# The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 544. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS


## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, May 17.—A large number of persons who were engaged at the recent disturbances at Catalonia and other parts of Spain have been arrested.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £174,000.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The Brokers' Circular report the sales of Cotton for the week at 108,000 bales, of which 42,000 were for export and 8000 to speculators. The stock in port and on shipboard is 826,000, of which 450,000 are American. Tallow, 43s. 9d. Common Rosin, 7s.5d.a13s. Turpentine, 35s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 16—Evening.—Cotton active, irregular and fluctuating. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Rosin advanced 7s. Turpentine 35s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Noon.—Cotton firm. Middling Uplands, 11¾d; Orleans, 11¾d. Estimated sales to-day 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 17—Evening.—Cotton closed firm. Sales 12,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, May 17.—The steamships Heckla and Kangaroo have arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 17.—The steamship Cuba touched.

LONDONDERRY, May 17.—The steamship America touched.

### Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Stansberry's construction of the Reconstruction Acts is in the Department Printing Office.

The Supreme Court during the session just closed disposed of 200 cases, leaving 250 on the docket. It is a matter of comment that the Court recognized Texas as a State of the Union in granting an injunction against the payment of indemnity bonds obtained from her during the rebellion.

The Justices who were equally divided on the motion to amend the Mississippi Bill were Chase, Wayne, Nelson, Clifford, Swain, Miller, Davis and Field. Justice Grier left before the Court acted on the motion. With the dismission of the cases the subpœnas issued under them fail.

The Supreme Court confirmed the decision in the case of Thompson *vs.* Riggs, that bankers deposits of gold creates a debt which can be discharged by legal tender notes.

George Bancroft has been appointed successor to General Wright as Minister to Russia.

The reserve of Mr. Davis meets with earnest applause from his friends. Since his release he has repelled as personally obtrusive anything like a demonstration, though he has received his friends cordially, and conducts himself in all respects with the quiet dignity of a private gentleman.

### Large Sales and Small Incomes.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The merchant prince Stewart, of New York, returns $80, income this year; Claflin $150. Both returned over $1,000,000 income last year. These merchants have sold more goods this year than any year before. These merchants have sold for cash, and their losses are not attributable to bad debts.

### Northern News.

BOSTON, May 17.—A young woman named Abbott has been arrested on a charge of poisoning a man named Pickering.

DETROIT, May 17.—A sharper named King killed a blacksmith, named Seely, with a knife.

### From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 17.—A telegram to the department from Staunton announced the election by the Episcopal Convention of the Rev. Francis Whittle, of Louisville, Kentucky, as assistant Bishop of Virginia.

The stables of Abraham Warwick near this city, were burned last night, with nineteen mules.

### The Mobile Riot.

MOBILE, May 16.—A large meeting of citizens, whites and blacks, was held this evening. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Alexander McKinsbrey, Maj. Stepal of the Times, and others. The proceedings were very harmonious. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, at a recent meeting held in this city, on the night of the 14th of May, there were disturbances and disorder, resulting in most lamentable consequences; whereas this meeting is composed of the citizens of Mobile, who desire to announce to the people of the country their unqualified disapprobation and hostility to all such acts; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, first, That we deeply deplore the unfortunate occurrence that took place at said meeting, and desire to express in the strongest terms our disapprobation of them.

*Resolved*, secondly, That we are of opinion that the disturbance at said meeting was wholly unpremeditated, and the result of accidental excitement, to which all large assemblages are subject.

*Resolved*, thirdly, That in our opinion our people are not disposed to impede in any manner the full exercise of speech to all and every class of persons.

### New Orleans News.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—The Commercial Bank suspended this morning. Jacob Barker pledges real estate with a large annual rental to cover the liabilities of the Bank.

Orders were issued by Gen. Sheridan this morning prohibiting any persons from carrying fire arms except those authorized to do so in discharge of their duty. Offenders are subject to trial and punishment by military commission.

A meeting was held last night which was addressed by Senator Wilson. It was quiet and orderly. The military being ready and under arms to quell any disturbance. The firemen's three days festival begins to-day at the Fair Grounds for the benefit of the widows and orphans.

### From Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Virginia has arrived from Vera Cruz, May 4th, with $17,000 in specie.

The siege is progressing slowly, the Liberals having but few guns. It was reported that the Liberals have a strong war steamer at Tampico to blockade Vera Cruz. The Virginia brought back the freight intended for Sisal. The news from the interior is meagre and unreliable.

### Steamer Burnt.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—The steamer Denver was burned at St. Louis. Loss $75,000.

### Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn unchanged. Pork dull, $23 20. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet, at 28½a29. Freights firm. Stocks heavy. Money, 5a6. Gold, 47. Sterling, 60 days, 9; Sight, 10¼. '62, registered, 106½a106¾. Coupons, 109½.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Stocks active and somewhat better. Money 6 per cent; market improving. Gold 37. Governments dull; '62 Coupons 109½. Cotton easier; sale of 1,000 bales at 28¾ for Middling Uplands. Flour dull and declined 10a15c.; State $10 90a14 25; Southern mixed to good $15 20a18 50. Corn declined 2a3c; new Western mixed $1 23a1 26; old $1 31. Pork heavy; Mess $23. Lard firmer, 12¼a12½. Rice firm. Sugar steady. Coffee easier. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine 62a63. Rosin $3 75a8. Freights quiet; by steam to Liverpool 3-16d.

BALTIMORE, May 17.—Prime Rio Coffee scarce and in demand; 2500 bags were sold late yesterday, on private terms. Flour inactive, and declined 50c. Wheat nominally 10a15c. lower. Corn in improved demand, advanced 2a3c. Prime white, $1 15; prime yellow, $1 15a1 16; mixed Western, $1 05a1 07. Sugar firm. Provisions firm and quiet. Bulk Shoulders, 8½a9c.; Ribbed Sides, 10½a10¾c. for packed; Mess Pork, $23 50a23 75. Whiskey steady, in bond 30.

ST. LOUIS, May 17.—Flour declined 50c.a$1 for superfine and lower grades; spring and fall superfine $8a10 50. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork $22 50a22 75. Bacon Shoulders 9c.; Clear Sides 12½a13½c. Lard 12½a12¾c.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—Flour dull. Whiskey held at 32 in bond. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Mess Pork $22 50. Lard 12¾c.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17.—Sales of Cotton 2800 bales. Market firm and unchanged. Low Middlings 25c. Receipts of the week 4860 bales, against 4595 bales. Exports same time 19,109 bales. Stock 115,547 bales. Sugar and Molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour dull and no sales. Superfine quoted at $12 85. Corn in good demand and firm. Yellow and Mixed $1 30a1 32½. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork very dull. Mess $24 37a24 50. Bacon in good jobbing demand at full prices. Shoulders 9½c.; Ribbed Sides 12½c.; Clear Sides 13½c.a13¾c. Lard dull—offered in tierces at $13 25a14 25. Coffee in fair demand at 17¾a18¾c. Gold 34. Sterling 46a49½. New York Sight Exchange par a ¼ discount.

MOBILE, May 16.—Sales of cotton to-day 330 bales; dull; Middlings 25½. Receipts 366 bales.

MAY 17.—Sales of cotton to-day 800. The market quiet; Middlings 25; Receipts 297; Sales of week 3230; Receipts 1557; Exports 1487; Stock 33,245.

SAVANNAH, May 17.—Cotton quiet and nominal. Middlings 26a26½. Only a small business is done. Receipts 500.

AUGUSTA, May 17.—Market opened firm, but closed easier; sales 280. Receipts 108. Middling 25.

A COURTESY.—Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls in England, writes to the London Times concerning an act of international courtesy. He says that last year Mr. Hepworth Dixon saw, at the Public Library of Philadelphia, four volumes of original State Papers, bearing the royal sign manual of James I. and the signatures of the Lords of his Privy Council, addressed to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. These he learned had been originally taken away by the Chancellor of James II., and at his death were sold to the founder of the Philadelphia Library, by whom they were presented to the library. Mr. Dixon saw the value of these papers, which supplied a missing link in the Irish State Papers, and he ventured to suggest their return to the British Government. He was told that if that Government applied for them, they would be given up. He returned to England, communicated the facts to the proper authorities, who made application for the documents, and as Romilly says "the Library Company have, in the most handsome manner, restored these valuable State muniments to Great Britain."

The Master of the Rolls adds that among the papers received, is the original MS. of the Marquis of Clanricard's Memoirs from October 23, 1641, to August 30, 1643, and which has long been supposed to be lost.

The salary of the President of Jamaica is $35,000 in gold a year.

### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

[*Correspondence of the New York Times.*]

PARIS, April 30, 1867.—The great Exhibition grows upon you like Niagara. When you have been over and around and across it, there are still a million of things worth seeing, and which you have not had time to see. The sturdy Scotch boy I saw going through the London Exhibition of 1862 in course and carefully by catalogue would find his life's work before him here, even if he failed to eat and drink through the great outer circle of buffets and restaurants. *Apropos*, I have taken a close look at those English barmaids, while washing down the national plum pudding with a glass of Bass' bitter ale. I could find fifty prettier ones in the Strand. It was a necessity that they should speak French, and clever misses are not always pretty. There is only one who can be called beautiful, and she does not compare with the fair Hollanders.

English landscape photographs are claimed as superior to the French, but the English concede French superiority in portraiture. And they are wonderful. There are probably more beautiful women in England and America than in France, but the French people know how to pose. They make the best of themselves. In dress, in attitude, in expression, they give the photographer every advantage. Every one has remarked the life-like photographs of actresses, who can look their prettiest and sweetest whenever they wish, at a moment's notice. Well, every French woman is an actress—even little children are full of coquetry, and have the instinct of winning ways. The English portraits are different in style and expression, and the few American portraits, though doubtless of beautiful women, look dull and heavy beside the French. Next to the latter are the Austrians, the Poles, and there are also bright and charming photographs from Berlin—soul-full faces of poetic loveliness; and there is a collection of German children, which for treatment could scarcely be matched anywhere, though the children themselves are scarcely so fine as the English.

The Scandinavians have done a good thing in not only sending collections of their peasantry photographed in their quaint costumes, but in preparing groups of life size figures. The Russians also have done this on a smaller scale, but with excellent effect. There are little figures eight or ten inches high, and a few of life size also, which represent the men and women of every department of that immense Empire. I did not count them, but there must be a hundred different figures and costumes, belonging to several distinct races. The French have also a most attractive collection of life-like, full-sized figures, dressed in the holiday costumes of all their remote and romantic Department. Had one circle of the Exhibition been entirely made up of the figures and costumes of all nations, and the various periods of civilized nations, it would have been exceedingly curious and interesting. But as most existing peoples are or soon will be represented here in person, there is less need of the figures.

Russia astonishes people by other things than the extent of her Empire and the variety of her populations. She has sent works of wonderful richness and beauty—grand mosaics, pictures, gold, and silver work, furniture of ebony and malachite, encrusted with ornaments and stems, leaves and flowers in natural colors, all carved from precious stones. The English are astonished to see such things coming from what they imagine to be a semi-barbarous country. Then the glass of Poland is not far behind that of Bohémia, and its porcelain rivals that of Dresden, and is not far inferior to that of Sevres. There is a fire-place of Russian workmanship—the finest in the Exhibition—made of two kinds of marble, with large figures, wonderfully bold and elegant. The effect of the pure white marble figures and sculptures over the body of bluish tint is very curious. In works of art and elegance, of richness and splendor, Russia is well represented, while of all those things America has sent nothing at all, or nothing above mediocrity. I except the piano-fortes, which are solid and good. There is a neat cabinet organ also. There are a few good landscapes. Then to send common, ugly wooden clocks! Why, there is one room of carved wood clocks of every size and variety from Carlsruhe and Baden, which make a Yankee long to pitch his country's collection into the Seine; and the collection of clocks and watches in the French department is astonishing in its variety, elegance, and wonderful combinations of machinery. You can buy a neat and excellent, and even pretty clock for twenty-five cents. In Germany and Switzerland, of course, they are even cheaper. A clock for the price of a peck of potatoes! What is the import duty on such clocks, I wonder?

But I must not forget my dear English exhibitors. The Government makes a good show by itself. They have transported hither a large portion of the treasures of the Kensington Museum. Their whole square is filled. The arrangement is, of course, awkward and helter-skelter, but the Briton has no reason to be ashamed of his quarter until he wanders off to the Austrian, Bavarian, Prussian, or the French, and then, and especially in this latter case, he comes back thoughtful and crest-fallen, and needs a few glasses of pale ale to revive his drooping spirits. The British colonies make a good show with their products. India displays her wonderful fabrics. Malta her laces and sculptures, Mauritius her sugar and fruits; even Nova Scotia has a whole cargo of pickled and salt fish, biscuit, corn, wheat, and other natural and prepared products. She has done her best, and has no reason to be ashamed of it.

Prussia has the largest cannon in the Exhibition, and has impudently placed it in the principal building, pointed at the centre in a way to smash every thing if it should chance to go off. Prussia is very strong in iron and machinery; but it is hard to tell which has precedence in these works, France, Prussia or Belgium. The latter has a wonderful variety of works in metal of all kinds from steamboat shafts to needles. There is the prettiest Belgic case of machine-made nails I ever saw, from the largest size down to those so small that you want a microscope to see them. These are not roughly cut brads or tacks, but perfectly formed nails, made from wire.

The wonderful effect of a genius for organization, and the influence of an elegant and symmetrical arrangement is seen, and ought to be studied everywhere in the French Department. The roughest products, the woods of the forest, coal and turf, minerals, wool, grain, butter, even soap and candles, when properly displayed, become attractive. In the English Department much has been left to the fancy of individual exhibitors. A handsome show case stands next an ugly one. An orderly collection is succeeded by a disorderly one, and the general effect is marred. In the entire French Department, the hand of power and the genius of order are visible. The result is a display so immense in its quantity and variety, so rich in its materials, so tasteful and elegant in design, so perfect in manufacture, so splendid and magnificent in its whole effect as to excite universal admiration. It is worth more to France than a hundred victories on the battlefield.

In fact, France has simply invited all the nations of the world to come and witness the triumphs of her own art and industry. True, she has invited them to bring their own. Many nations have happily responded to the invitation. England, Belgium, Austria, Prussia, Russia, &c, have done well, admirably some of them. America, I am ashamed to say, has done so badly that she had much better have done nothing, for the time, but come to this great world-school and learn. But all other collections here set off the French. They are like foil to the jewel, they give the means of comparing. In 1862 the French beat the English at London; here in Paris they beat the world, and all the other collections arranged in one—the works of all other nations—would not nearly equal the magnificent display of the French Department.

PARIS ON SUNDAY.

Now, allow me to rest a little, and give you a glimpse of Paris on Sunday. The English correspondents tell us that the Parisians do not go to church—that the Paris churches are almost empty—that the few that do go are women. This seems to be a tradition with the English, which has come down from the revolutionary era, and which is not true now if it ever was, as they might easily find out by taking a little trouble. The truth is that though the churches of Paris are of great size, and seem numerous, there are not nearly enough for the church-going population. At the large Church of St. Phillipe, which has two large chapels besides the great body of the edifice, and where three services are often going on to as many crowded congregations at the same time, you may find crowds of apparently earnest worshippers at 7 o'clock, and at every hour until the last—the lazy people's mass, at 1 o'clock. There is high mass and sermon and 9 o'clock, and again at 11. Here then, every Sunday, in a church which will accommodate as many as six common sized American churches, you have a series of six or seven distinct services, with as many successive congregations. Why cannot Protestants economize space, and accommodate people in a similar manner? Last Sunday morning, going out a little after 7, I saw people entering a *porte cochere* near my hotel. Following them, I found an old church, entirely inclosed, and not visible from the street. It was full of people, and a preacher, seated in the pulpit, which is the fashion here, was instructing them in their duties with great vivacity, directness and earnestness. The proportion of men present at this early hour was not large, but there were a considerable number, and among them the parish authorities, who always occupy a conspicuous seat, opposite the pulpit. Nearly half the congregation went to the communion rail to receive the Sacrament. As the mass ended, I heard a full choir of childish voices singing in another chapel adjacent. The congregation had no sooner left than their places were taken by another.

At 12 o'clock I happened to be passing the Invalides. A great crowd was coming out of the chapel, from service just ended. I went in with another crowd, and found myself in that long and lofty nave, with wide aisles and galleries, hung round with the worn, soiled, torn and tattered battle-flags of half the nations of the world; Prussian, Austrian, Russian, Spanish, Italian, many a mere fringe of undistinguishable tatters. Two English flags are conspicuous—no American. France and America have always been friends.

Suddenly there is a roll of drums in the vestibule, word of command, and with drums beating and colors flying, a guard of invalids marches up the broad aisle. They form two lines, and ground arms. Another roll of a dozen pretty drummer boys, and the great organ plays a triumphant march, while a procession of veteran officers, hair and beard whitened in camps and marches, breasts covered with decorations, march up the aisle and take their seats in the sanctuary. The priest, in gorgeous chasuble of cloth of gold enters, the drums roll, and the mass begins. At the *Kyrie Eleison* a full military band begins to play, and continues with grand effect to the end of the preface. The *Sanctus* is sung by a choir of men's voices to the great organ. Small bells tinkle, the guard presents arms, and the drums roll out the salute during the elevation. At the memorial for the departed, the band plays a dirge. The drummer boys leave their instruments and march into the sanctuary. There they sing the *Agnus Dei*, to the accompaniment of a small organ, with responses from the large one. The mass is ended; the drums roll, and all march out to the music of a joyous and triumphant march. The chapel was full, and there was here, as elsewhere, a series of services. Strangers come, no doubt, from curiosity, but three-fourths of the people were residents, to whom it was the most convenient place of worship.

So, walking on in a pouring rain, for it rains every day now, and makes the beautiful gardens of the Exhibition an expanse of mud, I went to the Exhibition, and, in spite of the rain, found there three times as many people as there were on Saturday. The picture galleries, immense as they are, were crammed. All the more attractive parts were crowded. There was a crowd moving around the great circle of restaurants like a procession. Steam was up, but very little of the machinery was in motion. The workmen, like the rest, have their holiday. On the Continent, to enjoy Sunday as a day of rest and recreation, is not to break it. They have more or less conscience against work, but none against play. Should next Sunday be a fine day, the Exhibition will have from 150,000 to 200,000 visitors, mostly of the working classes. The fashionables will prefer the races and Bois de Boulogne.

The clever Chinese, who do not mean to be in a hurry, intend to open their department next Sunday. It is to be China in little, with tea, pretty girls and bird's-nest puddings, and everything like the pictures you see on the fans and platters. That will be a new sensation for Paris, and bring fresh crowds to the Champs de Mars. It is probable that the Japanese department will be kept back for another Sunday. A party of Japanese ambassadors has arrived and been presented to the Emperor.

You may think I have given a high estimate of the number of visitors on a fine day. Remember, however, that there are 45,000 exhibitors. Suppose they all come and bring their families. Each exhibitor, it is estimated, averages thirty articles. Many, I know, have hundreds. That makes 1,450,000 articles. If you were to look only a minute at each article, it would take ten hours a day for nearly seven years to see it. I shall not look at all the articles. Many of these exhibitors are perfect grandees of manufacturers, and have lavished their money without stint, for the honor and glory of their respective countries. Here, for example, is the French iron man, M. Schneider, who is also President of the Corps Legislatif. He has expended on his display alone $175,000. The firm of Schneider & Son employs 20,000 men—10,000 in mines, and 10,000 in foundries, rolling-mills, &c. There are probably English houses even larger and richer, but none. I am sure, more generous and public spirited than M. Schneider. Private interest combines with the public welfare, and in this, as in other matters, the man who does best for himself, also does the best for his country.

### Fenian Revelations.

An Irish-American, named Massey, who has the title of "General," has turned informer, and in his evidence before the Dublin Court engaged in the trial of Burke and Doran, has revealed the secrets of the Fenians. It appears from Massey's statements that he served during the war in this country in the rebel ranks, rising to the colonelcy of the Second Texas regiment. Afterwards he was engaged in commercial pursuits in New Orleans, became a Fenian, found his way to New York, and became the confidant of "Head-Centre" Stephens and the military leaders. He continues his story as follows:

"I first saw the prisoner Burke at No. 19 Chatham street, New-York, and knew him in America as Colonel Thomas Burke. Witness and Stephens travelled at the same time, but separately, from Philadelphia to New York, where there was a meeting of Fenian Centres; Stephens, Colonel Kelley, General Halpine and others being present, about thirty in all. Stephens presided and made a statement about the quantity of war material which the Fenians had then in New York, which he said was not one-seventh of the minimum fixed by himself, which was thirty thousand rifles. He therefore objected to opening the fight as he had promised; but, to prove his fidelity, he offered to come over to Ireland, put himself in the hands of the British authorities, and get hanged—a proposition which was scouted by every one present. It was determined, however, that the fight should be opened, and the witness used all his influence to overrule the objections of Stephens. That was in December, 1866.

"A few evenings after, a purely military meeting was convened by Stephens. Captain McCafferty wanted to know the plan of the campaign, but Stephens refused to divulge it. Several of the officers present declared that they would leave the next day for Ireland, which they did. Witness got a list of their names from Colonel Kelly, Deputy Chief Organizer of the Irish Republic, and Commander-in-Chief of the army. There was another mixed meeting at Stephen's lodgings, West Eleventh street, at which Kelly, Halpine and others were present. Witness left New York for England on the 12th of January last, by the way of Portland. Before leaving he received from Colonel Kelly £550 in gold, British money, to be distributed among the officers, some of whom were gone, and others were to follow. He wrote down a list of those officers at Kelly's dictation, and then destroyed the document, having first committed the names to memory. He had sent his wife to Ireland three months before, fully expecting that there would be an insurrection there. He landed first at Liverpool, and after staying there a day went on to London, where he met the prisoner at the bar, Colonel Thomas Burke, as one of the officers whose names had been dictated to him by Colonel Kelly, and to whom Tipperary had been assigned as his district. Captain Dunne, Captain O'Brion, and Captain Deasy had districts assigned to them in the county of Cork, and General Halpine was appointed for the Dublin district.

"Massey came to Dublin and put up at the Angel Hotel, and the day after his arrival met twenty Dublin Centres convened by O'Beirne. They gave returns showing the numerical strength of the Fenian army to be about 14,000 men, with 3,000 weapons. Witness then went to Castlebar and Westport, in the county of Mayo. Having returned to Dublin and stayed for a short time, he went to Cork, stopping at the Italian Hotel. On the night of his arrival he attended a Fenian meeting held in the outskirts of the city, when he received a return of 20,000 men and 15,000 weapons, mostly pikes, as the strength of the army in Cork. He next went to the town of Tipperary in the prosecution of his mission. He then returned to Dublin and proceeded to London, where he arrived on Sunday, and repaired to the lodgings of Colonel Kelly, from whom he got more money, having exhausted the £550. Kely told him that the 5th of March was fixed on for the rising, because on that day some Fenian prisoners were to be executed in Canada. Kelly ordered that the railway centres, such as the Limerick Junction, were to be destroyed if they could not be held, and that a system of guerrilla warfare was to be maintained.

"Massey immediately returned to Dublin, stopping at the Angel for a night or two, and then proceeded to Mullingar for military purposes. He came back to Dublin, and met the twenty centres, and announced to O'Beirne that the 5th of March had been fixed for the rising by the Commander-in-Chief (Colonel Kelly). He started for Cork next day, where he saw O'Mahony, and made the same announcement to him. He then left Cork for the Limerick Junction, intending to mass there as many Fenian troops as possible. What they were to do was to depend on the arrival of the military commander-in-chief, General Fuzely. Fuzely had belonged to the Federal army in America, and Stephens told witness in New York that he was to have the chief command in Ireland. Witness was to mobilize the insurgents, but the moment he stepped on the platform he was arrested. The newspapers stated that he swooned; he did not know whether he did or not, but if he did he was sorry that he ever recovered. He was arrested on Monday, and before the following Sunday he gave information—first partially, and then more fully. He did so because he had himself been betrayed, and he declared that he had been fully determined to go on with the insurrection and establish a Republic. All the directions for the rising on the 5th were given to the centres exclusively by him acting under the orders of Colonel Kelly."

A MASS MEETING OF FREEDMEN.—We have received the proceedings of a Mass Meeting of Freedmen, held twelve miles north of Sumter, on Saturday last, which, we exceedingly regret, the crowded state of our columns does not permit us to publish in our present issue.

At this meeting the speakers were all colored, and their remarks were of such tone and character as to merit the highest commendation from our people. If the freedmen throughout the country will but pursue the policy indicated by the expressions of this meeting, not only will peace and accord prevail, and abundant harvests again smile upon our destitute land, but they will be secured in their every right and privilege known to the laws of the country—the appreciative, high-minded and just white race of the South rising *en masse* for their protection.

The exercises of the meeting were opened with singing and prayer by Rev. William Timmonds (colored), and the speakers were J. W. Westberry, Nelson Colclough, Alfred Davis, R. C. Westberry and Isaac McLaughlin.

These speakers all declared in favor of putting their rights and interests in the hands of men with whom they had been reared. In this they thought the colored race would be perfectly secure, for the constitution to be adopted by the Convention would be referred to the voters of the State for ratification, and should it be inimical to them or in retrenchment of their rights, it could be by them rejected, and it would be time enough for them then to withdraw their confidence from their former masters.—*Sumter Watchman.*

There are many noble passages in Swinburne's "Song of Italy," much eloquent invective against despotism, and some of the finest characterization of men to be found in the whole range of English poetic literature; but few readers will lay down the poem without a wearied sense of gratitude that the poet's extravagant enthusiasm was too vehement to last long. The poem is pitched in too high a key; and most persons, before they have read it half through, will be heartily sick of meaningless invocations to the sky, the air, the sun, moon and stars, to the buried Past and the unborn Future, to hopes and to memories; and the most enthusiastic worshiper of liberty must wish that the poet had been more sparing of his allusions to "Freedom's breasts" and "Freedom's milk." But, aside from these extravagances, there is much to enjoy in the poem, and it will doubtless take a high place in English literature.

On Tuesday last, after a long illness, Mrs. Harriet Huggins, was called away from a large circle of relatives and friends. She had nearly finished her three score years and ten, and her long and useful life was passed in deeds of piety and love.—*Clarendon Press.*

### ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

We have recently been shown, by Mr. JOHN R. HERIOT, JR., the Agent of the Company in this city, a statement of the Ætna Life Insurance company's business for the year ending January 1st, 1867, by which it appears that it issued 14,032 policies, a larger number than was issued by any company with one exception, the Mutual Life of New York, which issued 14,300. The magnitude of the new business may be seen by a comparison of the number of policies issued with those of other companies doing business in New York. The average number of policies issued during the year 1866 by New York companies being 3,080, by companies of other States 4,313.

The receipts of the Ætna for the year were $3,556,236, being an increase of about $1,000,000 over the previous year. After paying all losses and expenses for transacting the business, the princely sum of $2,365,000 was added to its surplus, making the assets of the company upwards of $5,000,000, all of which is safely invested. In number of policies the business of 1866 over that for the year 1865 was 5,223; in amounts insured $19,086,757.

It appears from the reports to the insurance departments of New York and Massachusetts that the business of this company has been increased in a greater ratio proportionately, during the last six years, than that of any other company. The premium receipts of the company for the year ending September 1st, 1861, were less than $70,000, and it will be seen from the above that only some five years later its receipts for a single year were upwards of $3,550,000—a marvellous increase.

The business of the company the present year thus far exceeds very largely that for the corresponding months of last year both in number of policies issued and receipts, the latter averaging upwards of $400,000 per month. With its agencies now so thoroughly established, and its full complement of experienced and enterprising agents, who are systematically canvassing the country, its unparalleled success must continue.

The following concerning the Company is from the *Insurance Monitor*, for April 1867:

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Ætna Life presents the most signal example of American progress and accumulative energy. Every branch and department of the institution appears to be replete with the most active vitality and growth, and the rapidity of its advancement is so great that it promises to eclipse all its competitors and to become, if it is not already, the first Life Insurance Company in America.

How nearly these presages are already accomplished and how certain they are of complete and speedy fulfillment, may be gathered from the following facts:—About five years ago the Ætna Life, which is possessed of a stock capital of One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, commenced business as a mutual company. In 1861 it issued 580 policies, the premiums amounting to but $76,533.67. Since that period its growth has been something altogether unprecedented in the history of Life Insurance, its business having been annually doubled, tripled, and, on one occasion, almost quadrupled, till it has culminated in the yearly issue of over fourteen thousand policies, insuring over forty million dollars, at the same time that it was the recipient of the annual revenue of over three and a half million of dollars.

It accordingly appears that the Ætna Life insured last year, with one exception, the largest number of persons of any company in the United States, and even as to amount insured it is surpassed by only two companies, and it is probable that it would not have been excelled by them in this respect, it were not deemed incompatible with its permanent interest to grant a single policy for a sum exceeding ten thousand dollars; for, although so remarkably progressive, the Ætna's course has always been equally prudent, safe and conservative. But certainly in its increase of business in 1866 over that of 1865, including the issue of policies, amount insured, and total income, when its position and that of other companies at the commencement of last year are duly considered, it must be regarded, beyond comparison, as the most successful of all. The present year witnesses no abatement of this youthful vigor and growth. On the contrary, we learn that company's increase in business in 1867 is nearly double that of the corresponding months of 1866. The realization of the avowed purpose of the management of the Ætna Life to make their company the first, largest and best in the Union, appears therefore to have become a part of the "manifest destiny of the nation."

It must be admitted that there is something truly inspiring in the contemplation of the noble achievements of this company; for, although the material progress it has made is measurable by the actuary, the good it has done and the good it is yet destined to accomplish, transcend the calculation of all but Omniscience. The battle's victory, the triumph of material art and science, are less glorious than the conquests of genuine philanthropy, of which Life Insurance is perhaps the most perfect emanation. In all countries and in all times the widow and orphan have been regarded as special objects of solicitude and bounty by the good and great, and even in the dark ages, the dauntless and true knight added a lustre to his fame by affording them relief and protection. Yet never until now—never until the complete establishment of life insurance have the widow, orphan, and such dependants been justly, sufficiently, liberally and honorably provided for, and a company like the Ætna Life, that takes the lead in this most beneficent work is, therefore, deserving of all honor, praise and encouragement.

There is yet one feature peculiar to the Ætna Life entitled to especial commendation, and that is its economy. In this regard, notwithstanding its activity, youth, growth, and amount of new business, it presents a remarkable exception, and the skill and care of its President, E. A. Bulkeley, Esq., and its zealous and able secretary, T. O. Enders, Esq., are manifest in the success which has attended their efforts to unite in their management the qualities of extraordinary efficiency and strict economy. The ratio of the Ætna's expenses to premium and total income is lower than that of the Mutual Life, its titanic rival, and under the latter heading, less than that of the Connecticut Mutual, notwithstanding the advantages possessed by those companies in their great accumulation of many years' business; but, although the ratio of the Ætna's disbursements is now considerably below the general average, it might have been reduced below that of any but for its generous, and, in most instances, most laudable practice of paying claims before maturity. It keeps no orphan or widow waiting for her insurance money, even when not legally payable. It consults the spirit and design of the institution rather than the policy of preparing materials for an attractive exhibit. This genial benevolence and liberal dealing render the company a great favorite with the public.

Similar commendation might be justly extended to its other popular features and reforms, including its non-forfeiture policies, its helpful credit given during the discontinuance of policy, its equitable division of all the profits among the insured, except the six per cent. on the stock capital, and its excellent and productive dividend system. The last feature has afforded great satisfaction to its members, for its dividend which "is paid two years from date of policy and annually thereafter on the amount of premium," has for this year and for several years past augmented to 50 per cent. and is paid promptly in the same year it is declared in cash or cash policies, or applied to the credit of those who have received credit. We should, however, exceed the space to which we are restricted, if we were to enumerate the special advantages enjoyed by the members of the Ætna Life, who now number over thirty thousand, and who seem to fully appreciate their privileges, for they are the company's voluntary and, in many instances, most efficient agents, and assist in spreading its benefits with an earnestness and cordiality which speak well for their benevolence and volumes for the institution itself.

The Ætna Life is one of the soundest and safest life corporations. It has over five million dollars securely invested at interest, and a million dollars surplus over all liabilities, including the full value of all existing policies. From every point of view this great company displays features of special merit and unusual excellence; and if the prediction that its issue of policies during this year will amount to twenty-two thousand, and its receipts to seven million dollars, should be fulfilled, it will get no more than its dues—no more than the best friends of life insurance and of humanity (for they are identical) sincerely trust that it will obtain and employ, as hitherto, to the advancement and elevation of society, and eventually to the great relief and honorable maintenance of the widows and orphans of the provident and true-hearted.

### State Items.

A NEW TRIAL.—The Court of Appeals has granted a new trial to Mrs. Margaret Kirkland and her two sons, Powell and McKee Kirkland, convicted of murder at the late term of our Court of General Sessions and Common Pleas. They have been brought back to Camden and are now in jail. [*Camden Journal.*

A MEAN THIEF.—On Saturday night or Sunday morning last, a man calling himself Capt. Gaines, and hailing from North Carolina, stole a mule from Col. William Dixon, of Liberty Hill of this District, took it a few miles below Camden, and, on Monday last, sold it to Washington Anerum, an honest, industrious freedman, for one hundred dollars in gold, and a silver watch valued at thirty dollars, thus robbing the poor man of the last dollar he possessed—a sum saved, perhaps, from years of toil and frugality. After selling the mule Gaines said he intended taking the cars for Sumter, where he had demands for the two other mules he had sold, but the probability is that he took some other route. He carried with him an army saddle and bridle. Gaines is described as about five feet seven inches in height, light sandy hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, and has a slight scar extending from the forehead to near the right eye. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for his arrest.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW CAR.—The excursion trip yesterday morning, to and from Doko, was quite an interesting episode in the monotony of every-day humdrum life. The new coach, in whose honor the trip was made, proved in every way that it perfectly justified our brief notice of yesterday. The Auditor of the Company, Colonel Dorsey, Mr. Brown, and other officials of the road, with Mr. DeFontaine, formed a very agreeable and social party. This being an *accommodation train*, Mr. Brown losing his hat, from too careful a scrutiny of the *under-gearing*, the engine had to go back and find it. At Doko all seemed well and in good spirits. We are glad to observe that progress is the order of the day on this road.—*Phœnix.*


ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

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 LIGHT AND DARK FANCY

CASSIMERES,

IN FULL SUITS!

And in Pants and Vests.

ALSO,

ALPACA SACKS

DRAP DETE SUITS

MARSEILLES VESTS, White and Fancy;

BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, of very fine quality

HEAVY WHITE DUCK SUITS, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our usual assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we wish to call particular attention to our

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

We have made arrangements to have our SHIRTS made by our own Pattern, and we think they will compare favorably in style and fit with any Shirt on the market.

THEY COMPRISE FOUR QUALITIES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, and $4 00.

We invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS TO OUR STOCK, which we are selling in quantities at very low prices.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

No. 270 KING STREET,

CORNER OF HASEL.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 13 1mo


### MARRIED,

At Barnwell Court House, on Tuesday evening, May 7, 1867, by the Rev. EDWARD PALMER, of Walterboro', W. HUTSON TOWNSEND and Miss HAT