The Charleston Daily News

VOLUME IV.....NO. 547. CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Sultan will visit the Paris Exposition.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21.—The *America* touched.

LONDON, May 21.—BURKE, recently convicted of treason, is hopelessly ill in Dublin jail.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Noon.—Cotton easier; sales 8000 bales. Middling Uplands 11½. Orleans 11½. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 40. and provisions steady. Lard 51. Pork 79. Other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL. May 21—2 P. M.—Cotton very dull and heavy, though no decline has been established. Pork advanced 1s.; quoted at 88.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Evening.—Cotton closes quiet. Sales 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 11½d; Orleans 11¼d. Manchester advices favorable. Corn 39s. 9d. Provisions quiet. Common Rosin 7s. 3d.; fair 12s. 6d. Turpentine 35s. 3d.

LONDON, May 21—2 P. M.—Finances steady.

LONDON, May 21—Evening.—Consols 93. United States bonds 72¾. Dutch standard No. 12 Sugar 24s.

New York News.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The case of CLARK against J. & D. BROOKS regarding the proprietorship of the *Express* newspaper, after four years litigation, was amicably adjusted. ERASTUS BROOKS having purchased CLARK's interest, the publication will be continued by BROOKS BROS.

Heavy Failure.

NEW YORK, May 21.—There is a rumor on the street that FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., have failed for £1,000,000 sterling. Gold 137¾ in consequence.

LATER—EVENING.—The *Commercial* says: Cable dispatches announce the failure of FRASER, TRENHOLM & Co., and the report is confirmed by the agents of the company in this city.

Another Failure.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—HINDE & PORTER have failed. Liabilities $170,000.

Latest from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 21.—The *Picayune's* special correspondence, dated at Orizaba, May 3, says that the City of Mexico was surrounded by 20,000 Liberals. The bombardment has commenced in earnest. The commander, MARQUEZ, has announced his intention to resist to the death, and is impressing water carriers and porters. No officers receive quarters from the Liberals, and orders have been issued that MIRAMON, MARQUEZ and MAXIMILIAN shall be shot if captured. Since the surrender of Puebla, the Imperialists are not over 16,000, all told.

Marine News.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Arrived, the *Manhattan* from Charleston.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat heavy. Corn, 2a3 lower. Pork lower. $23 20a25. Lard quiet, at 12½a13¾. Whiskey steady. Cotton quiet and drooping, Middling, 28. Freights dull. Stocks dull and heavy. Gold, 37¾. Sterling, 60 days, 9¼. Sight, 10¼. Money, 6. '62 Coupons 109¼; Registered, 106¼.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton has declined ⅛c.; sales 850 bales, at 27a28. Flour dull; Common and Medium declined 10 cents; State $10 55a13 80; Southern dull and drooping; Mixed to Good $13 40a14 90; Fancy and Extra $15a18. Corn heavy, and 3a5c. lower; Western Mixed, old, $1 25; new $1 12a1 16; Yellow Southern, new, $1 20a1 23. Pork heavy and lower; Mess $23a23 25; old $22. Lard firm and quiet. Whiskey steady; Western, in bond, 35. Groceries quiet. Carolina Rice 12. Muscovado Sugar 10¼a11. Naval Stores firm; Turpentine 63a65; Rosin $3 75a3 78. Tallow dull at 11a11¼. Freights dull and lower.

Stocks more active. Money 6 per cent. Gold 137¾. '62 coupons, 109¼a109¾; '64 coupons, 105¾; '65 coupons, 106¼a106¾; new issue, 108¼108¾; 10-40's, 99¼a99¾; 7-30's, first series, 106¼a106¼; others 105¾a105¾.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—The stock of Rio Coffee here is 12,000 bags. Flour dull and in favor of buyers. Stock scarce. White Corn dull, declined 2a3; $1 14a1 16; Yellow, steady at $1 22a1 23. Sugar firm and inactive. Provisions firm and inactive. Mess Pork $23 75. Bulk Shoulders 9; Sides 11; Bacon unchanged. Lard quiet and firm. Whiskey dull and nominal; in bond 30.

CINCINNATI, May 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull and lower; No. 1 sacked 95a98. Whiskey dull. Provisions firmer but quiet. Mess Pork 22.50a22.75. Bacon 9. 11, and 12½. Lard 12¾.

NEW ORLEANS May 21.—Sales of Cotton to-day 2300 bales, unchanged; Low Middlings 25a26. Receipts in three days 2902 bales, against 2066. Exports same time 10 320. Sugar and Molasses, no sales but unchanged. Flour dull and lower. Superfine nominal, $11 75a12. Corn in good demand, but declined 5c. Sales of mixed and yellow at $1 15a1 20; white $1 25. Oats steady and firm at 93a95c. Hay drooping, prime Western 32. Lard dull at 13¼a13¾. Pork dull and unchanged, 21¼a24¼. Bacon in fair jobbing demand. Shoulders 9½c; ribbed sides 12½c; clear sides 13¾. Gold 136. Sterling 46a50 nominal. New York Sight Exchange ¼a¾ discount.

MOBILE, May 21.—Sales to-day 700 bales. Market dull and drooping. Middlings 24c. Receipts, 395 bales.

AUGUSTA, May 21.—Market flat; sales 64 bales. Receipts 50. Middlings 24.

SAVANNAH, May 21.—Cotton dull and heavy; Middlings nominally 25. Receipts 670 bales.

The Confederate Colony at Venezuela.

[Correspondence of the New Orleans Picayune.]

CIUDAD BOLIVAR, GUYANA, VENEZUELA, March 23, 1867.—The grant to Dr. Price has been finally executed, and the Government has issued certificates to each gentleman of the party, recognizing him as one of the colony founded by us, and entitled to all the vast privileges of the grant. I may as well say here that the Government has distinctly notified us that no person coming here without proof satisfactory to Frederick A. Johnson, the representative of Dr. H. M. Price, at this place, will be entitled to, or put in the possession of, the privileges of the grant.

I should advise no one to come here without at least flour and bacon (to fry meat and fish) enough to last at least three months, as the rush to the mines has made everything high. Flour is thirty-six dollars per barrel here, and much higher, I am informed, at the mines, and present indications look as though another California excitement is about to take place. The population of this city is reduced from five thousand to about two thousand, and horses and mules are impossible to be obtained.

On our arrival here an appropriation of $1250—one-eighth of the $10,000 set apart for our assistance, should we need it—was paid over to us, and Senior Dalla Costa, the Representative President, in behalf of the State, has fully complied with the grant and confirmed the same, giving under the State seal a paper to each man of the colony, setting forth that he is entitled to all the privileges under that grant, and these are vast. Fancy the right of import or export free of duties for five years, and free of military duty for ten.

Part of our company, composed of the bone and sinew of the expedition, have, under the auspices of the President, Antonio Dalla Costa, formed a company styled the Dalla Costa Mining Company, proceed this day to the mines in the immediate neighborhood of the place where we will locate, and from their known industry and intelligence, we are confident that they will beat the primitive miners of this country. In one instance, very near this city even, where they have found some quartz moderately rich in gold, and from which we have seen some really fine specimens, but which, from our impossibility to put up a quartz mill at present, and the fact that there are richer and surface diggings within our grant, it would not pay us to work. One of our men went to work prospecting with a vim that astonished the natives, and did more work in one hour than about twenty had done in a day—but they make a living at it.

How these people live is astonishing to see. They make no good fences. The land is very rich, and all they do is to make a hole with a stick, put in their seed or plant a banana stalk, and wait for it to grow, hoeing it very little, and some not at all. Yams would grow to perfection if cultivated, but they are contented with miserably poor ones—not cultivated, and some wild. Fruits, cocoanut and mangoes, grow without trouble, and they lead a lazy life of enjoyment, which would not suit us, however.

Horses and mules are very high, partly from the rush to the mines, and partly from the effects of a disease which deprived the country of stock.

Oxen can be had, but a plough is unknown; indeed, here, they do not think there is any name in Spanish for one.

Beeves are shipped from here frequently for Demerara, and fetch there $30, being worth $14 to $20 here.

Asses, or burros, are scarce, and dear, although some of our boys have succeeded in getting them for $25 each.

Drays and carriages are unknown, everything being put on packmules or asses.

A gentleman in Iowa advertises for a wife "who wears her own hair, her own teeth, her own cheeks, her own 'buzzum,' and her own calves, without having went and gone and paid for them." He'll do!

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 16, 1867.—The French theatre was more crowded than ever at the Matinee on Thursday last, by an immense concourse of spectators who had paid their money to see not only the great tragedienne in Lady Macbeth, but the great ex-President of the Confederate States, in a private box. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been in a private box, or in a public box in the great American theatre of life, for some time, but he did not make his appearance in the box at the French theatre as expected that morning, nor did he take his departure for Canada as expected that afternoon, for he is still here at the New York Hotel, having been prevented by indisposition, from even partaking of the hospitality of CHARLES O'CONOR.

Speaking of RISTORI and CHARLES O'CONOR, reminds me of a circumstance I have to record in relation to each. As I consider O'CONOR by far the greater personage of the two, let me dispose of him first. This extraordinary man, who is perhaps the ablest jurist in the United States, and whom but a moment ago I passed on Broadway, is an elderly old gentleman of modest and unassuming demeanor, dresses plainly, I might almost say carelessly, and is notorious for almost invariably wearing a hat not only a size too large, but which seems to have done extra service. To observe him on the street no one would suspect that this old hat covers a head within which works a brain that burns with intellectual fire second in brilliancy and intensity to none; and yet when we are told that this is CHARLES O'CONOR, and note more carefully the owner of the hat, we discover a something in the peculiar twinkle of the small but indescribably piercing eye that tells us this is the man.

What I have to say in relation to RISTORI is this: The great tragedienne, who is to leave us to-day, carrying away with her about two hundred thousand dollars, which she has made in a few months in the United States, not having been made acquainted with the fact that there is a law which renders it incumbent upon her to make a return of her income, and pay a tax thereon to Uncle Sam, has neglected to make said return, wherefore she will be waited upon to-day by ANDREWS, who was once the low comedian at the Winter Garden, but is now Deputy Collector, and will be called upon to hand over about seven thousand dollars, else she will not be allowed to depart. This is certainly a most uncourteous manner of acting toward this distinguished lady—distinguished alike for her charity and womanly virtues, as for her extraordinary artistic abilities, and the notice should most certainly have been served upon her before.

The revenue tax, which is in general rather hard upon all classes, is particularly oppressive as regards theatres and public places of amusement. The theatres are compelled to pay ten and a half per cent. on the gross receipts per night, no matter whether there be any profits or not. All of the theatrical managers are of course anxious to have the law repealed or modified, and several months ago, FORD, the manager of Ford's Theatre in Baltimore, undertook to engineer the matter, and succeeded in collecting from several theatre men here and elsewhere small amounts of money with which to carry out the engineering process, but the affair ended in the verdant managers handing over their subscriptions and hearing of the matter nevermore.

Extraordinary efforts are being made by men of high standing and influence here to induce Governor FENTON to pardon KETCHUM, the forger now confined in the musical institution known as Sing Sing, and the ever-changing and consistently inconsistent *Herald* favors his release on the ground that JEFFERSON DAVIS, a greater criminal (?) is at large. The particularly acrimonious tone of the *Herald* editorials in relation to Mr. Davis since his arrival here leads people to suspect that some of its curious reporters have been snubbed by the great State prisoner.

In compliance with the advice of Mayor HOFFMAN to "agitate," but not to fight nor create a riot, the anti-Excise Law men tried the agitating game last night on the ground that Iago contended with Othello can never be obtained, that his worse-half had been unfaithful, wherefore he entered the room where she was with her paramour, and failing in the attempt to shoot the latter, shot himself in the head with his pistol, next jumped out of the window, and then drank vitriol. Strange to relate, the man is not yet dead. The name of the seducer, who was not killed, but should have been, is Dr. ROSENBERG.

DU CHAILLU, the celebrated African explorer, delivered a most instructive and interesting lecture last night on the "Gorilla," a terrible monster a kind of man-monkey in form and appearance, and a lion in strength and muscular development. DU CHAILLU tells us that the Gorilla need not be regarded by us as "a man and a brother."

Nothing new in theatrical line except that HACKETT is holding forth at the Broadway as Falstaff.

MOULTRIE.

STEVENS AND KELLY.—The Albany *Evening Journal*, after deprecating the "confiscation" scheme of THAD. STEVENS and the inflammatory speeches of Judge KELLY, says:

Let us hope that we have heard the last of this unwise and mischievous crusade, and that henceforth the people of the South will be approached in a more friendly and moderate temper. There is no reason why the processes of reconstruction should not go forward rapidly and harmoniously, unless the ultra marplots continue to interfere by teachings calculated to make one class arrogant and aggressive, and the other class desperate and resistant.

TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The feeling entertained by the negroes toward the whites in the South is, says the Boston Post, unquestionably one of affection, and were they not incited to jealousy and hostility by the Hunnicutts, Underwoods, Brownlows and other resident and itinerant agitators, the two races would live amicably enough. A Lynchburg paper relates that a gentleman on his way to visit the grave of a young brother, who died in the Confederate service, discovered just as he reached the gate of the cemetery three former servants of the family approaching the grave with with flowers and evergreens in their hands, keeping out of their view he watched them until they reached the grave, when one of them climbed over the iron railing, took the flowers and evergreens from his companions and laid them tenderly on the grave of his former young master. Scenes like this are not uncommon in the South, but under the influence of insidious agitation and harrangues they are likely to give way to such riots as have endangered the lives of citizens in Richmond.

Henderson, of the Evening Post, who is at large without bail on a charge of interfering with the revenues of the Government, is greatly surprised that Mr. Jefferson Davis, at large on bail upon a charge of hostility to the Government, should have refrained from making himself conspicuous while in the City of New York. There may be persons who will think that it would have been more "loyal" as well as more becoming for the Evening Post to imitate, than to criticise, this conduct of Mr. Jefferson Davis. These same persons also will be more apt to be angry with than to aree with Henderson, of the Evening Post, when, after stating that General Robert Anderson was among those who called on Mr. Jefferson Davis, he goes on to say that some few persons called on Mr. Davis "who were well known during the rebellion as warm supporters of the rebel cause."

[*New York World.*

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF PICKENS. Pickens District is rich in mineral resources. There are numbers of places where a great deal of work has been done before the war commenced. Colonel Kuhlmann expended thousands of dollars in his search for copper, and we expect to see somebody liberal and perhaps more fortunate adventurer entirely successful. The "gold diggins" have been worked in many places, yielding a much better sum than mere novices in the business could expect. On Mr. A. M. Smith's fine place, in Cheshee. Very fine specimens of gold have been found, and it is reported to be very rich. Some of "our natural enemies," from New York, have examined it, with a view of making a purchase. The Keith place, in Cheshee, is also rich in gold. Here, and elsewhere in the District, we learn that earnest efforts will be made to remove the "precious metal" from mother earth. And, upon all these efforts, we trust the most abundant success will be realized.

The gold mania is also moving our Rabun friends. An efficient company has been formed for working the mines on Dick's Creek, on the Hydraulic plan. Quite a profitable trade has sprung up in "gold lots," between Rabun and Dahlonega—one company alone investing as much as one hundred thousand dollars in these "gold lots."

[*Pickens Courier.*

We have heard of the closing exercises of the graduating class at Princeton College at which a prize was given to almost everybody, including the oldest man, the worst singer, the greatest eater and the poorest scholar. But what has become of the prize for the "gentleman" of the class which was to come off. Or didn't they have one in the class?—*New Haven Register.*

Morals of Massachusetts.

The majority of the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the liquor law make a report of the practical operation of the law, from which we extract:

The evidence before the committee, though of course to some extent conflicting, tended to show that in all those cities or towns where the prosecutions against open places had been the most active, an extraordinary number of secret places were started, and that more liquor and worse liquor were drunk, and that more intoxication ensued. According to the report of Deputy Chief of Police Savage (Appendix p. 228), the whole number of places in Boston in which liquor was known to be sold was 1500 in 1854, and 15.5 in 1866. The number of drunken persons taken up by the police in 1854 was 6,983, while in 1866 it was 15 542, the largest number taken up during any year in the history of the city, except 1861 and 1863, two of the years of the war, when the numbers were 17 321 and 17,967, respectively. The number of drunkards in 1866 exceeds that of 1855 by 1,657. Again, the late Constabulary during the months of January and February, 1867, made more efficient prosecution of violations of the law than had ever been made in the city, yet the number of drunken persons taken up in January was 1,462 and in February 1,570, against 1,018 in January, 1853, and 1,059 in February, 1863, the war year referred to, when the largest number of drunken persons was taken up. If the number of cases for 1867 is calculated upon the basis of the returns for January and February, it will amount to 18,192.

Rev. James A. Healey, pastor of a very large Catholic Church, and visiting extensively among the poorer classes, says (p. 191.) "that in almost every house they have liquor, and they sell to those in the house." Mayor Norcross says that "drunkenness increases." Ex-Mayor Lincoln says that "the sale of ardent spirits and the number of drunkards have increased faster than our population has increased. And without attempting to give the names even of the numerous witnesses who testified in regard to the present condition of things in Boston, it can be safely asserted that while the number of open places has undoubtedly somewhat diminished, all of the principal hotels, groceries, restaurants, apothecaries and wholesale liquor dealers sell openly, an immense and constantly increasing number of secret places and "clubs" has been established, drunkenness has increased almost in a direct ratio with the legislation of public places, and there is now more of it than at any previous time in the history of the city.

In Cambridge, Prof. Bowen says (p. 314.) "It is as easy to buy liquor now as it is to buy bread, and it can be had, even at a greater number of places."

In Lowell, the Hon. E. D. Patch says (p. 244.) "I think the sale of liquor was never more free than it is at the present time. I believe that every dealer sells it in the most open manner, as much as they please, and to whom they please."

In Charlestown, Judge Warren, formerly Mayor, says (p. 185.) "I should say that intemperance did not diminish." "I understand the present United States collector to say that two hundred licenses had been granted in Charlestown the present year."

In New Bedford, City Marshal Brownell says (p. 336), the new law "has closed up the places of public sale." "I think that intemperance or drunkenness is just about the same."

In Fall River, ex-Mayor Buffington says (p. 339), "most of the public places of the better class that did sell, have been forced, some of them, to close, and in the winter, when the largest amount of sales was made, the arrests for drunkenness were the largest of any in the year."

In Worcester, ex-Mayor Lincoln says (p. 350), the law "has not substantially suppressed the sale of liquor, nor diminished the cases of drunkenness."

In Lynn, Mayor Usher says (p. 666), "I do not think there is an open bar in the city. There are said to be secret clubs, where they buy liquor by the quantity and resort to drink it."

In Springfield, the Rev. Mr. Lee says (p. 354), "the sale of liquor is about as open as the doors are."

In Pittsfield, Judge Page says (p. 375), "intemperance has increased faster than the population.

BAD EFFECTS OF SECRET SOCIETIES AMONG FREEDMEN.—At the time of the organization of the first Union League in Charleston, the freedmen were exceedingly enthusiastic on the subject of education. Not only were the day schools crowded with children, but at night also white-headed octogenarians sat side by side with young men and women in primary classes. The desire of the freedmen of all ages was to learn to read and write, in order to enable them to become voters—an object which was kept constantly before them with the most excellent effect. In an evil hour it was proposed to organize a Loyal League, and a charter was obtained from Philadelphia. The men flocked to its meetings by hundreds. One after another council was formed, and the schools were soon deserted. An unprincipled Northern man, a common traveller, became, partly by the gross ignorance of the negroes, and partly by his own unscrupulous perversions of parliamentary law, the secret dictator of the leagues. Forms and ceremonies were endlessly multiplied, until at last every evening was wasted in ridiculous parodies of parliamentary and Masonic forms. The worst passions of the freedmen were appealed to and their truest friends denounced. In order, as it soon proved, that, by controlling the colored sentiment, the leader might command the influence and secure the trade of the white politicians of the State. And yet this ruling spirit of the leagues was a man so entirely uneducated that he could not have been elected to the lowest office of a New England town.

[*Boston Advertiser.*

SOUTHERN POLITICS.—A correspondent, who has been travelling through Virginia and North Carolina, writes that the Republicans of the former State claim about seventy thousand votes, the "Cold Whigs," or Conservative Unionists, thirty thousand, while the "ex-Rebels" will have eighty thousand. A Republican organization in Petersburg embraces three hundred whites and eighteen hundred blacks. The Union League has sixty organized councils in North Carolina, and the Equal Rights League, a colored organization, about the same number of councils. In addition to these, there is a third secret organization, which is spreading rapidly. It is very radical, has obligations of the strictest character, and an imposing ceremonia. The members originally called themselves "The Heroes of America," though they are now generally known as "The Red Strings." The Order publishes a paper at Greensboro called *The Red String*. Thirty-two thousand white voters are enrolled in its ranks, and large numbers of colored lodges are being established. The vote in the State is put down at seventy-five thousand whites and forty thousand blacks. It is estimated that of this aggregate, thirty thousand whites and thirty thousand blacks are Republicans. They claim that they will carry the State in the next election by twenty thousand majority.

[*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from Beaufort, says: On Monday evening, 13th instant, as twilight was shading in, a gang of desperadoes visited the house of Mr. Richard Springle, about seven and half miles from this place. These fiends, in human shape, called him out into his piazza and apparently engaged him in friendly conversation. Soon their designs were disclosed, and they demanded his money and told him to move. He told them he had no money and tried to get into the house to defend himself with his gun. The assassins were armed with pistols, and Mr. Springle was shot down, the ball taking effect in his neck.

The house was then entered and weapons drawn on Mrs. S., and an attempt made to kill her little daughter. The keys were demanded, which demand was refused. The trunk was then taken to the yard, and opened with an axe. A considerable amount of money, with deeds and valuable papers, were then abstracted, after which the brigands beat a hasty retreat. Four colored men are implicated in this diabolical act, one of whom, a very bright mulatto, named James Mathison, has been arrested and is now undergoing trial before his Honor Judge Mitchell. Mathison is identified as the leader in the attack made upon him. His singular physical appearance and the dress he wore stamped an impression which could not be effaced.

HUMORS OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The following occurred in Batavia, New York, a year or so ago. One of Batavia's belles entered the telegraph office and presented to the gentlemanly operator a communication, and requested to have it sent. The smart electric agitator requested her to append her signature, which she politely insisted that it would not be required as he knew her handwriting.

Here is something from the cool regions that deserves a better fate than the paper he sent. The following message was sent from an office in that ilk a few days ago:

"P——, 23.

To Rec. Mr. S—— W——, Ex.:

Come home to marry Mr. E. Stuart Thursday morning. Answer immediately.

Mrs. J—— W——."

The worthy divine received the message in a shape which startled him considerably, if not more. He did not thought he was going to lose his wife in a way quite popular nowadays. This was the:

"Come home and marry me. Start Thursday morning."

A young preacher who had just started on his travels as an itinerant, was one evening holding forth on the deluge, and after describing the manner in which Noah built the Ark and filled it with animals of every kind, by pairs, closed in a solemn tone, thus: "You must know, my dear hearers, that it was an arduous task for Noah and his sons to get a pair of wasps into the Ark."

The man in jail who looked out of the window of his cell and exclaimed "This is a *grate* country," is now generally admitted to have spoken *cabin bonnets.*

Mr. Samuel Clough, who published the New England Almanac one hundred and sixty-five years ago, was cautious to a nicety in his prognostications of the weather. He tells his readers that perhaps, from the 14th to the 24th of January it will be very cold weather, if it "freeze by the fireside rather than sweat by the plough." In April "Showers wet weather, if it rains; now fair weather if the sun shines; and windy or calm."

Coleridge was descanting, in the presence of Charles Lamb, upon the relative appearance of the oyster. "It isn't hard-one, Coleridge," said Lamb; "but it has the advantage of you in one thing." "What is that?" quarried Coleridge, who, as every one knows, was an exhaustless talker. "It knows when to shut its mouth," was the reply.

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 1m

☞ The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE P. ELORED are invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, from his residence No. 15 St. Philip street, *This Afternoon*, at 4 o'clock.

May 22

☞ The Friends of Mr. and Mrs. William C. BURGESS are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of their infant daughter, GERTRUDE, at their residence, No. 15 George street, *This Afternoon*, at half pas Four o'clock.

May 22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ASSIGNEES NOTICE. JULIUS STAUM, having executed to the undersigned a DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of his creditors, the creditors of the said JULIUS STAUM are hereby requested to meet at the Office of SIMONS & SIGGLING, Attorneys at Law, on *Monday*, the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, Meridian, for the purpose of proceeding to the appointment of an agent or agents.

DAVID WALLACE, ISAAC WALLACE, } Assignees.

May 22 wfm3

☞ THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, ADOPTED by the Board of Fire Masters at its last meeting, is published for the information of the Fire Department:

Resolved, That a fine of 50c. be hereby imposed on any Company that shall leave fire-plugs, or any of them, open or uncovered, or shall neglect to cover the same, or any of them, when required so to do by any member of the Department.

By order. R. M. STROBEL,

May 21 3 Clerk and Superintendent.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO me are hereby cautioned not to pay money due me, to W. H. Gibbes, as he has no authority to receipt for the same.

ALBERT O. STONE.

May 21 2

☞ FINAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the Estate of the late SAMUEL GOURDIN, M. D., will make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them to Messrs. RUTLEDGE & YOUNG, Solicitors, No. 25 Broad street.

H. E. YOUNG,

May 8 w3 Administrator.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

Price $1 50. 1yr

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free, to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,

April 13 3mos* No. 42 Cedar street, New York.

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended, she did be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Prepared, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists.

No. 8 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

March 30 1y

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. REICH and R. G. OLEMANN (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris), No. 590 Broadway, New York.

April 11 1yr

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITE, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judge's District), at the next election.

September 1

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested to do so anywhere within direct range of the buoys of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the charts on shore, and avoid the side of the Ashley River, by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 9, 1866.

February 7

☞ THE GREAT T MEDICAL ESSAYS OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Rules on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 20 3mo

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to weakened hair; stops the falling out at once; keeps the scalp cool and clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable Hairdressers, and at the office, No. 1123 Broadway, New York.

ALEX. C. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DOWIE & MOISE,

No. 151 Meeting street,

Opposite Charleston Hotel.

January 1 3mos

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK.

Factory, Hudson City, N. J.

WHOLESALE SALES ROOM

NO. 371 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

ALL STYLES AND GRADES OF LEAD PENCIL of superior quality are manufactured and offered at fair terms to the Trade. The public are invited to try the AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL the preference.

THE PENCILS ARE TO BE HAD AT ALL THE PROMINENT STATIONERS AND NOTION DEALERS.

ASK FOR THE "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL."

TRADE MARK.

SHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, } YALE COLLEGE, Cambridge, Ct., 1866.

I have always recommended the Faber Polygrade Lead Pencils as the very best article of the kind in the market, and, after a thorough trial of the American Polygrade Lead Pencils, manufactured by the American Lead Pencil Company, New York, I find them superior to any pencil in use, even to the Faber or the old German Chimmerman Lead Pencils, being a superior pencil for sketching, ornamental and mechanical drawing, and all the ordinary uses of a lead pencil.

These pencils are very finely graded and have a very smooth lead, even the softest pencils and the point wears; they are the best article of a pencil I prefer to any and recommend them to all students.

ALEX. DUBOIS BAILEY,

Professor of Drawing, &c.

ALL PENCILS ARE STAMPED:

☞ "AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO. N. Y."

Notice to change advertisement, and state name of the firm to be used, must be given before December 15.

CHERAW ADVERTISER

DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART, AGRICULTURE, and also the LEADING NEWS. Cheraw, S. C. Published weekly by W. E. S. PRINCE & CO.

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Job Printing, such as Posters, Cards, Circulars, Bills, Pamphlets, Blanks, &c., executed at the office, on the most reasonable terms.

BARNWELL SENTINEL

[illegible]

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen'l H. [illegible]

J. F. MUNSON,

1st Lieut. 6th Infantry, Post Adjutant.

May 17

THE [illegible]

[illegible]

November 20

OFFICIAL.

Head'qrs. Second Military District, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 9th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.

It appears from sundry petitions and official reports, submitted to the present commander of this district, that the Carolinas in consequence, chiefly, of the large quantity of salt consumed in numerous establishments, plantations and worked in defiance of the revenue laws of the United States, it is represented that few or none of the requisite quantity of salt are used in any of the establishments, that the officers of the internal revenue service, while endeavoring to assess and collect the whiskey tax, are frequently treated with disrespect, and sometimes menaced with violence; and that when offenders are prosecuted in the civil courts, and violation of the internal revenue laws indisputably proved, juries fail to convict the parties; it is further shown that this unlawful traffic makes food dearer in places where large numbers are depending upon public and private work, that the Government is, besides, defrauded of a large amount of revenue; that the authority of its civil officers is brought into contempt; and furthermore, that the mischief complained of tends to increase poverty, disorder and crime; therefore, in the exercise of the discretion vested in the commanding general, it is ordered that—

I. The distillation or manufacture of whiskey or other spirits from grain, is prohibited in this Military District. Any person so engaged is employed will be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The possession of a still, or other apparatus for this purpose, will be considered presumptive evidence of a violation of the Revenue Laws, and the party or parties using the same, or on whose premises, or in whose possession the same may be found, will be arrested and brought to trial before a military tribunal composed of the Commanding Officer of the Post and two officers of the army, next in rank on duty within the territorial limits of the Post. If the exigencies of the service do not permit the detail of other officers, that fact will be duly certified and the Post Commander will hear and determine the case.

II. The penalties, punishments and forfeitures prescribed by the several acts of Congress for distilling or manufacturing whiskey or other spirits in violation of the revenue laws will be imposed and executed by the military tribunals hereby authorized.

III. No sentence extending to imprisonment, forfeiture of stills, liquors or other property, or the imposition of a fine or other penalty will be carried into effect until received by the Headquarters and approved by the Commanding General.

IV. All troops of the United States, Magistrates, Sheriffs, Constables, Police and Judicial authority, are required, and all citizens are solicited, to be vigilant in detecting and prevent in giving information of the violation of these orders. Commanding officers will be held responsible for their enforcement.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKES.

J. W. CLOUS,

Captain 38th Infantry,

A. D. C. A. A. A. G.

Official: ALEXANDER MOORE, Captain 38th Infantry Aid-de-Camp. w3 May 22

OFFICIAL.

Head'qrs. Military Post of Charleston, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 15th, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18.

I. The following are announced as Registration Precincts of the Military Post of Charleston, comprising