The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 586. CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, July 4.—The grand review in Hyde Park has been postponed on account of the execution of Maximilian. There is great indignation here and on the continent.

The Imperial Court at Vienna has gone into mourning for Maximilian.

The Bank of England holds twenty-two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling.

PARIS, July 3.—Vandenbrock & Brother, American Bankers here, have suspended.

Napoleon has ordered court mourning for Maximilian.

LIVERPOOL, July 4—Evening.—Cotton inactive: closed with a downward tendency. Middling Uplands 10¾; Orleans 11. Sales 1000 bales.

LONDON, July 4—Evening—Consols 94¼; bonds 72¼.

LONDON, July 5—Noon.—Consols, 93⅞; Bonds unchanged.

LONDON, July 5—Evening.—Consols, 94⅛; Bonds, 72⅜.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Noon.—Estimated sales 10,000 bales; Middling Uplands 10¾d., Orleans 11d. Sales of the week 50,000 bales, whereof 13,000 were for export and for speculation. Stock 738,000, whereof 386,000 are American. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged in tone or prices. Middling Uplands 10¾d., Orleans, 11d.; sales 10,000 bales. Beef advanced 1s. Bacon advanced 6d. Lard declined 3d., quoted at 47s. 6d. Common Rosin declined. Turpentine, 30s. Tallow, 44s. Weather favorable for the crops.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 6.—The steamship America touched.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—It will require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule adopted by the House on Wednesday, confining legislation to perfection and strengthening the Military Reconstruction Bill. Pending its adoption motions to adjourn, by extremists, failed.

In the House the Speaker announced the Committee on Reconstruction, provided by the resolution of last Wednesday, as follows: Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnesworth, Hurlburt of New York, Beaman, Bayne, Pike and Brooks.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Associate Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, is dead. He was born in Savannah in 1790, and appointed to the Bench in 1835.

In the Surratt trial the prosecution has closed its testimony.

The resolutions thanking the District Commanders were adopted by a strict party vote. Mr. Brooks is the only Democrat on the Reconstruction Committee.

The Cabinet was in session to-day.

The new Brazilian Minister, Commander Don Domingos Jose Gonzales de Magal Saed, was presented to the President, and the Minister expressed his pleasure at the friendliness of the two powers.

The Internal Revenue Receipts to-day amounted to $2,500,000.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—In the Senate a resolution was submitted that legislation be confined to reconstruction, and bills relating to it only be acted upon. A long debate ensued, during which it transpired that thirteen Senators in caucus voted in favor of universal suffrage. The resolution restricting legislation was finally passed, ayes 19, nays 9, viz: Buckalew, Drake, Fowler, Howe, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade. Wilson stated in the course of the debate that Stanton wanted no legislation regarding the judiciary, but needed money to support reconstruction. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House the Speaker presented a memorial from Greene N. Adams, against the admission of Beck, from Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on Elections. Mr. Payne moved to suspend the rules so that he might introduce a joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan for the able and faithful performance of duty as commander of the Military District of Texas and Louisiana. The rules were suspended by a vote of 110 against 18, and the resolution was passed.

Additional papers regarding the Kentucky delegation, and protest from the members whose seats are not contested, were referred to the Committee on Elections.

The joint resolutions of thanks to Generals Sickles, Pope and Schofield, were adopted.

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution of thanks to Petroleum V. Warley and Attorney-General Stanbery for maintaining the President's policy. Pending the question of its reception, the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Tipton argued in favor of a reward from Government for Indian scalps.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 5.—Returns from Danville show that the negroes have registered three to one over the whites. One of the colored 9th of May voters was convicted in this city to-day and fined $5. The thermometer here is 96 to-day.

New York News.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The Rising Star brings $317,000 of treasure.

Three persons are reported killed, many casualties, and twenty fires, resulting from the celebration.

A pleasure boat was run down by the steamer Norwalk, while returning from Coney Island. Five or six passengers were drowned.

From Canada.

TORONTO, July 4.—The Government, apprehending a Fenian demonstration, has placed gunboats at several points. Nothing unusual occurred.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, July 5.—Business was generally suspended yesterday. A national salute was fired. At noon in the park, the freedmen and soldiers had a row, which first threatened to prove serious, but nobody was killed.

Cotton sales to-day 112 bales; middling 22½a23c.

The Republican State Convention met in Atlanta yesterday. There were delegates present from all parts of the State. Foster Blodget, of Richmond County, was elected President. A resolution was adopted that the loyal men of Georgia desire the harmony of the country, declaring the Republican party of the State in alliance with the National Republican party, pledging its hearty support to the reconstruction measures of Congress, declaring the Union Republican party in sympathy with the workingmen, and pledging their encouragement and support to protect the rights of all, and to abide by the prescribed terms of restoration, in electing to office men who can comply in all respects with the requirements of Congress. The delegates to the Convention were appointed without regard to color. A mass meeting was held, the number present being estimated at from 12,000 to 20,000. The Declaration of Independence was read, and an oration delivered by A. W. Tenney, of New York, who was followed by other speakers.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, July 5.—Yesterday was generally observed as a holiday, and business suspended. A large number of citizens went on an excursion down the bay to witness the regatta. There were several excursion parties also of freedmen.

The day passed quietly. The national salute was fired at noon. A federal soldier shot himself in Store street.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—Business is mostly suspended. The day was generally observed as a holiday, but passed off very quietly. The military paraded the principal streets this morning, and the national salute was fired from the foot of Canal street. The newspaper and military offices, and the various public and private buildings, are decorated with flags. The foreign Consulates displayed their national colors, those of Austria and Prussia being draped in mourning. Many holiday excursions have left the city this morning, and the streets are crowded with promenaders.

The New York Herald's special from this city, June 26th, states that ex-Governor Wells is about to issue a proclamation declaring Flanders an usurper, forbidding civil officers to obey his orders, and declaring his acts null and void, as he (Wells) is Governor. The Tribune's special, of the same date, says $5,000,000 of city notes are in circulation, and depreciating rapidly. The dispatches are published in the city papers as New Orleans news viz: New York.

The City Treasurer's Report, June 20th, states that the amount of city currency in circulation is $1,743,000. The New York Special says the city notes are almost the entire currency of the city, and, as it is not taken back, the business public must be seriously embarrassed. The facts are, the city notes are current in ordinary business, but only at a discount in large amounts and at the brokers.

Wells' proclamation, as foreshadowed in the Herald's special, has not yet been heard from here.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The Red River levee front at Alexander, La., gave way on the night of Friday, the 28th, flooding the lower portion of the town, but the break was promptly repaired by citizens. On the night of the first it again broke. A dispatch says: "The only chance of the town keeping from overflow is by the falling of the river."

Expedition to Mexico.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—The frigate Susquehana, Admiral Porter, sailed yesterday under sealed orders. It is now known that she proceeds to Mexico direct.

From Mexico.

MOBILE, July 5.—The steamer Tobasco, bearing the Mexican flag, arrived yesterday morning with from four to five hundred of the Foreign Legion of Maximilian's command, recently in garrison at Vera Cruz. They left Vera Cruz on the 28th. The capitulation was signed on the 27th. They marched out with colors flying, sainted by the Liberal forces. They were allowed to retain their arms, and were furnished a national vessel in which to leave Mexico. Lieut. Col. J. E. Soudy, of the French army, is in command. It is said they will be mustered out here.

From South America.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Peru advices state that Castellia's revolution to depose Prado has terminated. Castellia is dead.

By the latest Panama advices, the capture of Moaquera and the assumption of the supreme power by Acosta are confirmed. Affairs here greatly unsettled.

Chili advices state that the President's Message to Congress announces the acceptance of the mediation of the United States in the Spanish war, with modifications.

Lieuts. Crossman and Wightman, of the United States steamer Ossipee, in Valparaiso, intended to fight a duel.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Stocks strong. Gold 39¼. Sterling 10¼a10½. '62 coupons 11⅜; '64 and '65 do. $1 08¼a1 08¾; new issue 7 10-40's $1 09⅞ 7-30's $1 06⅞ to 1 07. Cotton dull; middling uplands 26. Flour 10a20 lower. Wheat declining. Corn 1a2 lower. Pork dull at $21 25. Lard dull 11a11½. Whiskey steady. Naval stores quiet. Freights quiet.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Flour active at the noon decline; State $6 50a10 50. Wheat declining. Corn declining; Mixed Western $1 04a1 08. Mess Pork $20 35a20 50. Lard dull, 11¼a12¼. Whiskey closed active at 38a40. Cotton declining; sales 1000 bales at 26. Sugar firm; Muscovado 11⅞a12⅞. Coffee quiet. Turpentine quiet at 58a59. Rosin $3 20a8 50. Freights dull. Stocks slightly easier. Gold 38⅞. '62 coupons 111⅛.

WILMINGTON, July 5.—Cotton nominal at 22c. Turpentine depressed at 50½a51. Rosin steady at $2 50a5 50. Tar very scarce and firm at $3 50.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Coffee quiet and unchanged Flour scarce, demand light, and prices irregular; new white Wheat, $2 30a3. Corn active; White advanced 3c, $1 13a1 15; Yellow, $1 06a1 08; Western Mixed, $1 02. Provisions very firm at full prices. Whiskey and Sugar unchanged.

MOBILE, July 5.—Sales of the week 1550 bales. Receipts, 445 bales. Exports, 5371. Stock, 12,885. Sales of cotton to-day 350 bales; market dull, Middlings, 22½. Receipts, 171.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Sales 12,00 bales, dull; Low Middling 23a23½. Receipts of the week 2156, against 2208. Exports of the week, 7954. Stock, 56,107. Fair Louisiana Sugar 13¼; prime to choice 14¼. No Molasses in market. Cuba Sugar asking an advance, owing to Havana advices; No. 12 held at 13c. Molasses dull. Flour improved; Superfine $10 75. Corn firm; mixed and yellow $1a1 10; white $1 20a1 25. Oats scarce at 82a85. Pork firm at $23 75a24. Bacon Shoulders 10½; rib 11¼a12; clear 13¼. Lard dull, quoted at 12¼a12½ in tierces; keg 13¼. Gold 39. Sterling 49½a53. New York Sight ⅛ premium.

SAVANNAH, July 5.—Cotton dull and drooping. Sales in three days 200 bales; Low Middling 23a23¼. Receipts 382 bales.

SPEECH OF GEN. D. E. SICKLES.

MY FRIENDS: I am happy to receive your demonstrations of regard. It is gratifying to observe your hearty appreciation of this anniversary. For you the Declaration of Independence had a peculiar significance. To the nation it brought liberty; but to you it restored manhood. It is true enough, your race has wailed almost a hundred years for the fulfilment of the pledge made to civilization by the immortal authors of the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson and his colleagues had more faith in humanity than their immediate successors. The statesmen of the epoch of the Revolution desired to form a permanent union of States, to establish justice, to insure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to all the children of the Republic. To-day the musical bells of St. Michael's celebrate in fitting chimes our progress in the work begun a century ago by the fathers of the Republic. To-day the flag which floats unchallenged throughout the Carolinas, is the symbol of justice and liberty to all. (Loud cheers.)

Your old masters and you begin to know each other better. It is with you and them as with the North and South—better acquaintance promotes good understanding. Every day more kindly feelings are expressed towards you as freemen, as free laborers, and as citizens. Errors and illusions are passing away. In 1865-'6, I was admonished not to permit you to celebrate your holidays in multitudes, with processions and banners and music, and marshals and bonfires, and fire-arms and fireworks. Why? Because it was said you would rise in insurrection. Against whom? for what? I demanded. Not against the authority of the United States; for that authority has made them free. Not against their former masters; for as slaves they did not not rebel. Not against me; for I am here to protect them from injustice. No. I was told the colored people would have land, and they would seize it and drive away the lawful owners of the soil. Times have changed; insurrection is only remembered as a nightmare. Whenever a colored man wants land, it is seen that he buys it from any one willing to sell; or hires land, if he can find any one willing to let it to him. (Cheers.)

Here I will offer a suggestion. There are many plantations in these States, not cultivated at all, or only half cultivated. If the owners, who can neither plant nor afford to keep their lands idle, would divide their useless lands into small farms of twenty acres each, and sell them at fair prices to honest, industrious, and thrifty laborers, the cry of "confiscation" would soon be lost in the glee of busy labor—the noise of landless agitators would be hushed in the repose of a contented, happy peasantry. (Cheers.)

When I was sent to the Carolinas, in the autumn of 1865, I was told that the freed people would never work for wages—that they could not be made to understand what it was to work for wages. Now I hear a different complaint, that the freed people will not work without wages. (Loud cheers and laughter.)

I was told, also, that it would never do to admit colored people to the courts of justice to assert their rights by suits at law, or to give testimony in controversies between man and man; for it was said you could not comprehend the meaning and obligation of an oath, or the forms of judicial proceedings. Now, I hear that unless a colored man has a lawyer and a law suit, he does not consider himself a respectable citizen. (Laughter.)

I was told, also, that it would be useless to establish schools for the instruction of the blacks; it was insisted they were not capable of learning—their heads were too thick and their brain too small. (Loud laughter.) Now, I hear that so many free schools for colored children are filled with colored pupils, taught by colored teachers, that public opinion is aroused to the importance of providing for the education of the poor whites! Nay, more, in some places the schoolhouses for the colored race need the protection of my bayonets; and I am sure if colored people could not learn, society would not hate their teachers, nor fear their schools, and mobs would not attack and destroy their schoolhouses. (Sensation.)

I was told also, that it would be absurd to make citizens of the freed people, because they would never know anything about politics; that they would be led to the ballot-box like sheep to pasture, without caring whether they were voting for friends or foes. Now I hear that the colored people divide their spare time about equally between religion and politics; and that they are almost as particular about the politician they trust as they are about the preacher they choose to pray for them. (Applause and Laughter.)

Here, my friends, is the lesson I wish to impress upon your mind. You have to prove, as you are trying to prove, that your race is capable of progress;—and then you will share, as you will have the right to share, in all that belongs to civilization. And to those who look with distrust and fear upon your advancement, let me say to them that education to you, as to them and to all, is more than power—it is security; it is wealth; it is refinement; it is virtue; it is peace. (Cheers.)

It is useless to tell me that Jamaica, and Hayti, and St. Domingo and Martinique prove anything else than that the French, the Spaniards and the English fail in their colonial administration. These United States, Spanish America, Algeria, and the Indies are amplified illustrations of the same historical example. As well it might be said the pale races of Mexico, and Paraguay, and New Grenada are unfit for civilization because their political systems are in constant ferment and turmoil. You will succeed because you are Americans. (Enthusiasm.)

It may be the destiny of your race to carry back to the unknown tributaries of the Nile the amenities of a civilization better than that which tolerated the barbarism of the bandits who tore your fathers from kindred and country, and bartered men for gold. It seems that neither servitude nor freedom,—neither cruelty nor wrong,—war or want,—time or separation,—have any more changed the elements of your oriental character, than the climate of the temperate zone has altered the native hue of your African complexion. To-day, the colored race of the South are the same confiding, faithful and contented people that would rather bear than resist, that would rather trust and wait than to hasten and compel. Your patience and faith have been rewarded. Still have patience; never waver in the faith that the same gracious Providence that has borne you harmless and in triumph out of bondage, will in good time lead you to the promised land of regeneration. (Loud cheers.)

Political events are near at hand in which for the first time, you will exercise the high privilege of American citizens. You must try to discriminate well and choose wisely between the good and bad examples you see. Remember that in politics as in all things, an even temper and a respectful demeanor toward our adversaries detract nothing from the ardor of our convictions, nor from the tenacity with which we press our purposes; equanimity and courtesy always contribute to the success of our undertakings.

Do you remember Abraham Lincoln? (Cries of "Yes," "yes," "yes.") Will you ever forget him? (Loud shouts of "No," "no," "no, never, never.") You must not cease to cherish and heed the teachings of that genial nature, those simple methods, the noble heart and the guileless example of your gifted and lamented champion. Let us all remember and believe the last words of his last address to the people he loved and served so well, and for whom his almost sacred life was a sacrifice. He said: "The time will come when the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, touched again as they surely will be by the better angels of our nature, shall swell the chorus of the Union throughout the land." (Great applause.)

SPEECH OF JUDGE MOSES.

After repeated calls for Judge Moses, that gentleman came forward and spoke as follows:

My Friends:—I fear if I remain silent amid your repeated calls my motive might be imputed to causes which are far from those which influence me. I therefore appear to acknowledge, in a few remarks, my appreciation of the compliment which is implied by the flattering reception you have extended to me. It is not the first time I have addressed an assemblage of your race. I have not been of those who, accepting the result of the war, has deemed it wisdom or policy to keep aloof from those who heretofore we knew so well, and because you have been elevated to a political platform which you never before occupied, have felt it proper or becoming to frown upon your aspiration to improvements, or impede you in your new career. My judgment, whatever it may be worth, leads me to conclude that good faith and policy both demand that they who are to live under the same sky should encourage and aid each other in the progress of life. In youth we have been playmates, in manhood friends, and because your condition is changed—we all hope for the better—should our relations, in every regard, be all reversed, our sympathy destroyed, and we suddenly converted into enemies? Does wisdom, morality or religion, sanction such a course?

I am sure you must have listened, not only with pleasure but with improvement, to the eloquent and sensible address which you have just heard from General Sickles. If the words of caution and advice which he gave have not fallen on listless ears (and from your demeanor I am sure they did not), the impression they must have made on your heads and hearts will tend to your benefit and advantage. He stands, as it were, an impartial observer between the races. If you follow that advice, the Government which has made you citizens will not blush by a reflection on their act. You are clothed with certain political rights which, in the relation you formerly occupied, could not have been conferred upon you. In the exercise of those rights, and in the enjoyment of the privileges to which their possession have elevated you, the Government should have no cause to regret that it granted the boon, or to realize that the experiment it made has been fraught with defeat and disappointment. On the other hand, your efforts should be unceasing to let your conduct bring no censure on those who accorded you a new political status. I am sure if your freedom was a consequence to which the will of the people of the South did not contribute, they will not fail in accepting even the necessity which they could not avoid, to afford to you a full opportunity, without let or hindrance, to develop to the fullest extent the resources of your nature and energy, and to contribute by a ready concession of all your new acquisitions, to your educational and religious improvement. You are among us, and to live with us, subject to the reviving influence of the same law, and the depressing effects of the same clouds. Your industry and ability, directed to works of profit, add to the general prosperity of the State, and thus to that weal in which we have an interest alike common with you. Can the mind of man, unless so perverse as not to be in a sane condition, conceive any possible adequate reason why we should array ourselves in antagonism? Whatever depresses the white race alike falls with blasting effect on yours. Our interest is too identified to keep us arrayed in a suicidal moral warfare against each other.

We have just emerged from a long and relentless war. When Peace, which should carry healings on its wings, again prevails, what profit is it to take up the dying embers of the past, to open wounds which time, from day to day, is curing, and to revive recollections of anger and bloody strife? Let the past be forgotten—we have the present on us to provide for and the future before us to hope for. Manhood, honor, and above all the allegiance which by oath has been renewed to the General Government, combine to induce us to redouble our exertions to build up the lost fortunes of the State, and make Carolina again a bright star among her sisters.

You are celebrating to-day the anniversary of our national independence. You must remember that while doing this you are, as citizens of South Carolina, not yet admitted into that Union, which following the old confederation, was the consequence of the declaration of 4th July, 1776, which severed the connection with Great Britain, and made these States "free and independent sovereignties." When the people of South Carolina renewed by oath their allegiance to the United States, and adopted a Constitution in conformity to that action, incorporating into the body politic fundamental principles which had no place there before, it was expected in good faith that they would not be subjected to legislation which would suspend for any time their claim to the complete enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees secured by that Constitution, which was the result of the Revolution of 1776. They, however, have thus far been withheld, and are all kept on trial, as if instead of being citizens, disposed to sustain the Government, we are traitors, awaiting the opportunity of raising our hand against the very Government which we have lately sworn to sustain. South Carolina is our State, and she is misunderstood by those who hold sway in the National Council. If she has lost her fortune, she has retained her honor. That she has never sullied. When I renewed by oath my allegiance to the United States, I did it in good faith. I would have wished my tongue paralyzed if, when assuming the obligation under oath, I did it with any mental reservation; and whatever propriety I claim for myself in this regard, I ask for all the people of South Carolina. They are open in their resistance, and if they harbored any malignity to the General Government with the oath, they never would have taken it. We have all, your race as well as mine, at this period of our political quarantine, to show, by a continuance of the observance of proper conduct between ourselves and to the Government, that we have a right to demand the performance of all the conditions which were to be the consequence of peace, and a ready acquiescence, on our part, in all the requisitions made by Congress. The Civil Rights Bill, as enacted by the Legislature of South Carolina, and standing as a law on its statute book, among other rights extended to you, has given you that of testifying in the Courts. I am happy to believe that it has not been abused, and that the colored people, when called as witnesses, testify in general as if impressed with the obligation they assume, when they swear on the Holy Book. Why should it be otherwise? They were always a people of religious propensities, and when not permitted to be taught to read and write, they clung to that Bible as the hope of their salvation. Continue to be guided by its precepts and its injunctions; educate your rising generation, for by doing that you will make them good citizens, and they will be better prepared to appreciate and enjoy the new political rights of which they have been the recipients.

Your solicitation for me to continue, has induced me to say more than I had intended. I trust South Carolina may soon be recognized as a State of the Union, with all the rights to which she is entitled. That flag which you bear has upon it her star, and yet she is not permitted to claim the light of it. It is the emblem of a great nation—it never will, I trust, be other than the symbol as well of the *honor* as the *glory* of the Union. Appreciating your attention, I wish you prosperity and happiness.

The Future of Cotton.

A commercial firm of this city received a letter from a Machester (Eng.) correspondent, who gives the following conclusions in reference to the future supply of cotton:

MANCHESTER (Eng.), June, 1867.

It appears to me that we are entering upon a new state of affairs, which must be taken into account:

1. The immense losses of the last two seasons have caused those that still stand up to be more cautious, and have completely used up the wild speculators and their special supporters (the several banks), on both sides of the water.

2. The supply of the raw article is larger than was at first expected.

3. The probability that there is now on this side a fair prospect of two and a half millions bales for next year.

4. The substitution of woollen and linen goods in lieu of cotton, which it will take some time to change again.

5. The general impression that cotton, as well as everything, is too high, and must come down in price before consumption can attain its former proportions."

State Items.

THE CROPS.—We hear very gloomy reports from different sections of the district. The rivers have risen to a great height in consequence of the recent floods. The local rains were sufficient to do considerable damage in swelling them, and we understand they have been steadily rising from the immense fall of water in the up-country. The rice crop of the up-river planters is completely drowned out, and the greatest gloom and despondency prevail among our truly unfortunate agricultural friends. Many have informed us that they will scarcely make seed, as the rice in its present stage is irrevocably destroyed, and those who are more hopeful, base their doubtful prospects upon a speedy subsidence of the freshets, which yet linger. When will our days of calamity, sadness and sorrow have an end? "Troubles never come single-handed," and we of the South are sick at heart in the realization of such a fearful proverb. We can only "hope on, hope ever."—*Georgetown Times.*

PEACH CROP.—In consequence of frosts in March, most of the peaches in the neighborhood have been killed. We hear of our neighbor Purvis, who is generally among the fortunate few, shipping already. His first shipment to New York was made on 18th June, and up to the end of the month he had shipped 159 boxes. He expects about a half crop.

Aiken Press.

DEATH OF A GOOD CITIZEN.—The painful intelligence was received in this city yesterday of the death of George W. Cuyler, who died at Munich, Germany, on the 12th ultimo. The deceased had been for a number of years the cashier of the Central Railroad Bank of this city, the duties of which position he discharged with the utmost fidelity and ability.

[*Savannah News.*

POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI—NEGROES IN THE MAJORITY.—In the Jackson Clarion, of the 22d, we find returns of a census made for 1866 of the population of Mississippi, except the small County of Perry. The total returns are: Whites, 343,460; blacks, 381,258; total, 724,718. As compared with the census of 1860, the account stands thus:

In 1860 the total white population was	353,899
In 1860 the total black population was	447,404
Making a grand total of	801,303
Deduct total population of 1866	724,718
And we find a total loss of	76,585
As follows:	
Whites	10,439
Blacks	66,146—76,585
Excess of blacks in 1866	37,798

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE RIGHT REV. C. M. WILLIAMS, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church to China and Japan, will preach *To-Morrow Morning*, at St. Luke's Church. Service to begin at 10½ o'clock.

At *Night*, a Missionary Meeting will be held at Grace Church, at which Bishop WILLIAMS will make an Address. Service to begin at 8½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend. 1 July 6

☞ TRINITY CHURCH, HASEL STREET.—Services will be held in this Church *To-Morrow*, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., and a quarter-past 5 P. M., instead of at night, as heretofore. These hours will be observed until further notice. 1 July 6

☞ UNITARIAN CHURCH.—A SPECIAL meeting of the corporation (the pew-holders) of this Church will be held *To-Morrow Afternoon*, immediately after the close of the afternoon service. A proposition of the *utmost importance* will be submitted for the vote of the corporation, and the pew-holders are particularly requested to attend the meeting.

Afternoon service commences at 5 o'clock.

By order of Vestry. N. M. PORTER,
July 6 1 Chairman.

☞ ORPHAN HOUSE CHAPEL.—THE REV. C. C. PINCKNEY, of Grace (Episcopal) Church, will perform Divine Service in this Chapel *To-Morrow Afternoon*, 7th inst., at 5 o'clock. 1 July 6

☞ NOTICE.—I HEREBY CAUTION ALL persons not to credit any one in my name without my written order. CHARLES DEIGNAN.
July 4 6*

☞ TO THE PUBLIC.—THE JEWISH CONGREGATION (*Berith Shalom*) was organized in this city about ten years ago, and for temporary purposes constructed a small building near the corner of St. Philip and Calhoun streets. In this humble House of God they have ever since worshipped. It was their design from the commencement to accumulate funds toward erecting a larger edifice, more commodious, and more in consonance with the wants of the present age. But their savings were all swept away by the war, and nearly three thousand dollars, set apart for this purpose, were thus lost.

The new house of worship is much needed, there being constant applications from new members, but no room to accommodate them. The services of this congregation are conducted in the German (almost identical with the Polish) *Minhag*. And this is the only synagogue in Charleston in which Israelites from Continental Europe can worship the God of their fathers in precisely the same forms, language and ceremonies as their forefathers did.

They are, however, too poor to carry out such an enterprise unaided. They have the ground for the new synagogue, but not the means to construct the building. They therefore solicit assistance from their brethren and friends everywhere; both from those of the House of Israel, and from all others, of whatever faith or nation; believing that the Great Author of all good will prompt many to step forward and help them in this their time of need. They are extremely solicitous to finish their new building before next *Rosh Hashanah* (September 30), as there is every reason to expect a large accession of worshippers, far beyond the capacity of the present small building.

The new synagogue will be a large and handsome, though not expensive structure. Subscriptions or donations will be gratefully received by any of the undersigned officers of the congregation.

Mr. B. A. WEINBERG, in a few days, will set out on a tour to the North and West to solicit contributions for the above named object, and the subscribers commend his mission to the liberality of every Jewish congregation in the land.

B. A. WEINBERG, President.
G. COHEN, Vice-President.
P. JACOBY, Secretary.
L. RICH, Treasurer.

☞ The *Jewish Messenger* and *The Israelite* will please insert the above four times, and send account to Mr. L. RICH. 6 July 3

☞ CONSULAR NOTICE.—INFORMATION IS wanted on the situation of Mr. STEINMETZ, (JACQUES) born at Ueberach, (France). Any body able to furnish it is requested to address at the FRENCH CONSULATE in this city. 3 July 3

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—IN EQUITY.—P. B. BACOT AND T. L. BACOT, Administrators, PETER S. BACOT, *vs.* THE HEIRS AND CREDITORS OF PETER S. BACOT.—Upon hearing the pleadings in this case, it is, on motion of W. W. HARLLEE, Complainants' Solicitor, ordered that all and singular the creditors of the late Peter S. Bacot, Complainant's Intestate, be required to file and prove their respective demands and debts in judgments and otherwise against the said Intestate, before the Commissioner of this Court, by or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be debarred from the benefit of any decree to be made therein, and that the Commissioner of this Court do advertise this order once a month in the Darlington *Southerner* and the Charleston *Daily News*, until the said first day of November next.

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 13th of February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
Commissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., February 22, 1867. s36 f1 February 23

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, DARLINGTON DISTRICT.—IN EQUITY—B. W. EDWARDS, Administrator T. E. HOWLE, *vs.* E. S. HOWLE, JAMES P. WILSON AND OTHERS.—BILL FOR INJUNCTION, ACCOUNT AND RELIEF.—It is ordered that the CREDITORS of THOMAS E. HOWLE, deceased, be enjoined from proceeding to recover their claims at law against the complainant, and that they do prove and establish their demands against the said HOWLE before the Commissoner of this Court, on or before the first day of December next, and in default thereof that they be barred the benefit of any decree to be pronounced herein.

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above stated case, 12th February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
Commissioner's Office, Darlington C. H., Feb. 22, 1867.
February 23 s41

☞ THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA—DARLINGTON DISTRICT—IN EQUITY—HANNAH J. HART, Administratrix, *vs.* ELLEN E. HART, JOHN WITHERSPOON, *et al.*—BILL FOR INJUNCTION, ACCOUNT AND RELIEF.—It is ordered that the creditors of JOHN L. HART be enjoined from proceeding to recover their claims at law against the complainant, and that they do prove and establish their demands against the said John L. Hart, before the Commissioner of this Court, on or before the first day of November next, and in default thereof that they be barred from the benefit of any decree to be made herein.

It is also ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once a week until the first day of November next in the Darlington *Southerner* and the Charleston *Daily News*.

The above is a true copy from the original order made in the above case, 12th February, 1867.

A. F. EDWARDS, C. E. D. D.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Darlington C. H., February 22, 1867. s36 f1 February 23

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—CLERK'S OFFICE C. G. S. AND C. P.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—I, J. W. BROWNFIELD, Clerk of said Court, in pursuance of the Act of the Legislature, in such case made and provided, do hereby give public notice that an ELECTION FOR SHERIFF OF CHARLESTON DISTRICT will be held on *Monday*, the 5th of August next, at all the usual places of election throughout the said District.

Witness my hand, at Charleston, the 26th June, 1867.

J. W. BROWNFIELD, C. G. S. and C. P.
June 28

☞ OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH. CHARLESTON, S. C., JUNE 28th, 1867.—On and after *This Day*, CLORIDE OF LIME AND COPPERAS, for DISINFECTING PURPOSES, will be furnished *free of charge*, on application at this Office, No. 117 Coming street, as the City authorities earnestly desire that the citizens generally should use disinfectants promptly and freely, wherever necessary.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,
June 28 15 City Registrar.

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE WM. BLUM DINGLE as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election.
September 11 6 s

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by ROISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.
April 14 1yr

☞ 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.
December 10 1yr

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE for the HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
June 8 stu6mo New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ BUTTER, BREAKFAST STRIPS.—A fresh supply of Orange County BUTTER AND CHOICE BREAKFAST BACON in canvass, received this week.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
July 6 1 No. 250 King street, opposite Hasel.

☞ IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of FRANKLIN W. EMANUEL, by whom a petition of adjudication, of Bankruptcy, was filed on the 2d day of July A. D, 1867, in said Court.—This is to give notice, that on the second day of July 1867, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of FRANKLIN W. EMANUEL of the District of Charleston and State of South Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. That a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a *Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 59 Broad Street, Charleston, S. C., before R. B. Carpenter, Register, on 25th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.*

(Signed.) J. P. M. EPPING.
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
July 6 2

☞ ELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARLESTON, June 19th, 1867.—All demands against this Company must be presented on or before the *10th day of July next*, or they will be debarred payment as a final settlement with the Stockholders will be made after that date.

By order of the Board. JOSEPH WHILDEN,
June 19 ws7 Secretary.

☞ U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, SECOND DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, June 20, 1867.—The Taxes on the Annual List for 1867, comprising Taxes on Income, Billiard Tables kept for private use, Carriages, Plate and Gold Watches, are now due and payable. These Taxes may be paid by persons residing in Charleston District, at No. 48 BROAD STREET, Charleston, to the Collector or his Deputy, on or before the 20th of July, 1867. Unless paid by that time, the law attaches additional amounts to the tax.

FREDERICK A. SAWYER,
Collector Second District, S. C.
June 26 ws9

☞ 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 E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.
September 10

☞ EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having demands against the Estate of the late Colonel ARTHUR P. HAYNE, will present them duly attested, and those being indebted to the Estate will make payment to W. ALSTON PRINGLE.

CHARLES ALSTON,
W. ALSTON PRINGLE,
June 29 s3 Qualified Executors.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICATION will be made to the proper authorities for a CHARTER OF INCORPORATION OF THE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. s8* May 18

☞ ESTATE ELIZABETH BALLARD, DECEASED.—All persons having legal claims against the estate of said ELIZABETH BALLARD, late of Charleston, Widow, will render the same, attested, within time prescribed by law; and those indebted will make payment to

PHILIP J. BREEN,
June 22 s3 Qualified Ex'or.

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M