The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME V.....NO. 623. CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

BERLIN, August 17—P. M.—There will be a Parliamentary election throughout Germany August 31.

LONDON, August 17.—Rain storms still continue throughout the country. It is thought the crops suffered severely in some districts.

The Parliament will be prorogued on Wednesday next.

LONDON, August 17—Noon.—Markets for all sorts of produce here and at Liverpool are without quotable change.

LONDON, August 17—2 o'clock.—Consols 94¼. Bonds weak at 73¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—Noon.—Sales of Cotton, it is estimated, will be 10,000 bales. Weather unfavorable for the crops. Rain continues.

LIVERPOOL, August 17—2 o'clock.—Breadstuffs steady. Corn 38s. 3d. Flour 34s. Cotton quiet.

Washington News.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Brownlow disapproves changes in the Tennessee franchise law.

Volunteer officers on duty in the South will be mustered out as rapidly as possible.

The weather is clear and cool and travel is resumed.

The Indian Commissioners reached Omaha yesterday, held a secret session and proceeded up the river. General McCall and Mr. Edgar, of the Commissary Department at Fort Harker, have been placed in the guard house to prevent a duel. The military have confiscated sutler's goods at Big Creek, they having no Federal license.

The revenue receipts to-day amount to five hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars; for the week three million two hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars.

Commodore Kelly relieves Admiral Rowan, commanding Norfolk Navy Yard. Rowan will command the Asiatic squadron.

Bonner has paid fifty instead of thirty thousand dollars for Dexter.

Gen. Pope writes Gen. Grant two solid columns, the published letters of B. H. Hill furnishing the text. The following paragraph occurs: "It is, however, my duty to state that in my judgment the condition of affairs in the Southern States, even should reconstruction be satisfactorily accomplished, will of necessity, be a reproduction, in a more or less modified degree, of what now exists in Tennessee, unless some measures are adopted to free the country of the turbulent and disloyal leaders of the reactionary party. While these persons remain in the country to exercise the baleful influence they undoubtedly possess, there can be no peace."

Sixty clerks, of whom one-half are females, were discharged from the Treasury Department for want of work.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue has rendered the following decision: The interest of any successor to arise from the sale of any real estate under any trust for the sale thereof, shall be deemed a succession chargeable with duty, and duty shall be paid by the person having control of the funds. If A. wills B. $1000, and for want of personal property, the executor sells real estate to pay the legacy money arising from such sale is deemed a succession upon which executors must pay tax. Any person having interest on an investment unstamped, or improperly stamped, may present the Collector with proper stamps and $50 penalty, which act legalizes the instrument. The Collector must note date and fact upon the margin of the instrument. The Collector must remit the fine on evidence that the claim was innocently or ignorantly omitted. This application, however, must be made within twelve months of the making of the instrument.

From New York.

NEW YORK, August 17—Noon.—Steamer Virgil arrived a few days since from New Orleans. She was robbed on Wednesday, during the temporary absence of the mate. Yesterday she was observed settling. The vessel was found deserted and a dead man found aboard.

The burglar-proof safe of D. W. O'Brien, at Cornish, Maine, was opened and robbed of twenty thousand dollars.

It is stated, on good authority, that there has been no arrests or prosecution of the defaulting tellers of the Tradesman's National Bank. It is alleged that the defaulters were in the city and at the bank yesterday, and efforts are being made for an amicable settlement.

A man named O'Neil died yesterday from yellow fever at a tenement house in the 10th Ward. He had been at work on a vessel from quarantine.

Exports of Specie.

NEW YORK, August 17—P. M.—To-day's specie export was one hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.

LANCASTER, PA., August 17—P. M.—Rev. P. W. Beales, Senior member Ministerium Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania, died while administering the Lord's Supper to his family. Age ninety-one years.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 17—P. M.—The City Council this evening adopted a protest to General Schofield against the city having to support the pauper negroes who have immigrated to the city since the war. The order suspending the Freedmen's Bureau rations throws this class of negroes on all the cities of the South where they chance to reside.

Mr. Jefferson Davis arrived here this evening.

Registration at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, August 17, p. m.—Registration closed in the first ward to-day. The aggregate result for three days, 195 whites and 641 blacks. The whites did not register more than half their strength.

Registration at Columbia.

COLUMBIA, August 17, p. m.—One hundred and seventy-two registered to-day, fifty whites, and one hundred and twenty-two colored.

Crop Reports from Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 17, p. m.—Weather hot, and heavy rains continue. Crop reports good, excepting sections where the caterpillar has appeared.

From Savannah.

SAVANNAH, August 17—Noon.—Registration in Florida in sixteen of the most populous counties has been heard from. The whole number registered thus far 8946—6073 colored and 2583 whites. Leon County, the most thickly settled in the State, registered 1537 colored, 407 whites.

From Louisiana:

NEW ORLEANS, August 17—P. M.—General Sheridan's anticipated election order was received to-day. It provides two days for the election—September 27th and 28th. The Convention will be composed of ninety-eight members. The Boards of Registration are ordered to commence revision of rolls, and final registration fourteen days before election.

The number of representatives in each Parish designated. The other provisions of the order are unimportant, and are confined to the usual details of the general election except the following: Section 7. Should violation or fraud be perpetrated at any of the voting precincts on the days of election the offenders will be punished in the severest manner, and the election within those precincts will be held over under the protection of United States troops.

Marine Intelligence.

ST. PETERSBURG, August 17, P. M.—Farragut's squadron, Franklin, Ticonderoga and Frolic, has arrived at Cronstadt. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

PORTSMOUTH, August 17—P. M.—The war ship Serapis departed for Ireland to-day, whence she will take a regiment to Canada.

NEW YORK, August 17—Noon.—Arrived, steamer Palmyra, from Europe.

NEW YORK, August 17—P. M.—Arrived, City of Paris, from Europe; Cleopatra, from Savannah; steamer Lord, from Galveston via Key West.

Arrived, the Souder, from Charleston.

The schooner Arctic has arrived here from Apalachicola, after a passage of seventeen days. She reports that on the 8th, off the Tortugas, she spoke the bark J. M. Churchill, from Pensacola for Buenos Ayres, with captain and mate dead. There being no navigation on board, instructed the mate to keep in company, which he did until the 15th inst., when off Cape Hatteras, lost sight of her during a heavy squall, and have not seen her since.

Fragments of the New York steamtug Adelia have been found in the harbor. The crew have not been heard of, and it is supposed the tug blew up, and all hands perished.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling 28½c. Flour—old tending up. Wheat dull and firm. Corn 1a2c. better. Oats steady. Pork lower at $20 15a20 18. Lard quiet. Whiskey steady. Turpentine 59½c. Rosin firm—strained $4 12a4 30. Stocks steady. Gold 140¾. Sterling 9⅞a10⅛. Money 5. '62 Coupons 13¾. Virginia Sixes, new issue, 50; Tennessee Sixes, ex-coupon, 68½; new issue, 65¾.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton very firm. Sales 1100 bales, at 28½c. Flour—old still tending up, new irregular; State $7 50a11 75. Wheat firmer. Corn excited and 2a3 cents better, Western mixed $1 12a1 14½. Pork heavy at $23. Money closed easy at 3a5. Gold strong at 141. Sterling dull at 9½a9¾. Governments dull, and Stocks steady.

BALTIMORE, August 17—P. M.—Cotton dull; stock and demand light. Rio Coffee dull; prices nominally unchanged. Flour.—Receipts are light and holders firm since the freshet, and prices unchanged. Wheat steady; good to prime white and red $2 40a2 50; tough ranges under $2; receipts light. Corn scarce; white $1 08a1 12; yellow $1 16a1 18. Oats.—Fair to prime 73a78; damp 60a65. Provisions steady and firm. Bacon shoulders 13½c. Whiskey dull. Mess Pork and Lard unchanged.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—Flour firm; but demand moderate family $10 00a$10 50; Extra $9 00a$9 50 Superfine $8 00a$8 50. Wheat firm; No. 1 red $2 15; white $2 25. Corn firm and scarce. No 1 85a86. Oats dull at 57. Whiskey 30. Pork $23 50. Bulk meats in demand at 11a13, held ¼ higher. Bacon little doing; shoulders 12¼

WILMINGTON, August 17, P. M.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 53c: Rosin steady at $3 25 to $7 25.

SAVANNAH, August 17, P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady—sales 150 bales; Middlings 27c; receipts 226 bales.

MOBILE, August 17, P. M.—Sales 200 bales; market firm—Low Middling 925 bales; receipts 24 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17—P. M.—Gold 139½a140. Sterling—New York checks unchanged. Cotton, sales 150 bales: market dull; Low Middling 26a26½c.; receipts 198 bales; exports 2825 bales. Superfine Flour $8 25a8 50. Corn dull and weaker; mixed $1 03a1 05; white $1 10; choice white $1 12a1 15. Oats firm at 60c. No movement in Provisions.

The United States District Court.

The Greenville *Mountaineer* says:

This Court is still in session, his Honor Judge Bryan presiding. As yet there are no signs of adjournment. Many cases of importance still remain undisposed of, and the probabilities of a continuance of the session for several weeks longer are very strong. In making up our summary of the proceedings since our last, we have drawn upon the notes kindly furnished us by the gentlemanly and efficient clerk.

The following persons, charged with a violation of the U. S. Internal Revenue Laws, and in whose cases the Grand Jury had found true bills, having plead "Guilty," were sentenced as follows:

Wm. F. Neal, to pay a fine of $10 and costs, or, in default of payment, to be imprisoned six months.

Wm. M. McDonald, same sentence as above.

Wm. H. Phillips, same sentence, except that the alternative of imprisonment is two months.

Benj. F. Lowry and Wm. A. Lowry, to pay $10 and costs, or imprisonment three months.

Jeremiah Looper, to pay $10 and costs, or imprisonment two months.

Wm. Spoon, to pay $10 and costs, or imprisonment one month.

Francis Davidson, to pay $10 and costs, or imprisonment one month.

Wm. V. Fuller and Fleming Fuller, to pay $10 and costs, or imprisonment two months.

Elijah Hinkel, Sr., and Elijah Hinkel, Jr., to pay each $10 and costs, or imprisonment two months.

Alex. Bryce, to pay $10 and costs.

Henderson Good, to pay $10 and costs, or be imprisoned two months.

Mancel Owens, to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

In the case of Elijah Howard and Baylis Batson, violation of the internal revenue laws, a *nol. pros.* was entered as to Elijah Howard. Baylis Batson was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, or be imprisoned two months.

Edward A. Fowler, charged with purchasing a United States soldier's uniform, plead "Guilty," and was sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs, and to be imprisoned for six months.

In the case of the United States *vs.* Capt. Frank Arnim, charged with unlawfully distilling, it was ordered, on motion of B. F. Perry, defendant's attorney, "that the defendant, now in the common prison, be permitted to enter into recognizance in the sum of $15,000, with four good sureties in the like sum, for his appearance in Court to stand trial."

In the case of the United States *vs.* Dayton R. Gaige or Date R. Gaige, charged with a violation of the Internal Revenue Laws—extortion as Assistant Assessor—Hon. B. F. Perry and Messrs. Goodlett & Thomas appeared for the defendant; District Attorney Corbin for the Government. After an elaborate defence, and an able effort on the part of the Government, the jury retired and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of "guilty."

The case of Robt. E. Gillam *ads.* V. Ripley was one of declaration in debt, Col. E. P. Jones Attorned for the plaintiff. The following important order was passed in relation thereto:

It appearing that Valentine Ripley, the plaintiff in this case, is a citizen of North Carolina, and that Robert E. Gillam is a citizen of South Carolina, and that the cause of action arose between the 19th day of December, 1860, and the 15th day of May, 1865, the Judge, Hon. Geo. S. Bryan, accepting the legal relations of the parties created by an order of General Sickles within his Military District, on motion of Easley, defendant's Attorney, ordered that all proceedings in this case be stayed.

On motion of U. S. District Attorney Corbin, the case of Thos. M. Whitsides, charged with a violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, was continued to the next term of the Circuit Court at Columbia.

Chas. Askie, charged with murder, was brought to the bar, and on arraignment plead "Not Guilty." Hon. B. F. Perry and Wm. E. Earle, Esq., having consented to act in his behalf, his Honor assigned them as counsel for the accused. After retiring, the jury brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter."

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—Peyton B. Darwin, of Yorkville, and Samuel T. Pointer, of Spartanburg, were appointed and commissioned by his Honor as Commissioners of the United States Circuit and District Courts for the District of South Carolina.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.—The following gentlemen, have been admitted to practice in the United States Courts for South Carolina: John B. Moore, Wm. C. Keith, Jos. M. Brown, David R. Duncan, John H. Erwin, Thos. J. Bell, John L. Addison, B. W. Ball, John J. Davis, Creswell Garlington, Carl Gus. Jaeger and G. W. Means, of this State, and Joseph Provost Carr, of Georgia.

DEAD SOUTH CAROLINIANS.—We have received a communication foom Mrs. Charles J. Williams, dated Columbus, Ga., August 15, 1867, from which we extract the following:

I send enclosed the roll of honor of Chickamauga's battle-field, in which you will find South Carolina's list, which we hope you will give to your readers, that friends and comrades may do us the favor to correct mistakes, that must of necessity arise from the faded and worn marks upon the head-boards, which are fast rotting down and being trodden under foot. We are making every exertion to re-inter them in consecrated ground, and, under other circumstances, Georgians would have been but too proud to have done this entire work themselves, and would scorn the proposition to ask aid of her sister States to bury their dead who fell within her borders; but in the present financial as well as political prostration, we cannot hope for further legislative appropriation; and as the work will not brook any longer delay, we are forced to call on the friends of our cause, independent of State lines, to enable us to go on with this work of love and duty. We are well aware that no more inauspicious time could have been selected to raise money than the present, when our poor country is so impoverished; but when we come in the name of our dead, asking only for a grave in consecrated ground, will we ask in vain? Could woman's hand do this work—could they bear these skeleton forms from the battle-field to the ground we have prepared for their reception at Marietta—we would have no need of money; there would be volunteers enough in Georgia to do this work of love "without money and without price." But this cannot be; we must have men's work and labor and teams, and this must be paid for, and for this we beg your assistance. One hundred and three South Carolinians fell at Chicamauga alone, and we suppose the same proportion will be found between Chickamauga and Atlanta. Each State has a beautiful section in our cemetery for its exclusive use—the centre being reserved for the "Unknown." When we have finished our work, it will be turned over to the care of the State, and under her special guardianship, it will be forever kept sacred and in order.

24th Regiment—S. Sullivan, Co, I; unknown, Co. I; Frank Outts, Co. K; S. W. Odin, Co. B; Lieut. E. P. Morgan, Co. K; Lieut. W. J. Wells, Co. I; Lieut. White, Co, E; Adjutant J. C. Halmey, Co. —; M. Cunningham, Co. F; unknown, Co. F.

3d Regiment—J. Rogers, Sergeant J. Berded, Co. B; J. A. Copion, Eli Frost, Co. C; W. R. Lindsay, J. B. Mayes, R. D. Maffit, S. Meel, W. C. Davenport, Co. C; S. Owens, Co. G; M. F. Milam, Co. A; James Hannon, Co. K; Corporal R. M. Nichols, Co. F; Z. James, A. W. Rush, Co. I; unknown, Co. E.

8th Regiment—E. Preval, E. Philip, Co. G; D. L. Hendrick, Co. D.

15th Regiment—D. D. Fenley, Co. E; Peter Shealy, Co. C; N. Shepey, Co. F.

19th Regiment—Joseph Williams, Co. A; J. C. H——er, Lieut. Bassard, Co. B; James Jones, Co. I; G. Shunn, — Hert, — Hartog, Co. D; 18 unknown.

7th Regiment—Sergt. John Mathis, Co. B; R. Brown, Co. A; H. J. ——, Co. G; J. Berry, W. Gibson, Co. M.

2d Regiment—R. Brown, Co. A; J. G. Anderson, Co. B.

3d Battalion—W. Morgan, Co. G; J. A. Martin, H. L. Curry. Co. D; Corp. E. N. Pinson, Co. A.

19th Battallion—J. W. Clark, Arthur Skipper.

Phœnix.

The result of the International Currency Congress at Paris was the adoption of two resolutions: 1st, that the same gold unit should be adopted by all the Governments represented in the Congress; and, 2d, that at least one coin should be introduced by each, whose value should be equal to that of some coin in another country. The latter is merely to establish some point of departure for future operations. France proposes her five franc piece; England her penny; Germany her thaler and gulden; and the United States the dollar. The latter approaches the matter on its most feasible side. Nothing better than the decimal can be pitched upon. It was so agreed on all sides, in reference to weights and measures, and cannot be less so in the matter of currency. For example, the franc can be increased in value a trifle; the shilling diminished; the German smaller coin might be made equal in value to our dime, and then it would evenly divide the thaler and gulden, which are respectively seventy and forty cents. The Spanish coinage would require simply to take the dime instead of the real, just as we superseded Spanish and Mexican coin with our fives and tens. On the dollar basis, therefore, it appears practicable to bring about harmony in the coin currency of the world. Taking that for the starting point, all coins can readily adjust themselves to the new and simple standard. The decimal system would thus get upon its feet at once, and reckoning be made easy.—*Boston Post, 14th.*

CONFISCATION OF SOUTHERN LANDS.—A bill is being prepared by prominent loyal men of the South to enforce the present confiscation laws and to modify them as to resurvey all of the seceded States in the same manner as the public lands are surveyed, and to grant preemption rights to the freedmen and Union soldiers. Three hundred millions of dollars of the proceeds arising from the sales are to be used for reimbursing loyal men for property destroyed and confiscated by the Confederate Government, and the balance will be set aside for paying pensions to disabled Union soldiers. The bill provides that after the survey is made the land shall be offered for sale to the freedmen and discharged Union soldiers at the rate of $1.25 per acre, payable in twenty years at an interest of six per cent, per annum. Other parties to be allowed to purchase at twenty-five per cent., cash, and equal annual instalments for three years, at six per cent. interest. The last section provides that disloyal persons shall be allowed to retain property to the amount of $5,000, provided the limits of such property do not exceed one of the legal sub-divisions of 60 acres.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times, Aug. 14.*

Conflict of Authority.

The Wilmington *Journal* furnishes the following information relative to the controversy between Gen. SICKLES and Chief Justice CHASE:

We learn that United States Marshal Goodloe, acting under orders from Washington city, ordered Deputy Marshal Neff, of this place, to execute the process of the Circuit Court of the United States heretofore stopped by order of the military, with instructions to forward the name of any officer interfering, in order that he may be prosecuted under the criminal laws of the United States. Colonel Frank, the Post Commander, acting under orders from District Headquarters, has again interfered to prevent the execution of the process, as being in violation of General Order No. 10.

Here, then, seems to be a conflict of authority of portentous importance, which can hardly be settled, except by establishing the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Reconstruction Acts. The President, bound by his oath to execute the laws according to the Constitution, is acting perfectly consistent with his duty, while Gen. Sickles, obeying the orders of Congress, to whom he alone is responsible, by the very act which places him in command of his district, is acting in strict accordance with his duty. The fault lies, not with these officials, but is owing to the incongruous and discordant legislation by which Congress has usurped the executive and legislative powers of the Government.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PENITENTIARY.—Less than one year ago the Legislature made an appropriation of $20,000 for the purpose of trying the novel experiment of erecting a State Penitentiary. Not a few hooted at the idea of its success; but to-day one story of one wing is completed, and one hundred convicts are serving their time in manual labor connected with the progress of the institution. Fifty cells have been finished, and, during the present week, the construction of the second fifty will be commenced. The work is being done chiefly by the convicts, under the direction of a few skilled artizans. Stone-cutting and the removal of immense blocks of granite from the adjacent quarries affords ample occupation to all, and the work is progressing as cheaply and rapidly as possible.

The immense importance of the development of the granite quarries cannot be over-estimated. In the course of time, the material is likely to be introduced into all cities and towns accessible by railroads, and employed in the erection of public and private edifices; while the opening of the canal will create a water-power that must invite Northern capital to Columbia, and aid us materially in the development of the resources of this section of the State.

In view of the largely increased responsibilities devolving upon the officers of the Penitentiary, the salaries have been increased. It may be proper to add here that among the rewards which are given to convicts for good behavior during their term of imprisonment is the following: That when recommended to the Governor by the Superintendent for their exemplary conduct, they shall have their terms shortened one-twelfth. One has already been discharged under this clause of the rules and regulations. The punishments inflicted for insubordination are those authorized by the army and navy regulations of the United States. Flogging is strictly prohibited. We learn that there have been several instances of violent insubordination on the part of convicts, and not long ago a plot was discovered which, if it had succeeded, would probably have cost the lives of Capt. Green and his sergeant of the guard.—*Phœnix.*

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times, in a letter dated June 15th, thus writes the history of a reporter who persisted in taking notes under circumstances which would have compelled many men, of extraordinary courage even, to desist and seek a place of safety:

Matthieu Donzelot was, in 1830, "local" for the Moniteur, and was found by a friend during the memorable July days of that year, in the midst of a shower of clubs and stones that were flying between the military and the canaille, taking notes. "What are you doing here, you poor devil? You'd better get away from here if you want to save your skin whole," said he. Donzelot paid no attention, but kept on busily noting down the facts of the contest. "I tell you, Donzelot, you'd better follow me if you have any regard for your life," said he again, as he turned to leave. "God forbid!" said the imperturbable local, and kept on with his "account." Seeing his friend making preparations for a hasty retreat, he coolly called out to him: "But, I say, Thomas, if you are going that way, will you just take those sheets into our office and tell them I shall stay to get the continuation."

An hour later the soldiers received orders to fire with ball cartridges, and in the first volley, Donzelot was hit by a ball. A surgeon came running to him. "You are wounded?" asked he. "Yes," said Donzelot, "and pretty badly too, I take it, for I can't write, I find." "Never mind your writing," said the surgeon; "you're badly hurt; you must be bound to the table." "There's not so much hurry about that, Doctor. Every man to his profession. It's my business to write an account of this affair, and if you really want to do me service, I beg you to carry these notes to our officer, and add this postscript: "3.20 P. M.—A volley fired by the National Guard at this moment resulted in wounding three citizens and killing one." "The wounded I see well enough," said the surgeon, "but where is the dead man?" "I am he," said Donzelot, and expired.

THE LIGHT-FINGERED GENTRY OF PARIS.—The ambition of the Gaul is boundless. Whatever another can do he will do, and, if possible, do it better. He is a renowned adopter of and improver upon the inventive genius of other nations. This ambition seems even to extend to such arts as picking pockets. If credit may be given to an account in a French Review, this felonious art has been carried by the Parisian thieves to a degree of perfection that leaves the rascality of the "rest of mankind" far behind. The operation is thus described as performed in a French omnibus: "The thief, of course well dressed, enters the omnibus armed with a very small morsel of lead attached to a very fine thread of black silk. The extremity of this thread he holds between his forefinger and thumb, and as soon as his nearest neighbor takes out his or her porte-monnaie for the purpose of paying the fare—which is paid in Paris on entering the omnibus—the thief, his eyes apparently fixed in contemplation of some far off object, dexterously launches the bit of lead into the porte-monnaie just as the owner is closing it. The purse is then returned to the pocket of the unconscious owner, who never sees the thread, by which he is now in the power of the thief. As soon as an opportunity occurs, or is provided by the thief himself, who tumbles apparently clumsily against his neighbor at the first stoppage of the omnibus, the purse is gently drawn from its owner's pocket and transferred to that of the rogue, who as soon as possible leaves the conveyance, with a polite salutation to his victim and the rest of the travelers."—*Baltimore Sun.*

VEGETABLE "CURLED HAIR."—A new material for beds has been discovered in California, that country of so many and such valuable productions. It is asserted that there is at present dug out of the mountains of the Sierra range a better material for beds than is now available in the markets of the world, fully equal to curled hair, and making comfortable, useful, and healthful beds. This material is the "soap root," which grows in unlimited quantities in California. It is described as a bulbous root, enveloped in a very tough and supple fibre, resembling somewhat the husk of cocoanut in color and appearance, but nearly as tough as whalebone. The roots are dug chiefly by Chinamen, bound in bundles of one hundred pounds each and brought on poles to the factory. The first work is to put the roots through a picker, similar to a threshing machine, which is run by horse power. This separates the fibre into a hair of eight to ten inches long, which is placed in a large vat or steamer till it becomes flexible, and is freed from all gummy or glutinous matter. It is then dried in the sun, put through another finer picker, then taken and twisted into ropes, and then steamed again, which sets the curl. The ropes are bound in bales, and are ready for the market. The natural color is brown, but it is colored black, and an expert would find it hard to tell it from curled hair.

THE RICE CROP.—It is very gratifying to know that in spite of the immense amount of damage sustained by the plantations along our river from the effects of the heavy rains, the rice crop has improved greatly, and now bids fair to realize on an average, in some instances, at least two-thirds of the amount which was planted for.

New Hanover and Brunswick are the two rice counties of this section. In these counties some 25,000 bushels were raised last season, and in spite of the great impediments to its maturity, it is calculated that about 30,000 bushels will be realized from this crop. About one-third more of land was planted this year than the last. Then, the average yield was something like 45 or 50 bushels to the acre; this year it will not exceed 35 bushels.

These figures are the result of a rough calculation made by a friend, himself a planter, to whom he applied for information. When it is considered that but a comparative mite of a crop was at one time expected, the prospect now presented is truly a most gratifying one. It must be borne in mind, however, that this estimate is made as an average of all, the few plantations under cultivation below here producing much better than those above. On many of the latter not more than one-fourth of a crop will be made.—*Wilmington Post, 16th.*

THE DOLLAR MARK.—A correspondent of the New York *Post* writes to that paper as follows:

You are wrong for once in regard to this thing, $, which we prefix to the figures that represent our capital, income, or our expenses, as the case may be.

It is the contraction of two Spanish words, "*Pesos fuertes*," which mean literally hard money. They are made thus, pfs, and the s commonly backs over the p and the f. I have seen them on accounts made before the federation of the United States was ever thought of. Practice making the letters, throwing the s back over the p and f, and you will readily see how such a designated prefix will get into the $ that we use. Once when trading in Mexico, having failed to use the term "*pesos fuertes*," to distinguish the kind of money I was to receive, my Mexican friend paid me three thousand dollars in sixpenny pieces and shillings, and in his accounts he did not use our $.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.—A new and dangerous counterfeit $5 national currency note has just appeared at Detroit. On the left end of the note the wrist of the left arm of Columbus is scarcely visible, whereas in the genuine it is distinct. At the top read "This note is secured by bonds," the letters b and y are too far apart, and the o in "bonds" is under the y, whereas the b in the same word is immediately under the y in the genuine. The general appearance of the bill is a close imitation of the genuine.

State Items.

For several days past we have had rain. It rained throughout the entire day, Wednesday, and at night the heaviest rain fell that we have seen for years. The whole country has been flooded, mill-dams broke, bridges washed away, and we fear considerable damage done the cotton crops.

We hear of much fever in the country, but none of a serious nature.—*Barnwell Sentinel.*

Abbeville District has much to rejoice over at present; truly so, indeed. In these our days of poverty and distress, mother earth comes to our timely relief, throws open her bosom, and discloses to view the rich treasures so long hidden. There is no longer any doubt that "Little Mountain" and the surrounding country teem with much yellow gold. Two companies are already at work, sinking tremendous shafts, and obtaining rich specimens as they descend.

Could the minerals of that section be thouroughly wrought out by some experienced metallurgists, we venture the assertion that California was never richer. Several times our attention has been called to some rich specimens of gold ore obtained from the mines owned by Mrs. Wilson, of Greenwood, and Mr. Nelson, of this place. Up to the present moment we have foregone the pleasures of comment upon the matter, thinking "all that glitters is not gold;" also knowing the infatuation most commonly following the gold seeker. But now the little knowledge we have of the history of gold veins and their beds in the "bowels of the earth," and from samples produced, will justify us in saying that capitalists are invited in this direction in thundering calls. While at the mountain, we observed field quite enough to warrant a visit by some eminent geologist, mineralogist, or explorist.

We are satisfied amply that some terrible igneous agency has disturbed the earth there within the last half century. Signs are unmistakably prominent.

In fact some of the most respectable gentlemen of our village positively affirm that within their memory smoke has escaped from the earth at that point; also, rocks became heated and remained so several days.

Why this fact has not become historical and chronicled in every scientific review is a wonder. If this *golden* opportunity awaits proper investigation, and will add another page in history and science, why don't some noted scientific explorist pass this way and set us at right on the subject? The ore found here assimilates the "Doon's ore" precisely, together with other modifications. Has the finger of kind Providence touched that section and made the earth groan and send forth smoke to tell man of the hidden treasures there?

[*Abbeville Banner.*

THE WINE PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.—Word comes from the Pacific coast that the grape vintage will be large, considerably surpassing that of last year, notwithstanding a season in some respects unfavorable. The product for 1867 is estimated at say 3,500,000 gallons, worth on an average 35 cents a gallon, or $1,250,000 in the aggregate. In addition is a product of 100,000 gallons of pure brandy. There is every promise of California becoming a large exporter of fine wines. The Alta California says:

So rapid is the increase of our vineyards the increase of the annual vintage may safely be estimated at 25 or 50 per cent. on that of each preceding year. The child is born who will yet see California producing 100,000,000 gallons of wine annually. A single wine house of this city shipped last year more than $100,000 worth of wine to the Atlantic States, and has exported since April, 1867, $35,000 worth.

The wines of California are steadily gaining in favor in the East, where they are already to a great extent taking the place of foreign varieties, and the home consumption is constantly increasing. The quality is improving in a greater ratio than the product is increasing, and California now furnishes several varieties of wine which European connoisseurs acknowledge to be equal to anything produced by any vineyard outside of the Golden State.

The inconveniences attending the turning, backing and other needful evolutions of that awkward vehicle termed a "truck" or dray have long been felt, but no practical attempt seems hitherto to have been made to improve its machinery. With the exception of being better built and having springs sometimes, the present trucks are faithful imitators of their prototypes. An inventive person in New Bedford, however, has finally succeeded in inventing something to obviate the present clumsiness. This invention consists in the employment of a single forward wheel fastened in a disc, which moves in another, by the movement of which the driver is enabled to turn his gear without the necessity of backing or the possibility of being cramped in any conceivable position. Another immense advantage is the avoiding the lateral, slatting motion of the thills, as the forward wheels pass over unequal obstructions. Besides, the truck can be made wider than heretofore, is more easily loaded, and when not in use occupies less space.

The Paris *Liberte* tells the following story of LOPEZ, who betrayed MAXIMILIAN: "The Colonel was one day surprised at the head of a squadron by a considerable ambush of the enemy. As heroism is not positively his forte, he commanded a retreat, and turned his horse's head. In his flight the animal received a ball and fell. A soldier, in his extreme peril, took the Colonel up behind him, but the horse, having double weight, slacked his pace, and the enemy approached rapidly. LOPEZ understood that if nothing was done they were both lost, and so he drew a pistol from his belt, shot the soldier in the back, threw down the corpse, and then escaped alone."

In Hungary many of the most prominent men of 1848-9 are taking advantage of the amnesty. Generals KLAPKA, PERCZEL, VETTER, and others, have returned to their native country, and their arrival has frequently been the cause of public rejoicings and festivities. KOSSUTH has been proposed as a candidate for a seat in the Diet by the Extreme Left at Waitzen. GORGEY has also been at Pesth, and intends to return to his country. The Liberals have not yet forgiven him for his capitulation of Vilagos, and his bitter opposition to KOSSUTH. The daughter of GORGEY is engaged to be married to a M. BOHUS, the owner of the estate and manor of Vilagos, the scene of the famous capitulation.

WE ALL "TALK SHOP" occasionally, though of course unconscious of it. *Punch* hits off this propensity in his usual felicitous style in the following language, which he represents a professor of natural science as addressing to a young lady:

Come, dear girl, and roam with me
The garden of Zoology.
Those teeth of thine and these of mine
Include four sometimes named canine.
These fangs of ours us creatures prove
Allied to the carnivora, love.
But while we leg of mutton eat,
So likewise do we trimmings, sweet.
And all varieties of food—
In short, eat everything that's good.
Thus I'm omnivorous, so are you—
So are the piggywiggies too.

Says the editor of a Mississippi paper: "A venerable citizen from the northern part of this State, brought his favorite little boy in to see us Thursday. He is a bright little fellow, and well may the old gentleman be proud of him; but we rather fear his name is too much for the child's constitution. The happy father gave it as follows: BRAGG BEAUREGARD JOHNSTON LEE BRECKINRIDGE STONEWALL JACKSON DAVIS EVANS."

A Brooklynite tells a queer story about the lovely wife and daughter of a milkman, who took daily baths in the lacteal fluid to improve their complexion. The milk was then watered and sold for fifteen cents a quart. It didn't need any doctoring to give it a "body" after that.

Western newspapers are always great in promising future prosperity for their cities, but the most extensive statement of this kind we have lately seen is that the town of "Fort Scott requires but two things to make it one of the largest cities in the world, and these are buildings and population.'

THE CROPS.—The Mobile *Times* says: Good news still comes to us of the excellent condition of our corn and cotton fields. The weather, it seems to us, could not be better for their prosperity, if it were especially ordered by the farmer; but on this account people must not expect that Mobile will receive a million of bales of cotton between this and this time next year. There may be a good deal, but not quite that much.

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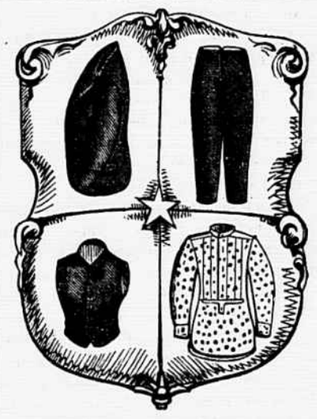

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