The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 550. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1867 PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, May 24, 1 P. M.—Consols and Bonds improved ½. Tallow declined 6d.

LONDON, May 24—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 72¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—Noon.—Cotton unchanged. Estimated sales to-day 10,000 bales. The Broker's Circular gives the sales of the week at 69,000, 20,000 to exporters; 2000 to speculators. Imports 774,000, including 4,3000 American. Bolls increased in the Bank of England 418,000 pounds.

LIVERPOOL, May 24—Evening.—Cotton quiet. Middling Uplands, 11d.; Orleans, 11¼d. Sales 10,000 bales. Provisions steady.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The President and Messrs. Stanton and Stansbury had a prolonged interview this morning.

The Custom receipts from the 12th to the 18th are nearly $3,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day are $522,000.

The appointment of an Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans still hangs fire. The wishes of high officials clash regarding it.

It is supposed that the Judiciary Committee will adjourn on the 1st proximo. The impeachment proceedings are regarded as growing daily more feeble. A July session is considered utterly improbable.

Quartermaster-General Meigs has six months leave of absence on account of ill health.

The official report of the Agricultural Bureau for April says that the prospect for an unusually heavy crop of wheat continues favorable.

The President leaves on the 1st, to be in Raleigh on the 4th June.

Judge Chase has granted a writ of Error in the United States vs. Joseph Bain, whose property was confiscated by Judge Underwood, and sold during the war. The writ was granted first because the District Court condemned and sold the absolute estate of the petitioner in and to the property, when judgment was beyond the power of the Court to pronounce. Second. The condemnation of the property was for treason, of which the party could not be adjudged guilty, except upon the finding of a jury. Third. The proceedings were in Admiralty when they should have been upon the Common Law side of the Court by information, and not by Libel.

Gen. Fullerton was before the Judiciary Committee to-day regarding the restoration of lands in Louisiana.

Mr. Geo. Bright Washington, agent of the Associated Press, was before the committee, and questioned regarding the doings and sayings of the President during his Western tour last summer.

New York News.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A special to the Post says that additional advices show that the government has no security in the case of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.'s failure.

A special meeting of the Union League Club has been held for the purpose of considering the case of Horace Greeley bailing Mr. Davis. Resolutions of censure were proposed and rejected, but they finally passed resolutions condemning the bailing, but not deeming it proper to stigmatize a member for such an act. The meeting was violent and stormy.

Railroad Accident in Canada.

WHITBY, C. W., May 24.—Four German emigrants were killed and several injured, and the cars badly broken here to-day.

The Surratt Trial.

TORONTO, May 24.—Geo. Albert Mason, an alleged Southern spy, and suspected of having been connected with the assassination, left in charge of a detective, to testify in the Surratt case.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, May 24.—A boat upset in the river this morning, drowning Richard C. Manners, stage carpenter at the theatre, and Geo. Bray.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—The following platform has been adopted by the Republican party of this State: The rebuilding the levees by National aid. The abolition of the cotton tax, and the sugar interests of the State to be protected and fostered.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, May 24.—John W. Parkman, defaulting President of the First National Bank of Selma, confined in Cahawba jail, escaped yesterday, plunged into the river, and was drowned.

The Mayor of Mobile has been petitioned to appoint half of the policemen negroes.

Marine Intelligence.

NEW YORK, May 24.—The steamships Glasgow, United Kingdom and Iowa have arrived.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Stocks weak. Money 5 per cent. Sterling unchanged. Gold 37⅞. '62 coupons 109½@109¾. Flour more steady. Wheat dull. Corn 3@5c. better. Pork firmer at $23 10. Whiskey steady. Cotton quiet at 27c.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton firm and in good demand. Sales 1800 bales at 27c. Flour steady, prices unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn scarce. Mixed Western (new) $1 24@1 26. Provisions firm. Mess Pork $23 12½. Rice quiet. Sugar closed active. Muscovado 10½@11½. Coffee dull. Naval Stores quiet. Turpentine 62@63. Rosin $1@$8. Freights dull and drooping. Stocks dull. Gold 37⅞. '62 Bonds, registered, 106½; coupons 109½.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Coffee firm. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn heavy and supply fair. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey, in bond, 33@35.

CINCINNATI, May 24.—Flour in fair demand. Corn firmer and irregular. Whiskey dull and held at 32, 30 offered. Mess Pork, $22 50. Bacon in good demand. Shoulders, 9. Ribbed Sides, 11¾; Clear Ribbed, 12; Clear Sides, 12¼. Lard firm, at 12½@13.

LOUISVILLE, May 24.—Superfine Flour dull, at $9 50@10. Corn firmer. Mess Pork, $22 25. Bacon Shoulders, $9 25@9 50; Clear Sides, $12 50. Lard, $12 50. Raw Whiskey, $2 20.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Sales 1500 bales and unsettled; Low middlings 24@25; Receipts of the week 4256 against 4800. The week's export 20,719. Sugar and molasses nominal and unchanged. Flour—no market to-day. Corn quiet and firm at $1 17@1 22 for yellow and mixed; $1 25 for white. Oats, small transactions 93@95. Pork dull at $21 25. Lard quoted at 13c. for prime in tierces, and 14½ in kegs. Gold 36¾. Sterling 45@50. New York Sight Exchange ¼ @ ½ per cent. discount.

MOBILE, May 24.—Sales of the week 2800 bales. Receipts 1264; Exports 1490; Stock 33,000; Sales to-day 300 bales quiet and steady; Middling 23@23½; Receipts 232.

AUGUSTA, May 24.—Sales 38 bales; Receipts 63. The market closed firmer; Middlings 23½.

SAVANNAH, May 24.—Cotton opened very dull with little inquiry, and closed with a better feeling, but no sales. Middlings 24; Receipts 200.

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 21.—The inaugural proceedings of the Grand Charity Fair for the benefit of the Protectory for destitute Catholic children came off last night with great eclat. The fair building, to which I have referred in a previous letter, is an immense structure, extending from Broadway to Fourth Avenue on Seventeenth street. The interior of the building is magnificently decorated—twenty-five Catholic Churches are represented each by a table, on which are the prettiest things imaginable, and behind which are the prettiest ladies imaginable, and when all these nameless arrangements are lit up at night by the brilliant light of hundreds of gas jets the *coup d'oeil* is impressive, not to say sublime. If persons of all creeds and classes would stand by one another as do the Catholics, especially in behalf of the carrying out of any charitable enterprise, it would be a good thing for the world in general, and for the poor in particular. When any charitable scheme is proposed for the benefit of any such worthy institute as in the present case, not only is it seconded and supported by all of the Catholics themselves, but persons of every creed and class, knowing that the project must be a success, attend the fair or other entertainment, as the case may be, simply because of this knowledge. It is said that this fair will remain in operation at least during the entire summer and to it is expected that no less than $150,000 will be realized ere it closes. I have not the slightest doubt but that the net receipts will even exceed this amount.

There may be some among you readers who ought not to be, but I am sorry to say that there are not only may be but are—there are some among the readers of the News, who are not ignorant of the fact, that there is always open on exhibition in Knox's building, at the corner of Fulton and Broadway, known as "Niblo's Hall." With the knowledge that they have bought and paid for, let this be added free of charge, that the play is not all is bloody, that a terrible tragedy was enacted yesterday in the death of the vampire and unknown beast. The story may be told in few words—the report of a pistol in a cellar room. Number Five, the carpet soaked in human gore, human brains scattered about on the floor, the horribly disfigured corpse of a young man. The moral of the story is found in a note taken from the pocket of the suicide and which read as follows:

"Done by my own wicked hand, can never be memorialized by praying mortal. And yet the Almighty God have mercy on my soul."

P. D. FISHER.

If old DIOGENES—who I remember says I have always regarded as an rhetorical and a concealed old humbug—in old DIOGENES' tub he is there a few days ago and passed the corner of Seventh Avenue and 23d street, large as I hand he would have found an honest boy and also an honest man. The honest boy who DIOGENES did not find, himself found the package containing the laughter-loving sum of five thousand dollars, which he carried home to his sick father who agreed with him to return the money to the well man who had lost it, and who advertised therefor. The well man gave five hundred dollars to the sick man and his son, besides kindly sending a physician to the former, to minister to his body diseased.

Old TUBAL CAIN—which, considering that I am addressing myself to Charlestonians, is equivalent to saying old SLOMAN—to use the expressive language of Miss JENNY WREN, has been at his old tricks and manners," and though he is declined into the vale of years, being three score and ten, *plus* three, he still indulges in a practical joke now and then. The old gentleman's last and best is his going round to the income collector's office, and with a serious face, and yet with a pleasant smile thereon, stating that he had come to receive two hundred and fifty dollars due him by the Government. "For what," said the collector. "Why," rejoined SLOMAN, "you have sent me a notice to pay a tax on an income of one thousand dollars or over, now my income is under to the amount of two hundred and fifty, and I want the balance." The collector frowned and looked at the old man, who, however, kept his countenance, and added that he could wait a little for the money, whereupon the collector smiled and advised him to wait. To keep up the joke the old man promised to call again in a few days, and left the office quietly laughing in his sleeve, and shaking like a bag of calves' foot jelly set up for a low comic part in a pantomime.

The Third Avenue tragedy turns out to be a murder and not a suicide as had been supposed. The man DAVIS who, as I informed you in my last, was supposed to have committed suicide, was, as it appears from the verdict of the coroner's inquest, murdered by Dr. ROSENBERGER, who had robbed him of his wife, and her of her good name (?) and happiness. Dr. ROSENBERGER will be tried for the murder, and is now imprisoned in the Tombs.

I fear that this letter will be as short as the ladies' dresses, as worn here at present, and yet must I mail it in its semi-bloomer costume, for it lacks but a few minutes of the hour appointed for the great chess match between Captain MACKENZIE and C. H. STANLEY, and, as chess is one of my hobby horses, I must see the intellectual fight on the checquered field.

More next time from MOULTRIE.

NEW BOOKS.

"ON THE HEIGHTS," by BERTHOLA AUERBACH, translated by F. E. BUNNETT. Leipzig, 1867. Bernhard Tauchnitz. For sale by John Russell.

The celebrated European re-publisher, Baron TAUCHNITZ, has given us here the first of a new series of his very beautiful little English volumes; this time they are to be translations of great German cotemporary writers of fiction. Now, when intercommunication between Germany and England and America is becoming more and more facile and general, a demand for such books will warrant the issue of large editions. The fecundity of the German press has become proverbial; and there are among them many first-rate writers. These are read with great avidity by Germans the world over. Many of these works are even republished in very handsome style in New York or Philadelphia. And when Germans begin to talk so enthusiastically of AUERBACH, FREITAG, GUTZKOW, LEWALD, HOLTEY, SPIELHAGEN, etc., all distinguished cotemporary writers of fiction, it is but natural their English or American friends and neighbors should have an interest awakened in favor of the works of these masters. We hope, therefore, that, encouraged by the success of the present venture, the Leipzig publishers may feel warranted in giving us a long and continuous series of all the best works, as they appear in Germany. But if we may be permitted a word of advice, we would caution them in the choice of their translators. As a rule there are very few literary men capable of making a good translation, who will subject themselves to the drudgery of such labor. The book before us, "On the Heights," which we have read in its original German, ("Auf der Höhe") is badly translated. It is too literal, and therefore often homely, and not unfrequently fails altogether to convey the delicate shades of sentiment, pathos or humor found in the inimitable style of AUERBACH.

We read this story in the original during last year; and to say we were charmed with it will convey but an inadequate idea of the exquisite enjoyment the perusal of this book afforded us, as hyperbolical expressions of praise or censure are all too common, so that when we really, and in serious earnest are desirous of expressing ourselves superlatively, we find to our dismay that the armamentarium has long since been exhausted. The London *Times*, in its notice of this book, says that "no German book ever published has been so widely and so eagerly read." This is high praise and from a competent source. We fully endorse it, and recommend the work to all our friends.

We shall not attempt to give the story, nor even an outline of it. Nor shall we proceed to criticise it, for that were a work of supererogation. AUERBACH stands at the head of German writers of prose fiction. His fame is universal, and criticism from us, or from the entire newspaper press in America, would affect him as little as it would DICKENS or VICTOR HUGO. No, we advise our readers to purchase the book and read, and assure them that they will be amply repaid, first, in the interest of the story itself, and secondly in the insight it gives them into cotemporary German Court life, and German thought and sentiment. Of German life and manners, so faithfully illustrated in the novels of the Baroness TAUTPHŒUS, and by ROSS BROWNE and many other writers of the day, we have here but little. AUERBACH is ever "on the Heights," deals almost exclusively with the lofty, in thought or station, and if by happ-hazard he sometimes descends to the affairs of common life, they are so thoroughly idealized that we soon forget that they are supposed to occupy the same plane with us, and, in spite of ourselves, look upon them as the creation of a fairy fabric.

The scene is supposed to be in Bavaria, and the late King LOUIS (of LOLA MONTEZ notoriety) is generally considered to have sat for the picture of the hero. Those who are thoroughly conversant with the *chronique scandaleuse* of that day and place, can doubtless identify all or nearly all the characters of the novel. But this is by no means necessary for a proper appreciation of the merits of the story.

As we have thus denied ourselves and our readers the pleasure of running over the outline of the story (which we may perhaps give some other time), we will compensate them by giving a sketch of the author, published in 1851, which we abridge and translate from a rare volume, entitled "Jedisches Atheneum."

SKETCH OF THE AUTHOR.

Berthold Auerbach was born of Jewish parents at Storchstetten, in Wurtemberg, February 28, 1812. In this little village in the Black Forest he went at first into the Christian school, but afterwards upon the establishment of a Jewish school, he went to it. His parents designed to make a Rabbi of him, and the boy busied himself from his most tender years with the study of the Talmud. At 13, he went to the talmudical seminary of the Rabbi at Hechingen, where he remained 27 years, and then continued the Hebrew, Chaldaic and mystical studies during three more years at Karlsruhe. But he at the same time also fortunately studied Latin; in 1830 he went to the Gymnasium in Stuttgart and in Tubingen he studied philosophy. In 1832 he went to Munich where he heard Schelling (known to English readers principally through Coleridge's writings) but for political reasons soon went back to Stuttgart, and in 1834 he went to the University of Heidelberg. He was a radical in his student days, and his political opinions brought him two months' confinement in the fortress of Hohenasperg. In 1838 he went to Frankfort, in 1840 to Hanau and then to Mentz. In 1843 he lived in Berlin and in 1845 in Leipzig. In 1846 he visited Breslau, where he married. In 1848 he was an eye witness of the October Revolution in Paris, and published a detailed account of the occurrences he had witnessed. In 1849 he went to Dresden and if we are not mistaken he obtained a few years afterward a position at the Prussian Court of "Duke Ernst of the Princesses," or some kindred office in which very comfortable berth he has from year to year since been engaged in writing novels at intervals, and in forgetting that he had ever been an enthusiastic democrat.

His first attempt at authorship was a historical romance "Spinoza," published in 1837; followed by his best, though least known book, "Merchant and Poet," (*Dichter und Kaufmann*), the hero of which last named story is the Breslau epigrammatist Moses Ephraim Kuh, a cotemporary of the philosopher Moses Mendelssohn. The study of "Spinoza" had led him in 1840 to translate the entire works of that great thinker from the Latin into German.

But Auerbach first became popular through his "Black Forest Village Tales," (*Dorfgeschichten aus dem Schwarzwalde*,) published in 1843, three editions of which were issued in the four years following. Thousands and thousands of copies of this popular collection have since been published in both hemispheres. It is not our purpose here to speak of the merits of these inimitable tales. They have generally been considered, certainly by all sentimental readers, as holding the mirror up to nature; but we find upon reader also not withheld the fact that we have seen it reported that the peasants of the villages immortalized in these said tales have felt themselves much aggrieved by his manner of portraying them, and it is said, once in arms against him, and drove him away, when on a visit to their place. However this be, the tales are delightful reading, and let anything else we know of either in English, French or German. In 1845, '46 and '47, he published in Karlsruhe an Annual "Der Gevattersmann" ("The Sponsor,") in the same popular style and dialect. His next book "Die Frau Professorin" enjoyed the rare honor of being translated by Dr. Whewell, who seldom stopped to pluck such flowers along the paths of literature.

Auerbach also tried his hand at the drama, and published two tragedies, "Andreas Hofer" and "Alfred," but they did not meet with a cordial reception, either from the critics or the more candid and appreciative public. *Non omnes omnes possumus.*

Of AUERBACH'S career and writings, during the past fifteen years, we know nothing save what we have indicated above. His last work, "Auf der Hœhe," the novel now before us, is pitched in a far higher key, written in a more ambitious strain, than any of his previous works, and, it would seem, has met with the most distinguished success. The book is to be found at Mr. JOHN RUSSELL'S book store.

FREDERICK THE GREAT and his Family—an Historical Novel. By L. Mühlbach. Translated from the German by Mrs. Chapman Coleman and her Daughters. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1867.

Another of the legion series of the FREDERIC novels. They diminish in interest by regular gradation. We have had enough of FREDERIC—nay, more than enough, and should very much prefer to read about somebody else for a while. The small talk of a German court of the last century, and the gross, half barbarous, half French vice and immoral tyrannies in fashion can be of no manner of profit to the present generation, and affords but little entertainment even. When we are thus positive in calling these "historical novels" unprofitable reading, we have of course no reference to their effect on the purses either of writer or publisher, for by all accounts the books have found a very good sale, and pay handsomely. For the benefit of such of our readers, however, as disagree with us in our verdict upon the merits of Mrs. CLARA MUNDT as a writer of historical romance, we will state that the APPLETONS have an extensive and continuous banquet of this sort of pabulum in store for them, no less than eleven more such novels being announced as in press, or in the hands of translator, printer or binder. The following are the titles:

Two Life Paths.
The Story of a Millionaire.
Emperor Leopold II. and His Time.
Empress Josephine.
Napoleon in Germany.
Henry the Eighth.
Prince Eugene and His Time.
The Great Elector and His Children.
Louisa of Prussia.
Count Benjowski, or Frederick the Great in Bohemia.
Old Fritz and Modern Time.

It is, perhaps, but fair, in conclusion, to state that these Mühlbach novels have created no sensation in Germany, and but little in England, and that to our Confederate soldiers belongs the honor of having the merits of "Joseph II.," which was the first of the series translated and published during the war by a Mobile house.

PUBLIC MEETING AT CAMDEN.

The Camden *Journal* of Thursday gives the following report of a public meeting held in that village on last Saturday:

We suppose there were upward of three hundred person present, representing both races very nearly equally. W. D. McDowall, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. A. Scotock requested to act as Secretary. The meeting was addressed by the Hon. Jas. Chesnut, Gen. J. B. Kershaw and Gen. Jno. D. Kennedy, Rev. W. B. Randolph, of Charleston, (colored) Rev. Ben. Lawson, (colored) and John A. Chestnut, (colored).

The tone and temper of the meeting appeared to be as good as could have been expected. Sentiments of peace and harmony were heartily applauded, and candor compels us to admit that extreme Radical propositions met with a seemingly favorable reception. Gen. Chesnut was as in former days, graceful, dignified and impressive in his oratory, and at times highly eloquent, notwithstanding the inherent embarrassment of his position.

Gen. Chesnut said he came to acknowledge their compliment, and, as requested, to join in their counsels. For two years, in peace and amity we had been one people, pursuing common purposes and objects, notwithstanding the complete change made in our former legal relations. Why has this been? because our interests are identical. We can and ought to continue to be one people in the future; if we live together at all, it must and should be as friends. We cannot live together as enemies; he had heard that they had been seriously taught that the native white race in this State was the colored man's natural worst enemy, and should be regarded by them with suspicion, distrust and animosity. He proceeded to show in a variety of ways, and in a most conclusive manner, that there was no ground for such assertions; that under all the circumstances to be their enemy, would be unnatural, irrational and without a cause, and therefore next to impossible. He then proceeded to inquire if there was any reason why they should be enemies to the native white race of the South. Was it because we had once been masters and held them in servitude? If this be the real cause, and if the wrongs which had been done their race must now be avenged, they must enlarge the indictment, and embrace much of the civilized earth—France, England, and many of the Northern States themselves. These for the most part brought the wild African, packed like herrings, across the stormy ocean, and sold them to our ancestors for gold. Let them share also your distrust and animosity if such feeling be at all necessary; but it is not.

Was it because we had treated them in an unkind or unfriendly manner since the period of emancipation? He said, look to the facts and judge for yourselves. Are not many, if not most, of us, now on the verge of ruin from our efforts to supply the wants of many of you who now hear me? No, there is really no good cause for enmity between us; your true policy is with the present and the future. You have friends both North and South. He advised them to throw away neither. If the Northern man comes to live among you, and will give you higher wages and better ratios and an easier place, go with him; apply the same rule to the Southern man; before long you will find out your friends. He told them they had been made free by the results of the war, and that Congress had endowed them with great privileges; we acquiesce in them all. If he were a freeman himself, he would welcome them to the ranks of freedom, but being only a prisoner on parole we could wish them good speed in their new career. Upon the manner in which they should use their new privileges would depend their future prosperity. He cautioned them to act with moderation, which was wisdom; and when the time came to elect good, true, honest, intelligent men, whom the know, to represent them, and take care of their rights under the law.

In the meantime, he urged them to stick closely to their work, make provisions for this year, and the next, the, knew well how much they needed, without this they would never be independent. Liberty was one thing, independence another. They might be as free as air, but without substance, or the means of subsistence they would become also as thin as air.

He advised them also not to commit themselves hurriedly to any party on questions of federal policy, to keep their minds open and seek information from all quarters, to sign no pledges to any party, for as soon as they did they became bondmen, ceased to be free in the capacity to think for themselves and act according to their convictions. He expounded to them the reasons why the radical party were so anxious to commit them now. He advised them to reconstruct the State first and then turn their attention to questions of federal politics; he explained to them that their prosperity in the future, would be agricultural, which would best be subserved by economy in the Government, by low duties, moderate taxes, &c. He explained to them the evil effects upon their welfare, of discriminating legislation, prohibitory duties, high tariff &c., and advised them in future to join that party which would best promote their interest.

He warned them against the efforts that were being made to place the two native races in antagonism to each other, to divide the State by a broad black line, or if they choose, by a broad white line. This must inevitably bring civil war, and all the devastations of war we had experienced. They should regard as emissaries of evil, as enemies to themselves and to humanity all persons, white or colored, who should be concerned or active in bringing about such a calamity. He was for peace, peace with them and with all men if practicable. He wished them well, wished them success in their new career; would not take from them one iota of their rights, nor abridge their equality under the law. He trusted that young people should pass on all properties since all will be free, they would be unable to act in the future as they had heretofore acted for two years past, and by industry, integrity and good conduct, accumulate means to secure the comforts of their families and the education of their children.

General Lee had declined the select room for the opportunity afforded of addressing the people and for the confidence which it manifested. He had been welcomed by the people as he proceeded from, into the ranks of the freemen, he had to thank them for welcoming him to the privilege of free speech in their presence. It had been insinuated to him that some of them were somewhat fearful that they had not before been approached by the warm political discussions. He for himself and felt that he had no right to thrust his opinions upon them unasked. They had called their own meetings without notice or invitation to the whites and he, for one, felt that he had no more right to intrude upon such an assembly unbidden, than upon one of their social entertainments. His predecessor had left him but little to say. The proposition which he makes covers the whole ground—the necessity of harmony between the two races. He repudiated the idea that the white could entertain unkind sentiments toward a people to whom they owed so much—with whom they had been associated from infancy, in the most affectional relations which exist outside of the natural ties of blood. They have been taught to believe that the South had enslaved them, and the North set free on them. That they should stick to the men who broke the chain. The South did not enslave them. The colony of South Carolina, more than a century ago, enacted a law prohibiting the introduction of slavery here. This law was annulled by the British Government. Slavery was thus forced upon South Carolina, and became part of her system against her will. The North did not make the war to free the slave. That motive was disavowed. In September 186, Mr. Lincoln offered the South the alternative of returning to the Union preserving slavery, or of continuing the war at the risk of emancipation. As late as December 1864, or January 1865, when our arms were worn and rusted from long use, and the very cannon hoarse from frequent thunderings—when successful invading armies swept resistless over the land, and the Southern ranks had been worn down to mere skeletons, the same terms might have been made and the Union restored with slavery. But we fought, not for slavery, but for the right of self government, and we fought it out to the end. It is in vain to refer to the past to embitter feeling between the races. Two hundred years ago the African race stood as it had done for three thousand years before, a race of savages on their native shores, worshipping idols and fetishes. We now behold, under the providence of God, four millions of freedmen on the American continent, intelligent worshippers of the true God, the only exception to the general condition of the African race existing on the face of the earth. When you are taught to be excited against the white race, by a rehearsal of the crimes of slavery, remember that your present enlightenment has been one of its results. But we have to deal with the present and the future, not the past. He was here to assure them that their white friends conceded to the full extent, their rights under the reconstruction Acts. Their freedom and enfranchisement was established; what would they do with it? The entire prosperity of the people of South Carolina depended upon the success of agricultural pursuits. Upon this the happiness and welfare of both races depended. Their interests were therefore identical; nothing could be good for one race that would not be good for the other. The spirit of hatred and oppression, of discord, suspicion and distrust engendered between them, would be fatal to the best interests of both. The people of the South denied them no single, legal right which their opponents could offer them; they had been tempted with the offer of lands as he had heard; there was no power under the constitution of the United States to deprive any person of his property without due process of law; they could expect nothing from this promise. It was a delusion and a snare. Since then, they could obtain all the rights by acting in concord and harmony with their neighbors, where was the necessity of joining the ranks of a party who sought to sow discord in the land? Our destinies are united for "weal or for woe;" it was for them to determine whether there should be peace and prosperity, or enmity, anarchy and ruin, &c.

Mr. Randolph followed, expressing pleasure at many of the sentiments he had heard, said that if the white adopted the radical platform, there was no need for any division between the races, but if they were conservative and sought to abridge the rights of the negro, there would be division. Alluded to the position of Gov. Perry as an example of conservatism, said that if his course was adopted here would be confiscation, &c., perhaps a war of races, in which he believed the negro would be successful. Admitted that the first settlers here had not been in favor of slavery but that afterwards in 1789 when the constitution was adopted, South Carolina was or retaining it, and had ever since upheld it. Admitted that the North did not fight to free the slave, but that God overruled their purposes and gave the war that direction at last. That the North succeeded so soon as they made that the subject. That Mr. Lincoln in his heart always desired their freedom, said the colored people were in the majority in South Carolina, and had the power; advised them to be more magnanimous to the whites than they had been, and concluded with panegyric upon the republicanism of his party.

Gen. Kennedy followed, and in substance, said: He felt that he could address them as friends. He was born and reared among them. He felt an interest in them. Their conduct prior to and during the war, had been highly commendable; also since. They were now placed in a most responsible position. They were endowed with citizenship. He defined it. It was with them to meet this responsibility. They could make it a blessing or a curse. As to himself, he did not feel the least desire to abridge their privileges. He would not put them back one step; no sensible man desired it. What was done must be accepted. If permitted to register, he intended to do so, and if to vote, to vote for a convention. He considered them to do all in their power to make themselves worthy of their new born privileges; to join no party at this juncture, they were not prepared as yet to discriminate as to the claims of partisan parties; to avoid for the present, Federal politics as much as possible; in voting for men to a convention, to vote for the proper kind of men, to scrutinize new friends; to make haste slowly; to become educated; to make money, to be frugal; that the white and colored man's interest is identical; that they must stand shoulder to shoulder; that they should make a common cause; there should be no division. He was prepared to guarantee them their rights. He said furthermore, then career was in the future; the past was gone. "Twas useless to recall that past; they were free, and occupied the position they do, and that was sufficient. 'Twas useless to recall the past history of slavery. It was a dead issue. No man can account for the various changes in this country. The fact stands out before us; its reason we may not fully comprehend. Let us act on it as a fact, let us make the best of it we can. As to a war of races, he deplored the very idea of such a thing, it was perfectly abhorrent, it was destruction. He did not entertain such a thought, for it was unnatural. There should never be any necessity. Amity, harmony and identity of interest between the races would yet make the old State land and blossom as the rose. He would take pleasure, at any time, in counseling them to the best of his ability. They must not be too suspicious or too credulous. In conclusion, he invoked the blessing of God on their liberty and privileges, and a proper use of them."

Rev. Ben. Lawson followed in a speech characterized by strong sense, excellent feeling, good taste and judgment, and great originality and humor. He spoke in strains of manly pride of his poverty, and that of his brethren—of his determination to work out his destiny; by honesty, industry and justice, to mend his fortunes, to put money in his purse, and then to buy himself a home; when he was ready to buy, he had no doubt he could purchase some of the broad acres of some of his white friends, and he had no doubt when he pulled out his money, should it prove not quite enough, good feeling would do the rest and he would get his land; said General Scott told them in Sumter, that this was the only way to get land; said they wanted to trust the white man, and did do it, but were afraid afraid of him yet; said some of them were like the man who would not handle a live snake after his fangs were drawn, but only when his head was off; that the trusted them, and would labor with them to promote harmony and good feeling, and raise up South Carolina from the dust—make her fields teem with corn, cotton and rice, and cause her to bloom and prosper.

John Chesnut was then called on; said he was not prepared to make a speech, but went on to make some remarks, which we retrain from attempting to report, for fear that injustice might be done to him by the impression left upon our mind, of the tenor of what he said.

The meeting then adjourned.

The Catholics of Mobile to the Pope.

The Catholics of Mobile have sent the following letter to the Pope by the hand of Bishop Quintat, who is now on his way to Rome:

To our Most Holy Father, Pope Pius IX

We, your grateful children in Christ of the Diocese of Mobile, take the opportunity of the departure of our dearly loved Bishop for the Holy See, to express to you our love and sympathy for your Holiness.

We have watched with anxious hearts the struggles you have made in encountering the enemies of our holy religion and of the Vicar of Christ. We have witnessed your assaults foiled by the firm unwavering front of the Rock of Peter; we feel that you have not, nor cannot, fight the battles of the Lord of Hosts on earth without the aid and sympathy of the glorious family of Catholics throughout the Christian world.

We are a conquered people, crushed by military power here, and do well remember, appreciate, and thank your Holiness for the kind expressions of sympathy manifested towards us during our late struggle for independence; the only throne that gave us sympathy, language, and bade us hope and cheer amid the ruins of the late civil war.

We, therefore, desire in as far as our prayers and our humble means allow, to assist you; to accept and negotiate the bonds of the Papal loan, feeling grateful for the opportunity of lending to the Lord, and only regret that our present condition is such that our hearts are larger than our offerings; for, as drops of water create oceans, we will endeavor to do all in our power to bring about those blessings, and pray God to shower down on you immediate reward.

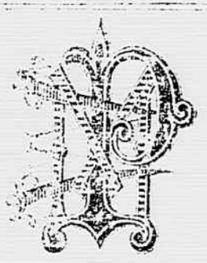
Your grateful children of the
Diocese of Mobile, Ala.

To His Highness, Pope Pius IX., Rome.

May, 1867.

The Depopulation of Ireland.

Cardinal Paul Cullen has never shown himself in the character of a Roman sycophant. He has never spoken of Romanism as a curse to Ireland. The Cardinal, however, is a true Patriot, and is imbued with an ardent love of his country. In a recent pastoral addressed to his parishioners, the Cardinal laments the extraordinary decrease of Irish population, but he laments also the depopulation of the land. Within a recent period, he tells us, there were millions of Irishmen, who have emigrated to the United States. We have now, he continues, but half the population we had then. Ireland is dear to many more than they ever come to love America, yet they come, or their children for them. As a loyal citizen of the United States, we have no complaint to make of the state of affairs in Ireland. It is disgraceful, however, to close our eyes to the fact that the extensive emigration revenges an amount of discontent which is with us paraded in the world on any other account. We are not prepared at present to enumerate the causes of the disease, but we may safely say that the rapid depopulation of Ireland will be found in the long run to be serious and irreparable loss to the British Government. Matters cannot not to be wrong in a country somewhere. That wrong cannot long be repaired.



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	9 50
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	18 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS, our own make	15 00
THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSIMERE SUITS, DARK, MEDIUM, AND LIGHT MIXTURES	15 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.

WHELLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

No. 270 KING STREET,

CORNER OF BASEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 17 3mo

MARRIED.

On Wednesday evening, May 15th, 1867, by the Rev. W. S. BOWMAN, Mr. O. OPGE to MANCEY and Miss ANNA ARABELLA COX, all of this city.

☞ The Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. ARTHUR M. WILLIAMS, and of Mrs. J. E. SHAW and Family, are requested to attend the Funeral service of Mrs. A. M. WILLIAMS, at No. 23 Elizabeth street, at 10 o'clock, *This Morning*. May 25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH. SERVICES TOMORROW at half-past ten o'clock A. M., and eight o'clock P. M. Subject of morning discourse, "The Charity that Thinketh No Evil." And of the evening discourse, "The Rewards of the Faithful and the Hopes of Heaven." 1 May 25

☞ ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.—THE REV. J. MERCIER GREEN, of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel *To-Morrow Afternoon*, 26th inst., at half-past 4 o'clock.

May 25

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the proper authorities for a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. 88* May 18

☞ MESSRS. EDITORS:—YOU WILL PLEASE announce Gen. A. M. MANIGAULT as a Candidate for Sheriff at the ensuing election. A CITIZEN.

November 3 stu

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. BLUM DINGLE as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election.

September 11 6 s

☞ ASSIGNEES NOTICE.—JULIUS FLAUM, having executed to the undersigned a DEED OF ASSIGNMENT for the benefit of his creditors, the creditors of the said JULIUS FLAUM are hereby requested to meet at the Office of SIMONS & SIEGLING, 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, } Assignees.
ISAAC WALLACE,

May 22 wfmd

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE DISPENSARY OF the Fourth Health District, in charge of Dr. J. SETTERS BUIST, has been removed from the City Hospital to the southeast corner of St. Philip and Warren streets, where patients will be seen between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., and calls left as heretofore.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,
May 24 10 City Registrar.

☞ 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 fifty dollars be imposed on any Company that shall destroy fences, posts, or any private or public property whatsoever, for purposes of fuel or otherwise, unless in case of a general conflagration, and with the sanction of the officer present in command of the Department.

By order. B. M. STROBEL,
May 21 5 Clerk and Superintendent.

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their v