The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 616. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LIVERPOOL, August 14.—Fuh Chau advices state that fourteen million pounds of the new crop of tea has already been sold.

LONDON, August 14—Noon.—Consols firmer and unchanged. Bonds weak, 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—Noon.—Cotton firmer and more active. Sales 15,000 bales; others unchanged.

LONDON, August 14—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 13-16. Bonds, 74.

The weather throughout England is very hot.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—2 P. M.—Cotton firmer, and less active; sales now estimated at 12,000.

LONDON, August 14—Evening.—Consols closed steady at 94⅞. Bonds 74. Bonds closed steady at Frankfort at 77⅞.

LIVERPOOL, August 14—Evening.—Cotton closed firm, with an advance of ⅛d.; Middling Uplands 10⅞d.; Orleans 11⅛d.

Cable Summary.

NEW YORK, August 14.—The following summary of news has been received by the Associated Press:

The Federal steamers Hartford and Wyoming fought the Chinese pirates on the island of Tenosa, when they refused to surrender the murderers of the crew of the American bark Rover. After shelling the shore, several boat loads effected a landing. Five hours' sharp fighting ensued; 15 officers and men were sun-struck. Lieut. McKenzie was fatally wounded. The fighting party withdrew, and the bombardment continued till the natives disappeared, when the vessels left the scene.

The Chinese refused to receive dollars coined by Maximilian.

Garibaldi was at Vienna, renewing preparations for a movement on Rome.

It is rumored that Omer Pasha, commanding in Candia, has resigned.

Captain Moriarty has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

Negotiations between Prussia and Denmark are progressing amicably.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The President, through Gen. Grant, has instructed Gen. Sickles that no order can be issued by the latter conflicting with the process of Federal Courts. This revokes Order No. 10, interfering with cases recently adjudicated by Judge Chase in North Carolina.

Gen. Sheridan writes to Gen. Grant, complaining that Gen. Rousseau's general demeanor toward him was not such as the Commanding General of the district had a right to expect.

Stanton and his wife have gone to Boston. Stanton's son retains his clerkship in the War Department. Grant is very busy there, and no visitors are admitted.

John H. Kinkad has been appointed Postmaster at Sitka, Walrussia.

Paymaster B. M. Boyce has issued a circular discrediting the report of payments on fraudulent discharge papers, and concludes by stating that bondsmen are responsible for illegal disbursements by paymasters.

Attorney-General Stanbery is at Capon Springs, in bad health.

Yesterday's Cabinet meeting was the most harmonious for months.

To-day's Internal Revenue receipts are $486,000.

An Omaha dispatch says the Sioux Indians are banding together, and are crossing the Platte for battle. At Plum Creek station advices indicate that hostilities are increasing.

Official notice has been given that on and after October the 1st, a first order fixed light will be exhibited at Assatiague, on the Virginia coast, in place of a fourth order light heretofore exhibited there.

Postoffices are revived, and new ones opened every day throughout the South.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 14.—Mr. John J. Pendleton, of Culpepper County, a former member of Congress, arrived here this evening, having been arrested on a charge of perjury in having registered. The case of Judge Henry W. Thomas, of Fairfax, who arrived last night under arrest for having violated the Civil Rights Bill by refusing to take negro testimony, has been set for the next term of the United States Court. He was bailed to appear. Both parties had been indicted by the Grand Jury.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Admiral Tegethoff arrived here last evening, and will await orders from the Austrian Government.

It appears that General Sheridan is wrong in the premises taken in Special Order No. 110, ejecting James Coudon from the possession of the Kiliona plantation, St. Charles Parish, installing Mark Hoyt, on the ground that Coudon still remained in possession, although the Court, having no jurisdiction, had dismissed the injunction issued by it, restraining action, as stated in the order. The case is still on the docket for trial at the next session; and the Deputy Marshal was in possession, by order of the Court, when ejected by order giving possession to Hoyt. The United States Marshal will refer the matter to the Attorney-General.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 14.—Stocks very dull; Eries strong. Money 4a5. Gold 140⅞. Sterling—prime 9⅞; sight 110⅛. '62 coupons 113⅞. Tennessee 6's, ex-coupon, 68⅞a69; new issue 66⅛. Flour 15a20 better. Wheat quiet; Amber, Georgia, $2 25a2 30. Corn ¼d better. Oats quiet, and very firm. Pork steady, at $23 25a23 30. Lard quiet, 12½a13⅛. Whiskey steady. Cotton firm and advancing at 28½. Turpentine quiet and drooping at 59½. Common Rosin $3 80a3 87.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton very firm; sales 1400 bales at 28½. Flour—State and Western 15a25c. better for old; new dull; Amber State $7a11 75; Southern $11 50a14 50. Wheat—Rather more doing in Southern; new Amber Southern $2 23a2 30; White Georgia $2 40a2 47. Corn opened ½c. better, but the advance was lost, closing dull; Mixed Western $1 10a1 11; White Southern $1 22. Oats less active but firm; new Southern 90a93. Pork lower, closing at $23. Lard dull. Whiskey, Rice and Sugar quiet. Turpentine 59a60. Rosin $3 85a8 50. Tallow 11¼a11½. Wool heavy; Texas 24a35. Freights quiet. Stocks heavy. Gold 40⅞. '62 Coupons, registered, 113⅞.

BALTIMORE, August 14.—Cotton firm and unchanged. No coffee; dull and flat. Flour quiet and steady. Some demand for exports; prime Wheat steady; prime to choice red $2 25a2 35; inferior lots $1 75; prime and choice white $2 50a2 60. White Corn active and higher; prime $1 10; Yellow $1 17a$1 18. Oats, common to prime 68a80; inferior 56. Sugar firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whiskey nominal, quoted free $2, in bond $2 30a$2 35.

CINCINNATI, August 14.—Flour unchanged. Corn firmer. Whiskey steady. The prices asked check business. Mess Pork $23 70. Bacon Shoulders 12½; clear Sides 16.

WILMINGTON, August 14.—Turpentine quiet at 53. Rosin steady at $2 80a2 87. A heavy rain is falling. Accounts from the line of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, represent crops greatly improved. Cotton coming out finely. One plantation, it is said, will average a bale to the acre.

NEW ORLEANS, August 14.—Sales 450 bales; quiet but firm. Low Middlings 26a26½. Receipts 1116 bales; exports 2376. Flour dull and unsettled; Superfine $8 25. Corn dull and declined; $1 12a1 15 for mixed to white. Oats dull and declined, at 60a65. Pork quiet but firm, at $25 75. Bacon Shoulders 13½a13¾; clear Sides 16½a16¾; sugar-cured Hams 20a21½. Gold 140. Sterling 52½a54½. New York Sight Exchange ½ premium.

MOBILE, August 14.—Market closed firm; Low Middlings, 24½c. Sales 100 bales. Receipts, one bale of new cotton, the first of the season, received from Selma yesterday, classed as Middling, and bought by Basil M. Woolley at 25 cents a pound.

AUGUSTA, August 14.—Cotton firm; demand good, but offerings light. Sales 79 bales. Middling 25½a26c. A heavy rain storm all day, and still continuing. It is feared cotton will be seriously injured.

SAVANNAH, August 14.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling 26a26½c. Receipts 240 bales. Sales 110 bales. Raining in torrents all day. Reports of Georgia and Florida crops very good.

Of the new Governor of Texas, the Houston *Telegraph* says: "THROCKMORTON represented the JOHNSON policy of reconstruction, and was elected and enthusiastically supported by the people. PEASE represents the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and is appointed Governor by military authority. They are probably the best men for Governor on their respective bases, to be found in the State. Both are able, experienced, cautious, and prudent men, and both are deeply interested in the development of the material interests of the State. When we had the right to elect a Governor of our own choice—and we did have the right then—we did what we ought to have done in electing THROCKMORTON. But now that we no longer have any such right, and the Governor has to be appointed by military authority, a better man than PEASE could not have been selected. Governor PEASE and the majority of the people of Texas have been widely separated in political sentiment and feeling. His participation in the Negro Convention in Houston did not tend to lessen that separation."

The Michigan State prison is a productive institution. About two hundred thousand segars are made there each month. Prison-made boots and shoes to the value of $40,007 were sold last month.

LETTER FROM GENERAL SICKLES

TO THE

CHARLESTON BOARD OF TRADE.

The following letter is in reply to a communication addressed by a committee of the Charleston Board of Trade to Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES. The letter of the Board of Trade was published in the proceedings of their regular meeting on the first Tuesday in July. As the several points upon which it touched are taken up *seriatim* in Gen. SICKLE'S reply, we do not deem it necessary to republish it:

COMMUNICATION ADDRESSED TO THE BOARD OF TRADE OF CHARLESTON, S. C., IN REPLY TO A REMONSTRANCE.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
Charleston, S. C., August 10, 1867.

Messrs. William Gurney, Wm. S. Hastie, Edwin Bates, A. R. Taft, H. Cobia and E. W. Marshall, Committee of the Board of Trade of the City of Charleston, S. C.:

GENTLEMEN: I am instructed by the Major-General Commanding to communicate to you the results of his careful consideration of the remonstrance of the Board of Trade of Charleston, addressed to him on the 28th of June, ultimo. It has been deemed proper to defer this reply to your communication until after the action of Congress upon the questions made in relation to the authority of the Commanding officers of Military Districts.

In behalf of the Board of Trade, you complain of the action of the Commanding General upon certain subjects of local administration as unconstitutional, unwise, unjust and inexpedient.

The present occasion seems to be a fitting one to remove some of the misapprehensions entertained in relation to the origin and sanction of the military authority now exercised in the Carolinas.

South Carolina, in 1861, renounced her relations with the United States, asserted her independence, and by military forces of her own and of her confederates, expelled the troops of the United States and every representative of the authority of the United States, from her territory. A long and eventful war followed.

In 1865, the military forces of the United States completed the conquest and occupation of the territory of South Carolina and of her allies. Martial law ensued as the legitimate and necessary consequence of such conquest and occupation. All local civil authority thereupon ceased, or, if subsequently exercised, depended for its validity upon the military authority of the conqueror.

These recognized principles of public law are announced in General Orders No. 100, War Department, 1863 in the following language: "A place, district or county occupied by an enemy, stands, in consequence of the occupation, under the martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring martial law or any warning has been issued or not." "Martial law in a hostile country consists in the suspension, by the occupying military authority, of the civil and criminal law and of the domestic administration and government in the occupied place or territory, and in the substitution of military rule and force for the same, as well as in the dictation of general laws, as far as military necessity requires this suspension, substitution or dictation." "The commander of the forces may proclaim that the administration of all civil and penal laws shall continue either wholly or in part, as in time of peace, unless otherwise ordered by the military authority."

In pursuance of the foregoing instructions for the guidance of the military forces occupying the theatre of war, military government was instituted in South Carolina.

Martial law has ever since been exercised, with occasional and defined concessions to civil forms of authority.

In June, 1865, Mr. Perry was appointed by the President, by virtue of his authority as Commander-in-Chief, Provisional Governor of South Carolina. Under martial law, Governor Perry proceeded to remodel the institutions of the State and revive certain forms of civil administration. A prescribed oath of allegiance, amnesty, or a special pardon, rendered persons eligible to office and the enjoyment of civil rights.

On the 1st of January, 1866, by General Orders No. 1, Headquarters Department of South Carolina, series of 1866, it was provided, among other regulations for the government of South Carolina, that no person should be denied any civil right on account of his color or race.

By the "Civil Rights Bill," passed April 9th, 1866, the military regulation thus established acquired the sanction of law, and the rule was made general throughout the United States.

On the 12th of January, 1866, Commanding Officers were required by the General-in-Chief to protect persons from prosecution in State or municipal courts when charged with offences arising out of the enforcement of the military orders of the President or other competent military authority; also to protect from prosecution and penalties all occupants of abandoned lands and all persons holding property by the military authority of the President; and also to protect colored persons from all penalties not imposed on white persons.

On March 12th, 1866, a military quarantine was established on the sea coast of the conquered territory.

On July 6th, 1866, military arrests were ordered of all offenders in the conquered territory, whenever the civil courts neglected or refused to proceed against such persons for public offences.

On July 13th, 1866, certain civilians undergoing sentence of military courts for offences committed within the conquered territory were, by authority of the President, ordered to be held in military custody.

On the 16th of July, 1866, Congress, by an Act entitled "An Act to continue in force and to amend an Act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, and for other purposes," provided for the exercise of military jurisdiction within the conquered territory, until the same should be fully restored to constitutional relations to the government, and the inhabitants duly represented in the Congress of the United States.

In November, 1866, the orders of the Major-General Commanding disbanding the militia in the Carolinas were approved by the Secretary of War. By the Act of 2d March, 1867, Congress made the like prohibition absolute in all the conquered territory.

On March 2d, 1867, Congress declared that no legal State governments existed in the conquered territory, including South Carolina; divided the territory into Military Districts, of which North and South Carolina comprised the second; provided for the appointment of a military commander for each District; declared all civil government therein to be subject in all respects to the military commander, and that all interference, under color of State authority, with the exercise of military authority, should be null and void. Congress, in the exercise of its paramount authority, announced, also, the conditions on which the inhabitants might be restored to constitutional relations to the government of the United States.

Having shown the nature of the authority that exists in South Carolina, and traced its origin to the law of war and to the government of the United States, it may not be without utility to show that this exercise of power is authorized by the Constitution.

Congress is the authority competent to declare war, to determine the conditions of peace, and to define the political relations of the inhabitants of conquered territory. The comprehensive war powers found somewhere in every government, are given by the Constitution of the United States to Congress.

The States that made war upon the Union, set up a government of their own and renounced all their rights under our Constitution. The United States made war, not for the purpose of compelling hostile States and people to resume their rights and privileges under the Constitution, but to compel them to yield submission to the authority of the United States. It was for the party aggrieved and not for the wrong doer to say whether the offender should ever be restored to the privileges of the compact he had renounced. The United States acquired, by conquest, absolute authority over all their enemies and over all the territory in dispute.

The principles governing the relations of the population of conquered territory to the military authority in possession, have been announced by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Leitensdorfer vs. Webb (20th Howard). That case arose out of the conquest and occupation of New Mexico by the United States. The court held that the occupation by the armies of the United States overthrew the existing civil government, although the relations of persons to each other remained in force, except as these might contravene the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the regulations for the government of the inhabitants, established by the Commanding General. It appeared that General Kearney had, while in command, ordained a code of regulations for the government of the territory; it was contended that the binding force of the code ceased with the treaty of peace and the cession of the territory to the United States. The court denied this proposition, holding that Gen. Kearney's regulations, having been established by competent authority, remained in force until repealed by the authority of Congress, or that of a territorial government deriving its power from Congress. In the case cited, the Supreme Court of the United States sanctioned the principle since asserted by Congress, to wit: that over territory acquired and held by the arms of the United States, military authority represents temporarily the legislative power of Congress, and that the duration and scope of such authority depend upon Congress, and do not depend upon the cessation of hostilities.

It has been claimed for the rebel States that they are exempt from the political consequences of any war they may choose to wage. This plea is as preposterous as the theory upon which it is based, to wit: that war cannot exist between the Federal Union and one or more of the States.

The proposition that the late war differed in no essential particular from ordinary wars, has been settled by all the departments of the Government of the United States, with the acquiescence of the Governments and jurists of all nations. Soldiers captured were allowed the amenities of prisoners of war, and were formally exchanged; flags of truce were permitted and respected; captures by land and by sea were tolerated as lawful; condemnations in prize courts in conformity with the laws and usages of nations, were decreed by the courts of the United States; foreign governments and judicial tribunals acquiesced in these decrees; paroles have been received and observed, and terms of surrender stipulated and executed in accordance with the custom of war.

Until an armed league of hostile States, under an alien flag, undertook to overthrow this government, the occasion had never arisen for communities owing allegiance to the Union, to realize that the guarantees of the Constitution could no longer be claimed by them for the assertion of any political right. The States which composed that league are to-day without a franchise. A sensitive, brave and proud people are subject to martial law. Their ancient rights all renounced by their own act, forfeited by their own voluntary expatriation, surrendered with their arms to the conqueror—these can nevertheless be regained upon the terms prescribed by those who remained true to the Union and the flag. These terms have been announced by Congress.

The reconstruction Acts of Congress enable the conquered States or either of them, to return to the Union, if they shall elect to do so. In choosing the more expedient line of action, it may be useful for those concerned to bear in mind some of the lost opportunities thrown away by the leaders who have heretofore controlled the politics of the South. Maintaining always either the attitude of defiance or of antagonism, or of reserve, the Southern leaders have neither offered or accepted any possible basis of accommodation and adjustment. Fair terms, repeatedly tendered by the United States, have been as often refused.

On the 4th of March, 1861, President Lincoln in his inaugural address offered an amendment to the Constitution, guaranteeing slavery forever in the States where it then existed. He demanded only that the South should relinquish the pretension that slavery must be recognized and protected by Congress in territory under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. Lincoln's magnanimous offer was treated with disdain. South Carolina declared war and began hostilities.

In 1862, President Lincoln proposed as the basis of settlement, a scheme of gradual emancipation, with compensation.

In September, 1862, one hundred days were given to those in arms against the government to deliberate and choose between peace, retaining all their slaves and their political rights intact—or war, followed by emancipation, confiscation, and the loss of all political rights. Unhappily, the latter alternative was chosen.

On the 1st of January, 1863, emancipation was proclaimed.

In 1864, President Lincoln invited negotiations for peace on the basis of a restoration of political rights and a liberal measure of compensation for emancipated slaves. Negotiations upon the proposed basis were declined by the enemy.

In 1865, at the conference of Fortress Monroe, President Lincoln renewed overtures for peace, and they were again refused.

In 1865, after the surrender, President Johnson invited the constituencies included within the provisional governments he had established, to send eligible representatives to Congress. Representatives were, indeed, chosen; but not one in ten could take the oath of office prescribed by Congress for members, and thereby representation was lost.

In 1866, Congress, in an amendment to the Constitution, proposed terms of settlement adjusting the basis of future representation, imposing disqualification for office upon certain persons who had borne arms against the United States, and granting by implication a general amnesty to all others. This amendment, adopted by nearly all the States in the Union, was not accepted as a settlement by any of the rebel States except Tennessee, and thereupon Tennessee was promptly restored to the Union, with all her ancient rights and dignity unimpaired.

During 1865-66, riots, tumults, affrays, and a long catalogue of cruel and unprovoked outrages upon Union soldiers, loyal refugees, and blacks, made it plain to all that military government must be continued from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, until, by enfranchising the blacks, they should possess a sufficient share of political power to command respect, and security for their own civil rights, and reinforce the loyal white element of Southern population.

In March and July, 1867, Congress, by the Reconstruction Acts, reaffirmed and continued military rule over the conquered territory—prescribing, however, certain limitations and regulations in restraint of martial law; and at the same time tendered to the inhabitant the privilege and the means by which a majority in any one of the rebel States might organize a legal government and be readmitted to the Union.

Now, the question for the South is whether to reject this last opportunity, and thereby challenge Congress to do its worst, or, by accepting, in good faith, the proffered terms, put an end to seven years of strife, save what is left, and regain at least, if not political power, a large measure of political rights.

The fruits of the policy of the past seven years are seen in the contrast between the terms of settlement offered by President Lincoln on the 4th of March, 1861, in his first inaugural address, and the terms now proffered by Congress in the Act of July, 1867. If Lincoln's peace offering had been accepted, the wealth, prosperity and power of the South would have remained unimpaired, and all the sacrifices of a long war saved.

Acquiescence now in the measures provided by Congress to restore tranquility and establish legal State governments in the conquered territory, is an obligation resting upon all who have the oath of allegiance and received amnesty. For at most it can only be said that the measures of Congress impose upon the vanquished the institutions of the victors. And if it be true that antagonistical institutions made us enemies in war, then without homogeneous institutions we may not, even in peace, be friends.

It may be assumed that no disability will be removed from those who resist, oppose, or discourage reconstruction. In every State where terms offered by Congress shall be rejected, it is plain that thenceforth political power will be altogether and finally remitted to the hands of those who have ever been loyal to the Union. By the rejection of the terms of reconciliation now offered, the promoters of discord will, sooner or later, find themselves without possessions, without franchises, and no longer the peer of the humblest citizen of the republic—and then will the rebellion have worked upon its unrepentant authors its own impressive and signal retribution.

The particular grounds of complaint suggested in your remonstrance remain to be considered:

You take exception to parpgraph VII. of General Orders 32, which declares that certain contracts if hereafter made by dealers in intoxicating liquors shall be deemed and treated, within this Military District, as against public policy; also to paragraph IX. General Orders 32, abolishing distress for rent, and substituting in lieu thereof certain liens; also to General Orders 10, staying the remedies for the enforcement of certain classes of debts. It is to be inferred from your statements that you regard the revocation of these orders as essential to the interests of those engaged in commerce and trade.

It is not always possible to extend to commerce the facilities most desired by merchants. It should be remembered that while it is the province of commerce to direct the material resources and energies of the country into channels of enterprise that nourish material and moral development, yet commerce itself is dependent upon domestic security and confidence, and the productiveness in labor in the departments of agriculture and manufactures. So far from complaining of temporary inconveniences, those whose fortunate privilege it is to control the currency and capital of the country should be willing to forego other peculiar privileges for the sake of promoting the productions of labor, from which the profits of commerce are mainly derived.

You object to paragraph VII. of General Orders No. 32, because certain Northern, Western and foreign distillers had, previous to the order, consigned liquors for sale within this Military District; that the customs duties on foreign liquors, and the excise tax on domestic liquors, had been paid; and you regard it as an act of injustice to these parties to "suddenly withdraw all protection from said property against fire, and also to protect the owners of said property from collecting their just debts at common law." You will find, by referring to the paragraph in question, that it has not the retrospective operation complained of. It does not interfere with contracts of sale, storage, or insurance already made when the order went into operation; nor does it prevent the sale of such liquors by a properly licensed dealer, who conforms to the prescribed regulations for this traffic.

The objection presented by you to paragraph IX of General Orders No. 32, abolishing distress for rent, has been repeatedly rejected by the courts of the country. To modify a remedy for the enforcement of contracts does not impair their obligation. In several of the States of the Union, the abolition of distress for rent has been enacted without regard to existing leases, and the propriety of such legislation has been judicially sanctioned. While approving the measure at large, you base your only objection to it on the erroneous supposition that parties making contracts have a right to demand that there shall be no change in the principle or policy of the code of procedure during the existence of such contracts. As the duration of contracts is ordinarily within the control of the contracting parties, you will perceive that the effect of your proposition would be to subject the public interests, concerned in the administration of justice, to the interests and even caprice of individuals.

In proceeding to consider your objections to General Order No. 10, staying certain remedies for the collection of debt, it will be proper first to notice your statement that the Legislature of South Carolina passed a law for the same purpose, and which, as you observe, was declared by the Court of Appeals unconstitutional. This circumstance had great weight in the promulgation of the order in question. The action of the Legislature was regarded as proof that, in the belief of the people at large, the public safety demanded such a measure. The Major-General Commanding was untrammeled by provisions of the so called State Constitution, adopted in contemplation of events quite different from the actual situation; he could not fail to see that many thousands of families, in deep misfortune and destitution, were menaced with utter ruin by the inconsiderate and cruel pressure of creditors; nor could he, without being insensible to the general appeal of a suffering people, refuse to afford some measure of adequate relief.

At the time when the Orders No. 10 were issued, the people of the Carolinas, and more especially of South Carolina, were exposed to overwhelming disaster from the seizure and sale, under judicial process, of all the means they possessed. Their scanty stores of provisions, their worn out household furniture, and their few implements of husbandry saved from the wreck of the industry of the country, would have availed nothing to creditors, yet were of inestimable value to the population. Time and opportunity given, industry would recover from paralysis, despondency would be overcome by fortitude, the creditor would be ultimately paid, and the sad condition of an impoverished people ameliorated. To arouse and stimulate the energies of the people—to inspire the husbandman with confidence that he would reap the fruits of his labor—to assure him that he might rescue himself and family from want—and to recall from haunts of dissipation and idleness those who had been driven there by despair—would contribute much to the public peace, security and order the Commanding General is expected to maintain. In the success of these measures no interest is more concerned than the commerce of the country.

You have yourselves described the condition of affairs that existed. You observe that "at the opening of the courts after the war the people in the country commenced sueing each other. The debts are nearly all local;" and you add that "the Northern cities and Charleston were scarcely represented, nor have they since, to any extent, pushed their claims at law;" and you add the remarkable and significant statement that a large portion of the debts sued in this Military District are for sums not over twenty dollars.

You maintain that had a few executions been pushed, the whole debt could have been paid with a very small sum of money. That "A owed B twenty dollars; B owed C twenty dollars, and so on to the end of the alphabet; but it is very evident that twenty dollars would have paid the whole of the indebtedness." A better argument for the stay law could not have been adduced; for all that was required to realize the easy mode of liquidation you have elucidated was time, so that these interchanges might take place. It is precisely this the stay law affords, leaving us the pleasing assurance, from so high an authority, that within a brief period the financial difficulties of the State may be resolved with a sum of money insignificantly small.

Let us see, on the other hand, what would have been the effect of refusing this allowance of time. When General Order 10 was promulgated, there were pending in the Courts of the State forty thousand suits for debt. By the last census there were only forty thousand white voters in the State. Allowing the sum of fifty dollars in each case, as the amount of costs, fees, expenses, lost time and depreciation of values by hurried liquidation, you have two millions of dollars as the loss in effecting, by litigation, a settlement, capable according to your statement of being effected with twenty dollars—through some peculiar process known to the Board of Trade in Charleston.

You proceed to observe that "if every execution had been pressed, the aggregate wealth of each District or County would not have been lessened, the property would merely have changed local owners." Surely it is not a matter of small interest to the merchants of Charleston, that the property of the farmers, mechanics and tradesmen should pass into the hands of lawyers, constables—and the vultures that flock to judicial sales.

So far as relates to the local transactions of Charleston, your statement that creditors residing there had not sought to enforce their claims, shows that the stay law has not injured the business of the city; nor is any injury likely to be produced worthy of comparison with the manifest facilities afforded to agriculture, from which the trade of Charleston derives all its thrift.

You will not fail to observe that the suspension of remedies is confined to causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 15th of May, 1865; that after the expiration of the temporary stay of proceedings for twelve months, executions for debts contracted before the war can be enforced without hindrance; and that as to all transactions since May 15th, 1865, all the remedies afforded by the laws of the United States and of South Carolina not only remain intact, but they are invigorated and reinforced by military regulations and tribunals.

It will therefore be seen that persons seeking to invest capital and engage in business enterprises within this Military District are entitled to all the remedies and have free access to all the tribunals that belong to a settled order of society; and that it is only those transactions incident to the disorders of a long war and to the old system of servitude that are affected by the military stay law.

Since the month of January, 1867, the market price of the public stocks of the State of South Carolina shows that the credit of the State, far from receding, has improved. Gentlemen as familiar as you are with the operations of finance, are aware that the credit of the State cannot suffer by measures which establish considerate and firm authority, promote the industrial welfare of the population, maintain order, and provide for the permanent adjustment of the political relations of the inhabitants.

His Excellency the Governor of South Carolina, in an official communication addressed to the Commanding General, has been pleased to say: "I have perused with great satisfaction your General Order 10, dated April 11, 1867, and beg leave to express my hearty concurrence in all its provisions; so far as I have been able to ascertain public sentiment, I think it meets with the unqualified approval of our entire population."

In conclusion, gentlemen, I am to inform you that the Major-General Commanding fails to discover in your suggestions any sufficient ground for revoking or modifying the orders in question; and he indulges the hope that temperate counsels, acquiescence in the measures provided for the present exigency, and stronger ties of fraternity among the people of the commonwealth, may encourage the labors of those who desire and see in the future of South Carolina even more than her ancient prosperity and renown.

Very respectfully,
J. W. CLOUS,
Captain 38th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

[FOR THE DAILY NEWS.]

JOHN'S ISLAND, S. C., August 12.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

In your paper of 5th inst., you state that the Memphis *Appeal* notices the arrival in that city of a Mrs. J. HADDWIN, of Charleston, who visits the West to solicit charity for the destitute families on John's Island, and you ask for light on the subject. I have made inquiry on John's Island respecting this matter, and I find no one who knows anything either of Mrs. HADDWIN or her mission. There is unquestionably much destitution on these islands (and what part of our Southern land is without it?) but there is nothing to authorize the appointment of an agent to go abroad to ask relief, and no such appointment has been made. Our planters on their return to their former homes went nobly to work, and although there are many difficulties in the way, yet we believe that in a few years these islands will rejoice and blossom as the rose.

J. R. D.

IN THE SWORD AND TROWEL Mr. SPURGEON says: "The annual statistical account of our membership has been asked for, and we gratefully publish it for the honor of the Lord our God. The net increase is small, and we trust it always will be, for our object is to induce our friends to swarm off into new hives, as they have done this year. We have greatly contributed to the membership of the new churches at Drummond street, Claremont Room and Stockwell, and hope in years to come to send out successive bands of converts to fill the waste places, and by God's grace to make them blossom as the rose." Received—By baptism, 359; by restoration, 18; from other churches, 100. Total, 477. Left us—By deaths, 37; names removed on account of emigration, removal to a distance, or continued absence, 68; joined other church (principally being groups organized to form new churches), 188; excommunicated, 19. Total, 312.

AN AFFRAY.—Our staid and sober town was the scene last week of considerable excitement. In addition to the liveliness consequent upon the sitting of the District Court, and the sentencing of prisoners, a woman of color, being unwilling to wait upon the "law's delay," took a knife into her own hands, and inflicted six severe wounds upon a fellow citizen of the female persuasion. She was committed to jail, together with some of the bystanders, who were aiding and abetting her. The woman injured we hear is out of danger, though she was cut very severely in the back and head. The dullness of the knife, or the hardness of her bones, probably saved her life.—*Carolina Times.*

ONE PRICE TO CLOSE.

—:o:—

TO CLOSE OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER CLOTHING we have marked the prices at such low figures that purchasers will find it decidedly for the interest of their pockets to examine our stock, in which they will find good and well made garments of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, at extremely low prices.

Annexed will be found a LIST OF OUR FORMER AND PRESENT PRICES:

	Former Price.	Present Price.
SCOTCH CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	$25.00	$18.00
DARK MIX. CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK PANTS AND VEST	21.00	19.00
HAIR LINE CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	21.00	18.00
MIDDLE-EX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	18.00	15.00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	18.00	13.00
LIGHT FRENCH FLANNEL SUITS—SACK, PANTS AND VEST	18.00	12.00
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS AND VEST	12.00	8.00
WHITE FRENCH DUCK SACKS	9.00	6.00
WHITE LINEN SACKS	5.00	4.00
COLORED DUCK SACKS	5.00	3.00
BROWN LINEN SACKS	3.50	2.50
BROWN LINEN SACKS	2.50	1.50
STRIPE ALPACA SACKS	7.00	5.00
STRIPE GINGHAM SACKS	5.00	3.00

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

WHITE SHIRTS at $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER

270 KING,

CORNER OF HASEL STREET,

CHARLESTON S. C

July 27 4mo

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 6th instant, near Thomasville, Georgia, Mrs. ELLEN PRINGLE, in the 41st year of her age, wife of the late EDWIN D. PRINGLE, of Sumter, S. C., and daughter of the late WILLIAM RILEY, of Charleston, S. C.

—o—

DIED, at Columbia, South Carolina, on the morning of the 13th instant, Mr. REINHARD MEHRTENS, aged twenty-five years. 1*

☞ DISTRICT COURT FOR BERKELEY DISTRICT.—It is ordered that the Sheriff do procure from the several Tax Collectors of the Parishes embraced in the District of Berkeley, a new list of all persons assessed for taxes, and who shall have paid their taxes for the present year; and on receipt thereof the Clerk and Sheriff shall transcribe on tickets, each containing one name, the names of all persons contained in such lists, which tickets shall by them be deposited in the Jury Box, so that therefrom a new *Venire* of Jurymen may be drawn to serve at the next term of this Court.

F. D. RICHARDSON,
District Judge.

Attest: HENRY S. TEW, Deputy Clerk.
August 13

☞ IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE MATTER OF WM. MATHIESSEN, BANKRUPT—IN BANKRUPTCY—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WM. MATHIESSEN, of Charleston, in the District of Charleston and State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, dated the 31st day of July, A.D. 1867.

LOUIS R. McLAIN, Assignee.
August 1 th3

☞ ELMORE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—FINAL DIVIDEND IN LIQUIDATION.—CHARLESTON, JULY 17, 1867.—A final Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FORTY CENTS per Share will be paid to the Stockholders from this date until the 15th day of August next, on which day the Dividend Books and Office of the Company will be closed.

Stockholders are required to produce their Certificates of Stock, in order that the same may be cancelled.

By order of the Board.

JOSEPH WHILDEN,
July 17 wl thm Sec'ry and Treas'r.

☞ 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.
Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.
February 7

☞ HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanses the scalp and makes the hair soft, lustrous and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fail to use it.

IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

☞ Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HALL & CO.,
Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all Druggists. Wholesale by

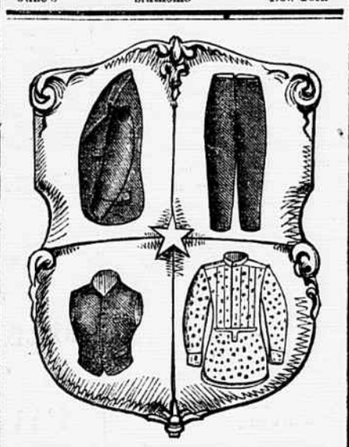
DOWIE & MOISE,

SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY,

March 1 thly* Charleston, S. C.

☞ 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 stuth6mo New York



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NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY THE BEST QUALITY OF

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SEASONABLE CLOTHING

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AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Having perfected arrangements with my Manufacturers, I am able to sell the entire STOCK at the above discount.

Price of each ARTICLE marked in plain figures.

WM. MATHIESSEN,
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July 25 1mo

THE CAROLINA TIMES,

PUBLISHED AT ORANGEBURG C. H.

THIS PAPER CIRCULATES THROUGHOUT THE middle portion of the State, and offers the best facilities for advertisers. February 28

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REGISTRATION.—THIRD PRECINCT, COLLETON DISTRICT.—The Board of Registration for Third Precinct, St. Bartholomew's Parish, Colleton District, S. C., will hold its sessions as follows, viz:

AT BLUE HOUSE POLL—August 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d. September 5th, 6th and 7th.

For Revision, September 19th and 20th.

AT WALTERBORO' POL