in this magnificent enterprise, we believe that a fresh impetus will be given to business, and our community be incalculably benefitted thereby.

[*Columbia Phœnix.*

General GRANT has ordered that a company of cavalry shall accompany a number of Professors from Bloomington, Ill., on a scientific tour to the western slope of the Rocky Mountains. The expedition will be absent about three months, and will be furnished with transportation and subsistence.

SUFFERING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Letter from Governor Orr.

To the Editor of the Herald:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 30, 1867.

I enclose you herewith an abstract of letters addressed to the Rev. William Martin, of this State, in response to a circular issued by him under my direction, which will exhibit to you the extent of the destitution and suffering prevailing in South Carolina.

I have received, and am daily in receipt of letters from benevolent and philanthropic persons in the North and West, making inquiries as to the extent of the destitution, and if you will do me the favor to publish the communication sent, it will furnish full information upon the subject to all who feel a generous interest in our distress.

The writers of nearly all of the letters from which extracts are taken, are known to me personally, and I have no hesitation in endorsing the statements made.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES L. ORR.
Governor of South Carolina.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

LANCASTER DISTRICT will require 50,000 bushels. There is not more corn, if all distributed, than enough to do the district longer than the 1st of February or March. Our crops, both of cotton and corn, have been extremely poor. I suppose not more than one-third of a crop has been made. Unless our people are assisted from abroad, and a good Providence interposes, I do not see how many are to escape starvation. Those persons in our our district who have heretofore been able to assist the destitute, are now reduced themselves and unable to do anything in that way.

CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.—I think it will require at least 10,000 bushels of corn to supply the necessities of the poor of this district.

MARLBORO' DISTRICT.—Crops very short; not more than one-third or one-half supply made. It is estimated that the district will require 100,000 bushels to supply the want.

CHESTER DISTRICT.—There are about three hundred and forty families, representing twelve hundred and fifty persons, a large proportion of whom are widows, orphans and disabled soldiers, who are, under present circumstances, unable to provide for themselves. He thinks it will require from 8000 to 10,000 bushels to meet their necessities.

KERSHAW DISTRICT.—The Commissioners of the Poor for this district have been applied to for relief by five hundred white persons, who furnish certificates of destitution; and the number of destitute freedmen is more than double that of the whites.

HORRY DISTRICT.—I believe that it will require not less than 20,000 bushels of corn to supply the district, 5000 of which must be for charitable distribution.

WILLIAMSBURG DISTRICT.—One-twentieth of the population of this district must be provided for by charity, or greatly suffer.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—From the numerous applications made to me I know the destitution to be very great. In my opinion it will require not less than three thousand bushels of corn to supply the want. Colonel Palmer, now resident in this district, among many certificates gives the following: Miss ——, aged 23, has an idiotic sister, aged 16, physical by helpless, and an infant niece entirely dependent upon her; her mother and elder sister have both died during the past month, if not from actual starvation, from great want.

The above estimates, with the exception of Kershaw District, have been made without reference to the freedmen. In almost every district their destitution equals or surpasses that of the whites.

GEORGETOWN DISTRICT.—We are impressed with the belief that it will require at least 5000 bushels of corn to meet the necessities of the paupers of this district.

The following extracts of letters are in response to a circular sent out under direction of Governor ORR:

GEORGETOWN.—Our population of whites is, as you know, small; and yet there are about fifty widows in Georgetown, their small children, who are dependent, number about forty, while those who could work, if work was to be had, would swell the number considerably. This does not, by any means, comprise all who are in actual want. I am not sure if the ones who are suffering the most are not those whose delicacy leads them to complain the least. I know of many such.

ALLSTON, FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—The failure of the crops last year, following the disasters of a destructive raid, leaving us comparatively nothing to live on, or to work with, has reduced us to that painful state that many of our people are dependent on the charity of those outside of our community, we no longer being able to help one another. The situation at this time is really alarming; starvation at the door of many industrious men trying to make a crop; will not be able to plant without help, if they fail to get help now they will be in a worse situation next year if they live to get through this.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. There are several old persons, both white and colored, who for some months past have been sustained by the charity of others until the community is no longer able to support them, and without aid from abroad they must perish. Two old negro women were found in the road one freezing day in January, without food or friend, and carried to the cottage of a white woman near, where they have been supported by the neighbors ever since, but now the provisions of all parties are exhausted.

NEAR GREENWOOD, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—There are several widows, with families of little children, who have been supported by the charity of neighbors until they can no longer assist them, and they are now at the door of absolute want.

FORT MILLS, YORK DISTRICT.—I am destitute, and have a large family, and have no way to get corn. I would be obliged to you, if possible, if you could send me some relief immediately. I have a large family, ten in number, and nothing to eat. I sold all my bacon to buy corn and am now without either.

LOWER PART OF ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—I have a widowed mother and two widowed sisters who are much needing assistance. One of my sisters has two small children, the other seven, all of them living with my brother-in-law, who has lost the use of his right arm. He was farming last year and is this, but last year he failed entirely in making a crop, and he has no money to buy corn or meat.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—There are in my immediate neighborhood fifty or sixty persons in great want, and who must perish unless help comes speedily.

KERSHAW DISTRICT.—The crops have failed to such an extent that I feel satisfied from the representations made to me on the subject that not more means of subsistence has been made than will be consumed by the 30th of June next.

HORRY DISTRICT.—From the effects of the war and the drought of last summer I believe that it will not require less than 20,000 bushels of corn to supply the wants of the district, 5,000 of which must be for charitable distribution.

DUE WEST, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—In a limited neighborhood near Due West, a gentleman writes that they must have 100 bushels per month to keep the people from actual starvation.

LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—I have a list of poor, consisting of old men unable to work, and widows with small children, and no resources. These are now in a state of beggary and want. We are in the raided region, and one person is not able to assist another.

RICHLAND DISTRICT, including the burnt city of Columbia. I have on my list 450 names, representing 1,670 persons, most if not all of whom must be fed from day to day by charity or suffer. This list embraces both white and colored. We are in great and immediate want.

KERSHAW.—There are one thousand individual names upon the list who receive each two weeks' rations of the corn out of the shipment made to me from the New York Southern Relief Association. That list is daily increasing, and there are many in want who are unwilling to apply for relief. In addition to these supplies for the destitute, I would suggest the appointing of a committee of intelligent and reliable gentlemen from each precinct of the district, to seek out meritorious objects among the retiring, delicate, sensitive people who need relief, but who would not beg.

CONESBURY, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—Their are eight families in our immediate neighborhood who are in a suffering condition, and who cannot live without assistance; and I have no idea that these eight are more than one-fourth of the number who cannot live without assistance in this immediate neighborhood. If you can send us any corn, in mercy do it. The months of May and June will test the powers of endurance of many a delicate woman and orphaned child in the hard scuffle for existence.

WILLISTON, UPPER PART OF BARNWELL DISTRICT. There are sixteen white and twelve colored families in this vicinity who are in utter destitution, and who, without charitable aid, will inevitably starve. These families contain seventy-two persons.

ABBEVILLE, C. H.—There is no end to our necessities. We have received four hundred and sixty-eight bushels of corn, and that will not supply one-half the needy with one bushel each. I cannot say how many families there are, but their name is legion.

WINNSBORO, FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—The greatest want is not with the extremely poor, but with those who are trying to labor without means for a future support. Some have one, some two months' supply, but without aid may yet fail in making a crop. All such need assistance.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.—I have just closed the distribution of two hundred sacks of corn among the most destitute, regardless of color. This was a great blessing; but the relief is only temporary. Since the distribution, during the last two or three days, I have been visited by fifty or sixty objects of distress, to whom I am obliged to say, "There is no more corn." Including destitute widows and orphans, aged men and women, diseased, white and colored, there are not less than from twelve to fifteen hundred families in this district, a large portion of whom must meet death without assistance.

HOPE STATION, LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—A gentleman from this station writes: There are now thirty-eight white families in this vicinity and six colored who are in painful want, and must soon suffer very greatly. We hope to receive help for we are in the raided section, and those in the best condition have hard struggling to meet their own wants.

DUE WEST, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—There are seventy-five families in this neighborhood without corn, money, or any means to obtain bread, and unless some provision is made for them some of them will certainly perish.

CHAPPEL'S DEPOT, NEWBERRY DISTRICT.—There are here two old negro women, one aged seventy-two, the other ninety-one, who are totally unable to support themselves and have no one to whom to look for help.

CHESTER COURT HOUSE.—A list of twenty-seven families in want comes from Chester, certified to by Rev. S. Leard, Judge McLure and others: There is quite a large class in this place needing relief, *i. e.*, men who have some property, but no money, corn or credit.

CHESTER DISTRICT.—Of those likely to suffer for want of food in this district, I think the number reaches at least two hundred.

HODGES, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—Mr. G. W. Hodges reports three white families and one colored in very great want.

MONTICELLO, FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—There are within an area of ten by fifteen miles, next to Broad river, at least two hundred and twenty-five persons in great need. They are principally women and children, white and colored, the mothers not being able to support themselves and children. There is another class, in which there are males able to work, but with large helpless families, who are destitute of provisions, and have no money.

UNION COURT HOUSE.—Judge Goudelock writes: There are in this place eleven families who, I know, are in very great suffering.

GREENWOOD, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—I know of twenty-four families utterly destitute, who must be fed or die of starvation.

SUMTER COURT HOUSE:—The destitution in Sumter district is very alarming. Only to-day I have heard of a mother and two daughters who were buried from want of sufficient food with which to sustain life. I think the lowest numbers at which the families in want may be put down, is one thousand, white and colored.

BAMBERG, BARNWELL DISTRICT.—There are thirty-five families near me, white and colored, who are in extreme destitution, and I fear fatal results, unless speedily aided.

FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—The number of persons in desperate want in this neighborhood reaches five hundred and seven; many I do think will die of want, without help is immediately afforded.

DOKO, FAIRFIELD DISTRICT.—I have taken the names of thirty-five white and colored in this vicinity in abject want, and who, to all human appearances, must perish without aid from some quarter. Besides these, there are many others who find great difficulty in obtaining subsistence; some of our real good citizens, I might say best.

JOHNSON'S T. O., BARNWELL DISTRICT.—The postmaster at that station writes: "I have the names of fifteen white and eight colored families who must suffer without some help."

HODGE'S ABBEVILLE DISTRICT.—Another letter from this station adds six families to the list of the starving.

BISHOPVILLE, SUMTER DISTRICT.—Rev. P. F. Kistler reports three families without means, and subsisting on the shortest allowance of charity from day to day; some of these must have help soon or die. One is a woman, blind, with eleven in the family, her daughters and their children; another greatly afflicted; another seventy-eight years old; another eighty years old, and blind; five motherless children, starving and naked; one colored, very old and helpless; another colored, 110 years old; another colored, 100 years old; another do., blind. Most of these are in the track of Sherman's march.

ROWE'S PUMP, ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.—W. L. Wolfe, the railroad agent at this station, reports three white families and ten colored in great want.

ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE.—There are in my immediate neighborhood fifteen families, white and colored, who are in a very needy condition, and must perish without assistance.

GREENVILLE COURT HOUSE.—There are in the vicinity of Greenville and in the town itself at least two hundred and fifty families who must starve unless supported by charity, and in the district very many more.

WILLIAMSTON, ANDERSON DISTRICT.—There are in this place thirty-one families, white and colored, who must perish for want of bread without charitable assistance. This list embraces old persons, children and afflicted people.

BELTON, ANDERSON DISTRICT.—There are in this neighborhood twenty-five families, white and colored, most of them old persons and little children, who are very destitute and entirely without means of support.

BARNWELL DISTRICT.—There are from two to three thousand persons, black and white, in Barnwell, who must perish unless aid be afforded them. Our planters are drawing all their subsistence from factors in Charleston, Savannah and Augusta and are utterly unable to afford relief to the suffering. Most of these destitute persons are old women and children, and diseased persons.

LYNCHBURG, SUMTER DISTRICT.—There are in this immediate vicinity at least seven families entirely without means of support.

SUMMERVILLE, S. C.—There are about thirty families, with about one hundred and twenty or one hundred and thirty children, whites, who must starve without assistance. Many of them would be starving now but for rations furnished them by Col. Nagle.

LAURENS C. H., S. C.—The destitution of this district is becoming really alarming, and if help from our friends abroad does not soon reach us I greatly fear the consequences. It will prevent many from making a crop this year.

CLINTON, LAURENS DISTRICT.—There are in this neighborhood eight families, white and colored, who must suffer without charitable aid, and there are very few of us able to help others.

GRANITEVILLE, BARNWELL DISTRICT.—There are in this vicinity thirteen families, white and colored, mostly composed of helpless women and children, who must perish without assistance.

GLENN SPRINGS, SPARTANBURG DISTRICT.—There are in my neighborhood at least twenty white and as many colored families who are almost entirely without means of subsistence, and there is no one able to help them.

BENNETTSVILLE, MARLBORO' DISTRICT.—Starvation threatens more than fifty families hereabouts.

GRAHAM'S BARNWELL DISTRICT.—I know some ten or twelve families who are actually suffering at this time for food.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLETON DISTRICT.—At least thirty families, white and colored, are in great want, and as many more must be suffering in two or three months. Many are widows with large families.

WATERLOO, COLLETON DISTRICT.—I know of more than twenty families within a radius of less than four miles who are utterly destitute. I beg earnestly that help may be sent to us at once.

KINGSTREE, WILLIAMSBURG.—There is great destitution and want in this place. Unless aid comes from some quarter many will starve At this moment there is a pressing necessity for food.

SANDY RUN, LEXINGTON DISTRICT.—There is great destitution in this section, both among white and colored. I know of twelve families who are suffering for bread, and am certain there are at least as many more.

LEXINGTON C. H.—I was furnishing some 450 persons from supplies of corn which had been sent me; since then my list has swelled to 750, with applicants who have not yet received anything, which will carry it to 1000.

BRADFORD SPRINGS, SUMTER DISTRICT.—The suffering, I assure you, is extreme, and unless relieved by the hands of charity many persons must die of starvation.

THE SAME NEIGHBORHOOD.—The suffering is very great; children are eating all sorts of things they can get hold of, and their appearance betokens great destitution. One boy eighteen years of age, Addison Logan, has lately died of absolute starvation. Within five or six miles of me the population is fully 500. At least one-half are now suffering severely, and within a month from this date the whole population will have nothing to eat.

COLLETON DISTRICT—near Branchville.—There are great numbers in this section, both white and black, who are in a very destitute condition, and how they are to survive through the summer, I am unable to see, unless some of the relief now being sent from abroad is distributed among them.

NEWBERRY COURT HOUSE.—I can assure you many families at this time are suffering for bread. If we can pass a few more weeks, I think we will have better times, as our wheat crops are very promising.

NEWBERRY.—Forty-five whites and twelve colored. These cases must be relieved, or fatal will be the result.

GEORGETOWN.—Seventy-eight adults, mostly indoors, and one hundred and fifty-one children, not including those in the town, which would make it about forty more widows, and sixty children, besides families that are not ready to let their wants be known, though in need. The opinion is that there are between four and five hundred persons who are or will soon be in a suffering condition for food.

GRANITEVILLE.—I find twenty families who are really beggars, and of those who will not beg and who really need help to procure the commonest food, I think the list could be doubled.

LANCASTER COURT HOUSE.—We have the names of one thousand women and children, whites, and five hundred blacks, who must perish without help. Some have already starved to death.

JAMISON'S, ORANGEBURG DISTRICT.—There are in our neighborhood twenty-five families, white and colored, who are in extreme destitution.

ORANGEBURG COURT HOUSE.—The destitution here is very great. I know a man who, when he had but twelve bushels of corn for his large family, and no money to buy more, was feeding a quart a day to each member of several poor families. He has been now without meat for several weeks, and near me is a poor widow who has but one meal a day. I find many who are without a morsel of food of any kind. I consider it very important not to restrict supplies absolutely to the supervanuated decrepid and helpless. Many men will not only be permanently relieved, but will be added to the giving, helping class by the loan or gift of a few bushels more.

SHELTON DEPOT, UNION DISTRICT.—There are twelve families in this neighborhood in great need of charity; there are others who are in need of help now, but would be willing and glad to remunerate for it when they make their crops.

CLINTON, LAURENS DISTRICT.—The suffering in this neighborhood is very great. Some are in danger of actual starvation; many are in most extreme suffering.

CHERAW, CHESTERFIELD DISTRICT.—All our poor are in a desperate condition; those in the remote parts of the district are in great danger of starvation. We need at least 15,000 bushels of corn.

SPARTANBURG.—There are several thousand persons in this district who must suffer, if not relieved by charity.

HARDEVILLE, BEAUFORT DISTRICT.—My vicinity covers an area of thirty-six by twenty miles; in it there are at least thirty families who must perish without charitable aid, and I fear some of them may do so before relief can reach them.

WATERLOO, LAURENS DISTRICT.—There are in this small neighborhood upward of three hundred persons, white and colored, without bread; among these are twenty-three white females, heads of families, representing ninety children.

MIDWAY, BARNWELL DISTRICT.—W. Gilmore Simms writes as follows: As far as I can see, there is no possible escape from general famine, in which all will suffer, many perish. In a precinct of fifty miles in this district, there is not more than one planter in fifty who has corn enough to last him a single month; not more than one in two hundred who has enough for two months; none that have any that can last three months; and of these there is hardly more than five in the hundred who will be able to supply themselves with provisions of any sort, unless by borrowing money on mortgage, not only of the growing crop, but of the lands, and at such a rate of interest that no crop they can make can possibly save them from ruin. A great many will almost or quite starve, unless they can get help from some other resources than their own. Briefly, the famine which now threatens the land is all over the land and no one region can help the other. The mules and horses, especially when owned by the negroes, and upon which the hope of next years' crop must greatly depend, are dying of work without food. They literally drop down in the harness, and much the same sort of picture may be drawn of the humans, white and black. Life is prolonged solely by spasmodic efforts, and all sorts of expedients, day by day, the parties not regarding any sacrifice which will yield the means of daily subsistence to their families. Unless the charities of the outer world are more prompt and more bountiful, I do not see what is to avert the fate of thousands to whom the peck or bushel of corn, which suffices for a week, must simply prolong the agony of a death by inches.

NEAR MACOY'S BLUFF, BEAUFORT DISTRICT.—Some raised in wealth and pride have managed to conceal their sufferings, which have now become unbearable. Widows and orphans have lived on charity thus far, but that is being withheld now from sheer necessity. Something must be done to avert the miserable fate of starvation.

SUMTERVILLE.—We have been requested, by a meeting of the citizens of our district, held some days ago, to address your Excellency on the subject of the destitution which prevails in our district to an alarming extent, and the consequent suffering among a large class of our people. Already we are informed that two females have died in the upper edge of this district from starvation, and many others of both sexes, white as well as colored, must share the same fate unless they are provided with food. Many employers have been compelled to dismiss their hands for want of food with which to feed them, and these people when discharged wander about in a starving condition; and many of the laborers, who have contracted to feed themselves and families are now utterly unable to provide food.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS PETITION TO THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia:

The petition of Jefferson Davis, by George Shea, his attorney in fact in this behalf, respectfully showeth:

That he is, and ever since the 19th day of May, in the year 1865, has been, restrained of his liberty, and held in close custody as a prisoner in jail in that certain strong place of and belonging to the Government of the United States, called Fort Monroe, within the said District of Virginia; and that Brig. Gen. Henry S. Burton is now the commander of said Fort Monroe, and as such holds your petitioner in custody.

That no ground of detention is alleged to the knowledge of your petitioner, or his said attorney, in fact, unless it be a certain indictment presented against your petitioner, at the May term of the above entitled court, held in the year 1866, of which a copy is hereunto annexed, marked A.

Your petitioner further shows that the said May term was adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the 4th day of June, in the year last aforesaid. That at said adjourned term your petitioner appeared by his counsel, and urged a trial at said adjourned term, offering to proceed without delay; but that the Government declined to proceed on said indictment. Your petitioner further shows that at the subsequent term of this Court, your petitioner appeared in like manner; but the Government did not bring on the trial.

Your petitioner further shows that his imprisonment aforesaid has greatly impaired his health, and that the continuance thereof through the ensuing summer would involve serious danger to his life, as your petitioner believes.

Your petitioner further says that ample sureties for his appearance to abide judgment on said indictment can be given, if your petitioner shall be admitted to bail.

Your petitioner further shows that his detention, imprisonment and custody aforesaid, always have been and are exclusively under or by color of the authority of the United States, and that he has reason to apprehend that the Government may not proceed to the trial upon said indictment at the next ensuing term of said Court, which is to be held in Richmond on the first Monday of May, 1867.

Whereupon your petitioner prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* may issue from this honorable Court, to be directed to Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton aforesaid, and whomsoever may hold your petitioner in custody, commanding him or them to have the body of your petitioner before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the first Monday of May, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or at such other time as in the said writ may be specified for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment and detention of your petitioner, and to do and abide such order as this Court may make in the premises.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By GEO. SHEA, his Attorney in fact.

United States of America, District of Columbia, ss.: George Shea, being duly sworn, says, that he is attorney in fact for the petitioner in the preceding petition named; that he is acquainted with the said petitioner, and saw him in close custody, as a prisoner, in Fort Monroe, in the month of March last; that he, this deponent, has a general knowledge of the facts in the above petition stated, and he verily believes the said petition to be in all respects true. GEO. SHEA.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 1st day of May, 1867, at Alexandria, Va.

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
District Judge.

Poor Old Spain!

We have an ominous whisper through the Atlantic cable that there has been a rising among the republicans of Catalonia, in poor old Spain. We are disposed to believe the report, and that it means something much more serious than is conveyed in the cloudy allusions to these rising republicans. No government in Europe, not even that of "the sick man of Turkey," has so completely gone to seed and dried up as to the effete monarchy of Spain. During the last half century and for a longer period, but especially since her American colonies, from Peru to Mexico, began to set up for themselves, Spain has experienced all the changes, from the magnificent De Soto, equipping fleets and armies under her standard, to the gallant, proud, reckless, vagabondizing Don Cæsar de Bazan, haunting in his rags and astonishing friends and enemies with his rash adventures and his narrow escapes. A republican conspiracy in Spain! Oh, how can such a thing exist in that country, where the spies, soldiers, inquisitors, jailors and executioners of Church and State have watched the footsteps of man, woman and child, day and night, for hundreds of years? The question is suggestive; but that "poor old Spain" is on the verge of a radical revolution, Church and State, we have abundant evidence. Unless specially provided for in the approaching London Conference of the Great Powers, the revolutionary elements of Spain in some terrible and contagious outbreak, will be apt, before the end of the year, to render another conference necessary to avert the disasters and dangers of a Continental war.—*New York Herald, 4th.*

State Items.

LEGAL.—In the Court of Appeals, May 6, opinions were announced as follows:

C. S. Meng *vs.* Houser & Steen. Opinion by Dunkin, C. J. Appeal dismissed.

W. L. Pickett *vs.* John R. Pickett. Referred to Court of Errors.

O. Sarratt *ads.* The State. Opinion by Wardlaw, J. Order modified.

W. Sanders *vs.* T. McNally. Opinion by Wardlaw, J. Appeal granted.

Thos. DeGraffenreid, for another, *ads.* W. M. Nicholson. Opinion by Inglis, J. Appeal dismissed.

Hall & Hall, Trustees, *ads.* Barksdale and wife. Opinion by the Chief Justice. Decree reformed.

J. J. Norton *vs.* Samuel Reid and another. Opinion by Dunkin, C. J. Decree reversed; cause remanded to the Circuit Court.

Wm. Mitchell *vs.* Jefferson Ward. Opinion by Wardlaw, J. Motion dismissed.

Lydia Rowland *ads.* the State; Simeon Gray *et al. ads.* the State. Opinion by Inglis, J. Motion was granted.

Abel Wingo *ads.* the State. Opinion by the Chief Justice. New trial granted.

Wm. Ellison *ads.* the State. Opinion by Inglis, J. Motion granted.

S. A. Hodges *ads.* Farrar & Bro. Opinion by Wardlaw, J. Motion dismissed.

C. R. Allen *vs.* J. F. Fleming. Opinion by the Chief Justice. Motion dismissed.

John A. Partlow *ads.* the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. Opinion by the Chief Justice. Appeal dismissed.

D. W. Hodges *ads.* G. W. Sullivan. Opinion by Wardlaw, J. Motion granted.

J. A. Alexander *ads.* the State. Opinion by Inglis, J. Motion dismissed.

John Brissey *ads.* the State. Opinion by Inglis, J. Motion granted.

A. R. Stokes *vs.* A. H. Robertson *et al.* Opinion by Inglis, J. Motion dismissed.

M. S. Jackson *vs.* J. M. Jennings *et al.* Opinion by Wardlaw, J. Decree reversed.

J. M. McIntosh *ads.* Milton Kelley. Opinion by the Chief Justice. Motion dismissed.

W. D. Johnson *vs.* The Bank of Camden. Struck off.

Levin, Administrator, *vs.* Rawls. Continued.

All the causes on the Eastern Circuit were stricken off, for want of prosecution, or were referred to the Court of Errors, as involving constitutional questions. *Phœnix.*

OLD MOUNT ZION IN RUINS. With a sorrowful heart, we announce the destruction by fire of this venerable old institution.

About 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, just as the several congregations had assembled for worship, the alarm was given, and a dense volume of smoke told too plainly that the College building was the cause of the cry of fire.

Of course all the town turned out. White and colored worked nobly to save whatever could be gathered from the ruins.—*Winnsboro' News.*

THE WHEAT PROSPECT. In this section small grain looks remarkably well. The prospect for wheat was never better. We have not much to fear now but late frosts and rust. We have strong hopes that the wheat crop will be as good as any for the last ten years. A good crop will come in opportunely for the suffering poor of the country.

[*Pickens Courier.*

ANOTHER CASE OF INFANTICIDE.—We learn that a woman by the name of Mary Turner (white) has been committed to the District Jail, on the charge of infanticide.—*Pickens Courier.*

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

—o—

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ready, and comprises a better assortment of

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Adapted to this market, than we have ever offered. We have given particular attention in getting up this Stock to lightness of fabric, strength of material and durability of color. Much the larger portion of our Stock is made in our own workshop, and we warrant it in every respect equal to custom work. We have Goods not of our own manufacture, such as are usually sold ready-made, the difference we shall be glad to show our customers.

In fixing our prices, from which we make no deviation, we have taken into consideration the depressed state of the market, and the universal desire to buy goods cheap.

We give below some of our leading prices:

CHECK CASSIMERE SUITS	$8 00
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	11 00
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	13 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS, our own make	17 00
THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSIMERE SUITS, DARK, MEDIUM, AND LIGHT MIXTURES	18 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS	22 00
SILK MIX TRICOT, DIFFERENT MIXTURES	24 00
FINE BLACK GERMAN TRICOT SUITS	27 00
DARK BROWN GRAIN De POUDER SUITS	29 00
BLACK DRESS SUITS, ranging in price from	$19 to 62 00
LINEN SUITS, from	$5 to 20 00

In addition to the above, we have many good Styles of