THE DAILY NEWS.

Never to Know.

One within, in a crimson glow,
Silently sitting:
One without on the fallen snow,
Wearily flitting,
Never to know
That one looked out with yearning sighs,
While one looked in with wistful eyes,
And went unwitting.

What came of the one without that so
Wearily wended?
Under the stars and under the snow,
His journey ended:
Never to know
That the answer came to those wistful eyes,
But passed away in those yearning sighs
With night-wind blended.

What came of the one within that so
Yearned forth with sighing?
More sad to my thinking her fate, the glow
Drearily dying:
Never to know
That for a moment her life was nigh,
And she knew it not, and it passed her by,
Recall denying.

There were two hearts that long ago,
Dreaming and waking,
Each to a poet revealed its woe,
Wasting and breaking:
Never to know
That if each to other had but done so,
Both had rejoiced in the crimson glow,
And one had not lain 'neath the stars and the snow,
Forsaken, forsaking.

ISA CRAIG.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A CONTINUANCE ASKED FOR AND GRANTED.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of Thursday.]

The crowd, at the opening of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, was larger than might have been expected, as it was well known throughout the city that Mr. Davis had not arrived, and that the case would in all probability be continued. Before the doors were opened, Judge Bond's carriage drove up to the customhouse, and that gentleman alighted, escorting Chief Justice Chase, and they together went to Judge Underwood's room. Meantime, in the room opposite, there was a group which attracted so much attention that the doorshad to be closed to keep out the crowd. Here were General Robert E. Lee and Governor Wells, the latter having sought and received an introduction to the former. No conversation of importance passed between these two gentlemen, and their interview was soon interrupted by personal friends of General Lee, mostly members of the Richmond bar, who came up to shake hands with him. The General remained standing, with his hat off, greeting all who came up with cordiality, but had very little to say.

At about 11 o'clock Judge Underwood drove up, having just arrived from Norfolk, where he had been holding his District Court. He joined the Chief Justice in the Judge's room, and the two remained in consultation for about half an hour, when they entered the court-room and took their seats on the bench. The doors were then opened and the seats immediately well-filled with spectators. The motley jurors, including several negro members of the Reconstruction Convention, a number of General Schofield's appointees, several other seedy individuals, and two or three very respectable-looking gentlemen, were in their places. The space reserved for the bar was crowded, nearly all the leading lawyers of Richmond being in attendance.

As soon as the court was opened, the Chief Justice adjusted his eye-glasses, and in a business-like manner ordered the clerk to call the docket. The first case was that of the United States vs. Jefferson Davis.

The Chief Justice: Gentlemen, are you ready to proceed with this case?

Gen. Wells arose for the government to say that the counsel for the accused were in consultation, and he waited their decision.

There were a few moments more of waiting then for Mr. Davis' counsel—Judge Ould and Mr. James Lyons, of Richmond, and Messrs. Anderson and Wharton, of Mississippi—who were talking together in a corner of the court-room. They were soon through, and Mr. Anderson then addressed the court.

Mr. Anderson—May it please your Honors, I hold in my hand a paper, from which it will appear that an agreement for a continuance has been arrived at between the leading counsel in this case. I suppose, of course, it will be at the discretion of the District Attorney to continue until the time specified in this agreement. I present the matter to the court:

"Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Mississippi: United States vs. Jefferson Davis.—This case will not be called for trial on the third day of June next; but counsel will then appear on behalf of the United States and in behalf of the defence, and an order will then be entered, by consent, in the form heretofore used in this case, to give the defence time to appear at such a day in the month of October as may be acceptable to the court.

"WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
"Of counsel for government.
"CHARLES O'CONOR,
"Of counsel for accused.

"New York, May 28, 1868."

Mr. Chase—Do you make a motion for a continuance upon that paper?

Mr. Anderson—Yes, sir.

Mr. Chase (after a few moments' consultation with Judge Underwood)—Are you ready for trial, gentlemen, independently of this stipulation?

General Wells—I ought to state, on behalf of the government, as I am the only counsel here, within the last forty-eight hours information has come to me that the wife of the District Attorney (Mr. Chandler) is in a dying condition—perhaps now dead—which fact necessitates his absence, making it impossible for us to go on with the trial at this time, even if the defence was ready; and furthermore, on account of the absence of the accused in Canada or elsewhere at this time, which absence results, I presume, mainly from this stipulation. Mr. Chandler has been engaged for months in preparation for this trial, and has with him now most of the abstracts of testimony; and of course it would be very inconvenient, though not absolutely impossible, to go on without his presence. Mr. Evart's absence would also be a bar to the progress of the trial at this time.

Mr. Chase—The accused is not in court, it is understood.

Mr. Anderson—In consequence of the agreement I have already presented, he is not present.

Mr. Chase (after a long consultation with Judge Underwood)—In this case the court will order a continuance on the motion that has been submitted until the next term—the November term—unless there be some reason shown for an earlier trial at an adjourned term. Some doubt has been entertained with respect to the condition of the recognizance, which creates an obligation to appear at this term and abide the order of the court. Whether it will operate as a recognizance to appear at an adjourned term of the court, admits of some question. It will be for gentlemen who represent the government to say whether they are satisfied with the present recognizance in the event of an adjourned term being ordered. Upon this point, and as to the propriety of fixing an earlier day than the next term, the court will hear counsel.

General Wells—That question, if your Honors please, arose at the last term, and the opinion, I think, to which counsel generally came, was that the recognizance required the appearance of the party at the court from day to day during the term at which it was ordered until the last day, when it was continued to the first day of the next term. The continuance in this case would be to the last day of the May term, on which day the accused would necessarily be present, and renew his recognizance to the first day of the next term. In that way this difficulty was obviated at the last term, and I can see no reason to doubt its propriety now.

Mr. Chase—You understand that an adjourned term is a part of this term?

General Wells—We have assumed so. Unless the court adjourns *sine die*, this term would continue until the commencement of the next term.

Mr. Chase—You are satisfied with the recognizance in its present form?

General Wells—With the understanding I have alluded to, we are.

Mr. Chase—What is the desire of the counsel for the accused in respect to an adjourned term?

Mr. Anderson—If your Honors please, we desire to say that it would be more agreeable to us if the case were continued to the next term of the court, but the prosecution don't seem to be willing for this. We, therefore, accept the suggestion to continue to the last day of this term.

Mr. Chase—The practical result is to continue to the next term. The last day of this term, in contemplation of the law, would be the day immediately preceding the first day of the next term, and this would be equivalent to the continuance to the November term. It would have been much more convenient to the Chief Justice if this case had been tried when it was originally called, a year ago last May, immediately after the close of the term of the Supreme Court. We intended last fall to give the counsel time to try it if they saw fit, though there was no obligation to do so. It was set then particularly for this term, in order that he might attend. I am here, therefore, for the purpose of trying this case, and it is impossible to say whether my engagements in other districts during the month of October may not operate to prevent my attendance at that time. I am exceedingly desirous to accommodate counsel on both sides, and will, if acceptable, make adjournment to such day as they see fit if they will agree upon any earlier day than the commencement of the next term. It is, however, a right of the counsel for the defence to insist upon their motion to have the case adjourned to the November term.

General Wells—The reason, if your Honors please, which controlled the counsel in consenting to an early day in October was this: That if the case should be called on the first day of the next term—which is, I believe, the fourth Monday in November—the interval between that time and the first day of the meeting of the Supreme Court on the first Monday in December would probably be too short to complete the trial of the case. I therefore thought that by taking an earlier day, as for instance the 15th of October, we would have abundant time to complete the trial before your Honor would be engaged in the Supreme Court.

Mr. Chase—If the counsel on both sides agree upon that day, the court will adjourn until that time. But it is impossible to say what engagements I may have in other districts. This is a large circuit, embracing five districts; but if at all possible for me to be here, I will take pleasure in accommodating counsel.

Mr. Anderson—The counsel for the defence prefer a continuance to the November term. We have, I believe, the right to insist upon it, and will do so.

Mr. Chase—The counsel insisting, the court will continue the case until the November term. If gentlemen representing both sides prefer consultation upon the subject, they can take time until to-morrow to do so. You can confer among yourselves, and let us know your determination, gentlemen.

Mr. Lyons—If the court will permit me, I will ask if it is not probable that the Chief Justice can be present at some day during the next term? If so, we prefer continuing it to the last day of this term, and then fixing such day in the next as will suit your Honors.

Mr. Chase—My duties in the Supreme Court are paramount to all others in the District Courts. It will be necessary for me to be in Washington on the first Monday in December.

Mr. Lyons—At the close of the session of that court this court will still be opened, if it would then suit your Honor to come here.

Mr. Chase—It is impossible to tell at what time it will close; it is usually in April, and I may be here immediately afterwards.

Mr. Lyons—Then, if we made a practical continuance until the next term, your Honor will probably fix some day that will be agreeable to yourself.

Mr. Chase—It would have been more agreeable to me to have this case fixed for some time near the next term, if it is expected for me to be present with any degree of certainty. I will be compelled to be absent as soon as the Supreme Court meets. The order for continuance to the next term will be entered. Is it desired that the witnesses shall enter into new recognizances?

General Wells—Yes, sir.

General R. E. Lee, General W. H. F. Lee, General S. Cooper, Governor Letcher and General Haymond, the only witnesses present, were then recognized in the sum of five thousand dollars to appear on the fourth Monday in November.

The Chief Justice directed the entry of continuance to be suspended until the last day of the term, in order that the accused might, at convenience, renew his recognizance. The court then adjourned.

GERMANTOWN.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS CONCERNING ITS ORIGIN, PRESENT CONDITION, AND PROSPECTS—HOW TO ENCOURAGE GERMAN IMMIGRATION TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Abbeville Banner publishes a highly interesting letter from Mr. Jas. Wood Davidson, giving some hitherto unpublished details in regard to the condition and prospects of Germantown, the new German settlement in Richland District. The letter also embodies sensible and practical suggestions bearing upon the general subject of German immigration. Mr. Davidson writes:

I will give you the results of my inquiries about the German settlement in this District. It is called Germantown, and is located twenty-five miles east of this city, on the Wateree, fifteen miles east of the South Carolina Railroad, the nearest depot being Clarkson's Turnout. Operations were commenced on the first of November last; and the settlement consists of four families of Germans, numbering nineteen persons. Seven negroes are hired as farm hands; and these, with five able-bodied Germans, make the sum total of twelve farm laborers.

The settlement was made by and is under the superintendence of Mr. Leiding, a German by birth, but a Confederate by four years of war-times with us, in addition to several years of business residence in Charleston. Immediately after the war Mr. Leiding took his family to Germany, to await better times; and while there had numerous applications from families of farmers and laboring men to bring them to the South; but times were not then favorable for that. This tendency in that people to come, added to a desire to do something to aid our prostrate country, induced Mr. Leiding to form the project of a colony. Germantown is the result of that project. In fixing upon a spot, two points were kept in view—healthiness and fertility. A tour of inspection in company with a German fresh from Germany was made. In examining this locality—the one finally selected—the good health of the inhabitants bore ample testimony upon the first point. Upon the second, the German agriculturist decided thus: "The land is not of the richest sort, but it has all the elements for a comfortable support, and by proper tillage—manuring with stable and barnyard manure—it can be brought into a high state of fertility; besides, if desirable, the alluvial bottom soil can be brought up to the sandier elevations and thus greatly improve them."

Thus assured, Mr. Leiding determined to secure the place, and make it the centre of an extensive colony of Germans. As the safest mode of proceeding, he determined to begin with a few who were already resident in the State, and from this point advance to the desired extent in a few years. The four families engaged had been living in Charleston, in mechanical pursuits, from ten to fifteen years.

I give you, in the words of the colonist, the details of operations at the outset: "We had five little dwelling houses built, plastered, and with brick chimneys, also outhouses and a general stable to hold fourteen horses and their provender. We had two wells dug, one of fifty-five feet depth, and the other eighty-nine feet. We split rails for two hundred and fifty acres; cleared two acre garden lots for three dwelling houses each. These gardens are now green with corn, Irish potatoes, cabbage, and the usual vegetables of the region. We sowed in November thirty acres in wheat, twenty acres in rye; and since then have added eight acres in Irish potatoes, three acres in sweet potatoes, thirty acres in oats, seventy acres in corn, thirty-five acres in cow peas, and fifteen acres in cotton. We had on an average six horses employed. We ploughed the wheat, rye, oats and potato lands very deep and harrowed then with heavy harrows. Up to the 20th April, the lands bid fair to yield an abundant crop, but the occasionally heavy rains, from the 20th of April for near three weeks afterward, have materially injured our prospects, besides we have lost a great deal of time because of the constant heavy rain. However, under the blessing of Providence, we hope to earn a living the first year and a surplus the next.

All this is in keeping with the German character; and its patience contains a world of wisdom for our American restiveness. In Germany, the climate is so cold that they have but seven months out of the twelve in which it is possible to work in the fields, and land very scarce at that; while here these Germantowners can gather in ten months out of the twelve, and do farm tillage every month of the year. This comparison, Mr. Leiding holds, will bring as many immigrants to South Carolina as we wish, as soon as the facts can become known and the country a little better quieted. In this colony they prefer the uplands, because there is less risk, although less profit in successful years. The German mind prefers this sort of certainty, and is willing to labor for a certain though a limited gain. This is an element of character we very much need among us. Mr. Leiding says: "I am anxious to become the means of bringing from overpopulated Europe honest and industrious and ambitious men—men who wish to rise—to this land so abundantly blessed by Providence in climate, soil, material and water power."

With these views, based upon his knowledge of both countries, and upon this experiment thus far so successful, Mr. Leiding suggests a plan for the gradual and rapid development of his own and similar colonies, of which I see no reason why there may not be one hundred in South Carolina. I give the several points in his own words:

1. Get such labor as the country now already has. If they succeed they will induce others, their relatives or friends, to immigrate from Europe.
2. Put up a comfortable little house in a healthy locality, for each family.
3. Turn over to the laborers fifty acres of good land for cultivation, and furnish him with a mule, a cow, and a sow with pigs.
4. Furnish him with bacon, corn and provender for six or eight months.
5. Pay him eight or ten dollars a month, as a part of his earnings and then interest him in the next proceeds (after having deducted his wages and his support.)
6. Give him a written agreement, that after one year and within five years you will sell him the house and land at a stipulated price.

These conditions Mr. Leiding believes will satisfy the German immigrant, and he speaks from the German stand-point—speaks with a practical knowledge of the wants and feelings of the German farmer.

The "good time coming" for South Carolina may not be so far in the future as croakers think; and my idea is that the very best if not the only way to bring that day about is for our land-owners to colonize their surplus lands; and Germans are the best of colonists. Let our people go manfully and liberally to this work, and the sceptre will soon pass from the dusky brow of indolent Ethiopia.

Commercial.

The Charleston Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,
CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, June 5, '68.

There was hardly any demand, and transactions were too limited to indicate prices. We continue previous rates nominally; the sales were 3 at 24¾, 9 at 25, 10 at 29. We quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary to Good Ordinary	25	@27
Low Middling	28	@—
Middling	29	@29½
Strict Middling	30	@—

Markets by Telegraph.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 5—Noon.—Bonds 72½a72¾. Consols 94¾a94⅞.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—Noon.—Cotton quiet; sales 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 54,000 bales. Exports 5500 bales. Speculation 4000. Stock 648,000 bales, of which 371,000 are American. Corn 35s 6d. Red wheat 12s.

Afternoon.—Cotton afloat, 507,000 bales; whereof 94,000 are American. Flour dull. Lard 67s. Pork 82s 6d. Tallow 44s 6d.

Evening.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Turpentine 28s 6d.

PARIS, June 5.—The increase of bullion in the Bank of France amounts to 11,000,000 francs.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Noon—Gold 40. Flour 5a10c better. Wheat 1a2c better. Corn 1c better. Pork drooping at $27 50. Lard heavy at 16¾a18c. Cotton quiet and steady at 31c. Freights dull. Turpentine rather easier at 45c. Rosins in good request; common strained, $3 12.

Evening.—Cotton dull; sales 700 bales at 31c. Flour closed quiet; Southern $9 65a15. Wheat quiet. Corn steady: new Western mixed $1 10a1 14; old $1 17. New mess pork $27 50; old $27 25. Lard firmer at 16½a18¼c. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 45a45½c. Rosin $3a7. Freights nominal. Gold 39⅞. Sterling inactive.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—Cotton firm at 31½c. Flour quiet and feeling better. Wheat firm. Maryland 2 65 a2 80c. Corn inactive; white $1 10a1 13; yellow $1 18. Oats 91c. Rye $1 87½a2. Pork dull at $28 50a29. Bacon active; shoulders 14¼a14½c; rib sides 16¼a 16½c.

WILMINGTON, June 5.—Turpentine nominal at 40. Rosin buoyant; strained $2 20; No. 1 $4; pale $6 Cotton—middling at 27c. Tar advanced to $3 20.

AUGUSTA, June 5.—Cotton dull; nominally at 29c. Crop accounts from all portions of the State are favorable.

SAVANNAH, June 5.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 200 bales at 30c. Receipts, 120 bales.

MOBILE, June 5.—No sales; middlings nominally 28½. Receipts, 20 bales. Sales for the week, 550 bales; receipts same time, 230 bales. Exports, coastwise, 44. Stock, 13,098.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—Cotton quiet and steady; middlings 29½c; sales 105 bales; receipts 275; exports 1182; sales of the week 3432; receipts of the same week 1036; exports to Liverpool 1182; coastwise 889; stock 1741. Sterling 52½a55, New York exchange ¾ premium. Gold 40. Sugar and molasses firm and unchanged.

GALVESTON, June 5.—The Bulletin to-day gives the following cotton statement: Receipts of the week 636 bales; exports, all coastwise, 1065; stock 4646; receipts of the season at this port 94,253 bales; from other Texas ports 11,532; exports, foreign, 56,525; coastwise 4461.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Flour very dull and unsettled. Superfine spring $7. Provisions heavy and low. Mess pork $27 50a$28. Shoulders 13c; clear sides 16¾a17c; lard nominal.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—Provisions dull; no demand on any article; prices nominal. Mess pork $27 75; shoulders 13c; clear sides 16¾; lard 17¼.

Latest Cotton Reports.

DATE.	PLACE.	PRICE.	RECEIPTS.	SALES.	STOCK.
June 5	Liverpool	11½d. @—	.....	.....	.....
June 5	New York	31c. @—	.....	700	64,000
June 5	Augusta	29c. @—	.....	.....	.....
June 3	Columbus	— @—	.....	.....	.....
May 23	Galveston	— @—	.....	.....	4,646
June 3	Macon	— @—	.....	.....	3,811
May 29	Memphis	— @—	.....	.....	791
June 5	Mobile	28½c. @—	20	550	13,098
June 2	Montgomery	— @—	.....	.....	2,119
June 5	New Orleans	29½c. @—	275	105	17,401
June 5	Savannah	30c. @—	120	200	6,103

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—COFFEE—We notice to-day sales of 204 bags Rio, at 16¼a16¾c, gold; 1000 bags do, price not given, both to go West.

COTTON—Cable advices were decidedly better today, closing at 11¾d for middling upland, with sales of 15,000 bales at Liverpool. Our market was quite active, but sales limited on account of the firmness of holders. We report as follows: 20 bales good ordinary upland 28½c; 105 bales good ordinary and low middling at 29c; 44 bales low middling 29½c; 80 bales do 30c; 79 bales good style do 30¼c; 7 bales middling 31c—in all 336 bales.

FLOUR—We report a quiet market. Winter brands are in light supply and held firm; spring wheat do heavy. We report sales of 400 bbls super and extra Pennsylvania brands, price not given; 100 bbls Northwestern super $9; 200 do $9 25.

GRAIN—Receipts of wheat embraced 1750 bushs white and 1800 bushs red; included in the sales were 1000 bushs Western (Kentucky) white at $2 88; 1100 bushs prime Maryland red $2 80; 1060 bushs do low medium quality $2 40a2 55; a small lot of new crop Georgia, first received, at $5. Corn—Offerings today 13,500 bushs white and 7126 bushs yellow; market less active and prices favored buyers; sales 5000 bushs white at $1 14; 500 bushs do $1 12a13; 1245 bushs inferior $1 02. Oats—3700 bushs received, with sales of 3050 bushs light Southern at 75c, measure; 500 bushs do 98c per 32 lbs. Rye—400 bushs offered, with sales of 100 bushs at $1 90; 100 do do $1 85; 100 do $1 80.

MOLASSES—We note the sale of a cargo of Cuba Muscovado, 421 hhds, at 53½c per gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is a moderate jobbing demand for bacon, but the orders are confined to a few; one house shipped South yesterday and to-day about 100 hhds; prices same as quoted before, viz: for shoulders 14½c; rib side 16¾a16½c; clear rib 17½a17½c; hams 20a22c. Other articles we quote nominal as follows: for mess pork $28 75a29; Lard 19a19½c for Western tierces. Bulk meats, in the absence of inquiry, difficult to give figures.

RICE—Is steady at 10a10¼c for Rangoon. and 11¼ a11¾ cents for Carolina.

SUGAR—The market was more active and prices firmer to-day at an advance of ¼c; sales amount to 1050 hhds 250 boxes, as follows: Cargo brig Ceres 377 hhds 115 boxes Cuba 11⅜c; cargo Eudorosa 328 hhds, 135 boxes do 11⅜c—both for refining; cargo of Milwaukee 249 hhds Porto Rico to the trade on private terms; 90 hhds do at 12¾a14¼c; 24 hhds 25 bbls Barbadoes grocery—price not transpired.

REFINED SUGAR—s steady at yesterday's prices, viz: Crushed, powdered and granulated 17c; extra fine powdered 17½c; soft A white 16c; circle A 15¾c; B 15¾ cents; C extra 15¼c; C yellow 15¼c; Circle C 15c; yellow coffee 14¾c.

STRUPS—Continue unchanged, viz: For Maryland golden 77c; Baltimore do 70c, Monumental 67c per gallon.

New York Market.

MONEY MARKET.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of Wednesday, June 3, says:

The market presents but little animation in any commercial department. There is a moderate business in breadstuffs and provisions, but prices of most classes have a downward tendency. Cotton is comparatively quiet. The dry goods trade is languid, and the season is now so far advanced that most descriptions of both home and foreign productions, particularly adapted to spring sales, are offered at reduced rates. Money is in excessive supply at 4a5 per cent for call loans on stock collaterals, and at 3a4 per cent upon government securities. Strictly first-class mercantile paper at short date is in demand at 5½a6 per cent per annum.

PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW YORK, June 2.—BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western flour is dull and prices are unsettled and irregular, ruling 20 to 30c lower. The sales are 4000 bbls at $7 30a8 15 for superfine State; $8 35a8 75 for common extra State; $8 85a9 for good to choice do; $9 10a9 70 for fancy do; $7 30a8 15 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, &c., and $8 85a9 10 for extra do; $9 15a9 90 for choice extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $9 25a10, and trade brands of do at $10 05 a12 75; good to choice white wheat extras $11a12 75; St. Louis at $11 25a11 50 for common to fair extra, and $11 75a15 75 for good to choice, closing heavily, and with a downward tendency. We quote: Superfine State, $7 30a8 15; extra State, $8 35a9; super Western, $7 30a8 15; extra Western, $8 35a9 10; extra Ohio round hoop $9 25a10; do trade, $10 a12 75; extra Genesee, —a—; extra St. Louis, $10 25a 15 75.

SOUTHERN FLOUR—Is in light demand and prices are drooping. We notice sales of 380 bbls at $9 40a 10 75 fair extra, and $10 80a14 75 for good to choice do.

CALIFORNIA FLOUR—The market is moderately active and prices are declining; the sales are 1100 sacks at $10 75a13, the latter price an extreme.

WHEAT—The market is very dull, and prices are unsettled and 5 to 8c lower. The state of the crop in Europe is so favorable that exporters have cancelled their orders and the home trade is insufficient to prevent an accumulation of stock here. Sales were made of 17,500 bushels at $2 07a2 10 for No 2 spring, the latter price an extreme; $2 20 for No 1 spring, and $2 80 for white Kentucky. White California is nominal at $2 75a2 85.

CORN—The market opened steadily and closed with an active speculative demand, and with prices ruling about 1c better. Sales were made of 210,000 bushels at $1 05½a1 07 for new Western mixed afloat, chiefly at $1 06a106½; $1 13 for Western yellow; $1 17a1 22 for Southern yellow, and $1 15½ for old Western mixed in store.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio is quiet, but prices are steadily held. The stock on hand is quite liberal, but is held by parties who will sell only when their views are met. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons make the stock of Rio in New Orleans to be 11,300 bags; in Baltimore to be 51,200 bags; in Philadelphia to be 3500 bags; in Savannah to be 8211 bags; and in New York to be 114,817 bags. We quote gold prices in bond: Ordinary cargoes 8¾a9c; fair do 10a10½c; good do 10¾a11c; prime do 11¾a12c; extreme range for lots 9a13c. In the other kinds there is but little doing; 250 bags Laguayra sold at 16½a16¾c, duty paid. We quote in gold, duty paid: Java (government bags), 22½a23½c; do, grass mats, 23a24c; Singapore, 18a20c; Ceylon, 17½a19c; Maracaibo, 15½a 18c; Laguayra, 15½a17c; Jamaica, 15a16c; St Domingo, 14½a15c; Manilla, 16a18c; Mexican 16a19c; Angostura, 16a17c; Savanilla 16a18c.

COTTON—The market is a trifle more active to-day, but prices are irregular. In the morning there was a rumor current that the shipments from Bombay were increasing, on which a few of the holders made low sales, particularly of the poorer grades; but later in the day counter reports gained the ascendency, causing a reversion of the feeling in the market, which closed quite steadily. The sales are 1550 bales, including 1050 to spinners and 500 to speculators. We quote;

	Upland & Florida.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	27	27¼	27½	27¾
Good Or'n'ry	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Low Mid'l'ng	29	29¼	29½	29¾
Middling	30¼a31	30¾a31¼	31a31½	31½a31¾

GUNNY BAGS—Are held at 18c, with no sales to report. The stock foots up 26,100 bales, of which 12,200 in Boston.

GUNNY CLOTH—Is dull at 22a22½c. The stock, as computed by Messrs. H. H. Crocker & Co, foots 38,300 bales, of which 18,700 bales in Boston.

HAY—Is steadily held, with sales of 80c for shipping and $1 10a1 40 for retail qualities. Straw is firm at $1 for long rye and 90c for short rye.

MOLASSES—The market is steady, but we do not learn of any sales of moment. We quote clayed at 47a50c, Muscovado at 49a57c, and Porto Rico at 52a72c.

NAVAL STORES—Crude turpentine is nominal at $4 25. Spirits turpentine is unchanged; we quote at 47½c for merchantable lots, with sales of 50 bbls at 47c, and 130 bbls at 47½c. Rosins are steadily held, with a quiet market; the sales are 100 bbls common on the wharf at $2 75; 100 bbls common at $3; 100 bbls strained common at $3 12½; 300 bbls strained at 312½; 100 bbls do at $3 15; 300 bbls low No 2 at $3 37½; the quotations are $3 10a3 12½ for strained common; $3 15a3 25 for good strained; $3 37½a3 62½ for No 2; $3 87½a5 for No 1. Tar is firm at $3 25 for Washington; $4 for Wilmington.

PROVISIONS—Pork—There is but very little inquiry to-day, and with light offerings prices of new mess are not essentially different. The jobbing trade for the other kinds is light and prices have a downward tendency. Sales were made of 1200 bbls new Western mess, at $27 80 cash and regular way. We quote for lots, $27 85; for new mess, $27 25a27 58 for old mess; $23a23 25 for prime and extra prime, and $24 for prime mess. The afternoon market is quiet at about 'change prices; 250 bbls mess sold at $27 85, sellers' option the balance of the week.

CUT MEATS—The market is inactive. We quote hams in sweet pickle at 16½a17½c; and shoulders in dry salt at 12¾a13½c. Sales were made of 110 packages.

SMOKED MEATS—There is a light jobbing trade, and with fair offerings easier prices are accepted. We quote shoulders at 14½c; hams at 17a20c; unbagged and bagged and clear rib at 17½c.

BUTTER—The receipts are very light, and with a moderate demand, particularly for the high grades, prices are a trifle stronger. State in Welch tubs will bring 30a33c; do in firkins and half firkin tubs at 33a 35c, with sales of some fancy lots at 36c. Western butter is inactive. The choice lots are selling at 30 a32c, while the former qualities are ranging down to 25c.

CHEESE—The market is dull and prices are heavy. There is but little coming forward but the demand is more than supplied, and receivers are anxious to realize. We quote dairy at 8a14c, and factory at 12a15½c.

LARD—There is but little offering, and with the present limited demand forced sales must be at lower prices. Sales were made of 580 tierces and bbls at 17½a18½c for No 1 to kettle rendered city, 18c for No 1 Western, 18½c for steam rendered and kettle dried. We quote kettle rendered at 18¾a19c.

RICE—There is a fair business doing in East India at steadily held prices; 1200 bags in bond sold at $8 87½a4 12½c gold in bond, and 300 bags at 9¾a10c duty paid. Carolina is quiet at 11a11½c.

SUGAR—There is a fair demand for raw, and holders do not evince any eagerness to sell until prices are a trifle stronger. We quote fair to good refining at 11¾a11⅞c, and No 12 box at 12⅛a12⅜c. The sales are 1800 hhds at 11¾a13c for Cuba (the latter price for clarified), 12½a13¾c for Porto Rico, and 500 boxes Havana, part at 12c. For refined there is an active inquiry and full prices are paid. We quote soft yellow at 14a15c, soft white at 15¾a15⅞c, and crushed, powdered and granulated at 16⅞c.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, June 5.

23 bales Cotton, 36 bales Yarn, 58 bundles Paper, 3307 sacks Grain, 43 boxes Tobacco, 158 bbls Naval Stores, 5 cars Lumber. To Hopkins, McPherson & Co, Shackelford & Kelly, Bollmann Bros, Goldsmith & Son, Willis & Chisolm, John C Mallonee, Chisolm Bros, E H Rodgers & Co, G H Walter & Co, G Follin, F W Clausen, Ostendorff & Co, Fraser & Dill, J Adger & Co, P Mullen, F D C Kracke, G W Williams & Co, T J Kerr & Co, Tupper & Son, West & Jones, Jno Campsen & Co, J N Tiedeman & Co, G W Wateman, Stenhouse & Co, and R R Agent.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad, June 5.

32 bales Cotton, 137 bbls Naval Stores, boxes Ordnance, Mdze, &c. To S L Howard & Bro, J M Caldwell & Son, H Bischoff & Co, Mantone & Co, Mazyck Bros, J Davis, S D Stoney, J A Pritchard, Williams & Co, G W Clark & Co, Major Parker, G E Pritchett, M Goldsmith & Co, Mrs J Snowden, H T Peake and F A Sawyer.

Passengers.

Per steamer Dictator, from Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah—Mrs Hastings and child, Miss Deyea, two Misses Waterbery, Miss Waterbery, R Hunter, Wm Livingston, J Caldwell, F G Frey and wife, Mrs Moody, two children and servant, Bird, J N Whitney, Mrs Porter, Miss A Owens, Miss McNelly, J Rose, Mrs Higgins, E H Tomkiss, D N Place, B C Woodfish, Mrs W Koot, Mr Worroch, wife and child, Dr Gordon and wife, Miss Gordon, E T Nuspickel, Capt Gregg, Mrs Leslie, Edwin Roux, T Shulbuck and wife, J H Hines, O A Moses, B R Gardin, Hess, Mrs S Savarges, T D Eason, Mrs Owens, Mrs Rodgers, W S Floyd, and 25 on deck.

Per steamer Fannie, from Hilton Head, via Beaufort, Savannah, Bluffton, &c—D L McKay, George E Rice, W W Miller, Mrs S E Miller, Miss Janie M Hardee, Mrs J A Alpers and two children, Mrs J E Bonneau, Thos Young, W J Pope, Jno Kavanagh, G Holmes, W A Macduff, W H Harrison, John C Chadwick, E B Sartet, Jas A Emmons, Allard H Barnwell, Rev Joseph R Walker, Miss Emma Walker, Mrs R Means Fuller and two children, Mrs A J Wakefield, Miss Emma C Judd, Mrs Wilbern Jackson, Miss H C Parmelee, Wm Henry Trescott, Capt C O Boutelle, lady, two children and three servants, Geo Taylor, and 18 on deck.

Marine News.

Port of Charleston, June 6.

Arrived Yesterday.

Steamer Dictator, Willey, Palatka via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah. Mdze. To J D Aiken & Co, Railroad Agent, J H Vollers, R Fellman, Wineman & Berger, F F Chapeau, Bollmann Bros, Luhrs & Stelling, A Johnston, Clacius & Witte, Goodrich, Wineman & Co, Jeffords & Co, Wagner, Heath & Monsees, B O'Neill, P Welch, Byrne & Fogarty, P W Mantone & Co, Jos Walker, S C Railroad Agent, N G Yates, J A Enslow, Whilden & Co, G H Gereld, G J Cowbor, C L Kornahrens, Werner & Ducker, J P Forester, G T Platt, R H McDowell & Co, Jas Cosgrove, T Fisher, Cameron, Barkley & Co, A N Eckles & Co, B Hamilton, Mrs E Flowers, Dickerson & Co, W Barker & Co.

Steamer Fannie, Peck, Savannah, via Beaufort, Hilton Head and Bluffton. 3 bales Cotton and Sundries. To J Ferguson, G W Williams, Jno Colcock & Co, Jno Rivers, G W Clark, C F Sammis, Ravenel & Co, Thos Young, R M Fuller, Captain C O Boutelle, Southern Express Co, C Litschgi, W Harrison, H Klatte & Co, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co, J Heyward and Jas C Heyward.

Schr Ann S Deas, West Point Mill. 104 bbls Rice. To Roper & Stoney.

From this Port.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, at New York, June 2.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Philadelphia, June 2.

Ship Graham's Polley, Burgess, Liverpool, May 16.

Schr Nellie Burgess, Burgess, Georgetown, S C, May 27.

Cleared for this Port.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, New York, June 3.

Schr E J Palmer, Smart, at Baltimore, June 2.

Memoranda.

The ship Southern Rights, Williams, from Liverpool, arrived at Cardiff May 16.

The schr D C Hulse, Hildreth, for Georgetown, S C, cleared at New York June 2.

The brig Roman, Doran, from Georgetown, S C, arrived at Portland, Me, May 30.

Rosadalis.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER!

THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER IN THE WORLD.

DR. LAWRENCE'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT

OF

ROSADALIS,

A Safe and Certain Cure (and the only one yet discovered) for

SCROFULA IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS,

SUCH AS

Consumption in its early stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys and Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c.

ALSO,

SYPHILIS

IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

DISEASES OF WOMEN,

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint Pain in the Back, Imprudence in Life, Gravel,

GENERAL ILL HEALTH,

and all diseases of the

BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BLADDER.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

IT IS PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

THE ROSADALIS

is not a secret medicine. The articles from which it is made are published around each bottle, and it is used and recommended by the Medical Faculty, wherever it has been introduced, as a POSITIVE and RELIABLE Medicine for Diseases of the BLOOD, LIVER and KIDNEYS.

☞ Used and endorsed by the leading Physicians everywhere it is known.

The following, among many hundreds of our best citizens, testify to its wondrous efficacy:

CERTIFICATES FROM PHYSICIANS.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 4th, 1868.

I believe Dr. Lawrence's "ROSADALIS" to be the BEST ALTERATIVE IN USE, and, therefore, cheerfully recommend it as such.

THOS. J. BOYKIN, M. D.

BALTIMORE, February 10th, 1868.

Dr. J. J. Lawrence:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine; the other a case of sc