

Largest Circulation.—THE DAILY NEWS BRING THE NEWSPAPER OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED AS HAVING THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY OF CHARLESTON.

LOCAL MATTERS.

CHEAP ADVERTISING.

THE CHARLESTON NEWS, the circulation of which is about twice as large as that of any other paper published in South Carolina, is the best advertising medium for all business men.

Advertisements of situations wanted by or offered to clerks, governesses, tutors, workmen, mechanics, house-servants, porters, shopboys, cooks and washers; board and lodging wanted or offered; apartments wanted or to let; articles lost or found; houses, shops, offices and warehouses wanted or to let, and miscellaneous wants of all kinds.

For each insertion of advertisements of the classes specified: Not exceeding three lines or 30 words... 25 cents

MEETINGS THIS DAY. Jefferson Lodge, at 8 P. M. Frenchchapel, at 8 P. M. Relief Loan Association, at 8 P. M.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY. HURSON LEE will sell at 11 o'clock, at the old Postoffice, a tenement house on King-street.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—Judge Bryan gave notice yesterday that he would adjourn the Circuit Court on Friday.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—Messrs. Leitch & Bruns sold yesterday the Duck Hill Plantation, in St. Stephen's Parish, containing 2000 acres, for \$4200; one-third cash, balance in one and two years.

THE CROPS IN BARNWELL.—The Journal says: "We have had some refreshing showers since our last issue, and the crops present quite an improved appearance."

THE STATE COURT.—IN THE COMMON PLEAS. Hon. R. B. CARPENTER, PRESIDING.—The day was commenced in the call of the issue city docket, the cases on which were fixed for trial.

REPORTERS' CHRYMES.—The City Inspector began, yesterday, distributing lime in the gutters and sewers throughout the city, as a sanitary precaution.

MECHANICAL PRINTING.—All kinds of mercantile printing, such as circulars, letter heads, cards, bill heads, statements, &c., for counting-rooms and offices, promptly executed in the neatest style and at the lowest rates for cash, at THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 149 East Bay.

THE LATE JAMES MURDOCH.—A dispatch was received yesterday by President John F. O'Neill, of the Hibernian Society, announcing that the remains of the late James Murdoch are now on their way to this city in charge of two members of the society.

NEGRO CLERKS TO BE PLACED IN THE POST-OFFICE.—There was a rumor afloat on the streets yesterday that the Messrs. Gunn, who for some time past have labored faithfully and efficiently as clerks in the Postoffice, are to be removed from office on the 1st of July, and their places filled by negroes.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was an excessively close day, the thermometer ranging from 86 to 90 degrees. In the afternoon there was a high wind with a light rain, which tempered the atmosphere very agreeably.

THE VIGILANTS AND THEIR PICTURES.—The pair of very handsome photographs of the Vigilant Fire Engine, one of them including the portraits of the officers and several members of the company, are attracting much attention from the friends of that fine organization.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, June 14.—Charleston Hotel.—E. H. B. Stoner, Thomas J. Davis, South Carolina; H. Griffith, Baltimore; J. D. Easton, James Johnson, City; G. B. Mills, South Carolina; John Worth, Baltimore; F. B. Sesser, New York; J. H. Brown, North Carolina; B. F. Craft, Baltimore.

ANOTHER PROOF OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE CHARLESTON FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In yesterday's News was published an account of an invention for fire engines, which keeps the water in the boiler constantly hot, at an expense of seven cents per day.

During the last annual parade of the Charleston Fire Department, the steamer "Zina," with cold water in her boiler, ran four hundred yards and had a stream playing in four minutes and thirty-five seconds, and carried off the prize. This shows that there is no necessity for such an invention in our department.

RALLY OF THE "SONS OF OLD ERIN."

Address of General John O'Neill.

In response to a call through the papers for a mass meeting of the Irish citizens, to hear an address from General John O'Neill, about five hundred persons, among whom were at least three hundred "Sons of Erin," assembled in the Hibernian Hall last night.

On the stage were President John F. O'Neill, of the Hibernian Society; President Powers, of the Fenian Brotherhood of this city; Rev. Mr. Croghan, M. P. O'Connor, James Armstrong, James M. Mulvaney, Thomas Farlow, D. T. Corbin, B. O'Neill, W. A. Kelly, Captain Stewart, John O'Mara, F. Brady, Thomas O'Brien, C. C. Trumbo, James Slattery, David O'Keefe, James Cosgrove, Philip Fogarty, John King, Aldermen Green and Voigt, and others.

At half-past eight o'clock Captain James Mulvaney, in a few complimentary remarks, introduced the orator of the evening, General John O'Neill, of the Fenian army, formerly of the Federal army.

GENERAL O'NEILL'S ADDRESS. The General, on being introduced, stated that he was much surprised to learn when he arrived here that Fenianism was so little understood, in fact, was very much misunderstood; that there was an impression prevalent to the effect that the Church was opposed to Fenianism.

The speaker then proceeded to read the written statement which commenced by stating that the object of the meeting was to talk of the wrongs and sufferings of Ireland, and of the best means for her liberation, but as England's inhumanity to Ireland has never done more than to fill the soul with anguish or arouse to temporary passion the hearts of our countrymen; as it has not put muskets into the hands of Irish soldiers or won one single battle over the hosts of the tyrant; as it has not removed one single grievance or broken one link of the fetters of degrading slavery, it would be idle to dwell upon Ireland's wrongs and sufferings.

I have come, said the speaker, as a representative of men who are determined to avenge those wrongs. The Fenian organization is of the opinion that the red hand of the oppressor shall be stayed in its work of blood, not by tears and entreaties, but by the vigorous application of cold steel.

Fenianism is a crime against nations or against religion, that you should hesitate to support it? It is not a crime against nations, for everywhere among men the right of revolution is conceded—the right to remodel governments when they run counter to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

It is not a crime against religion, for religion admits the right of revolution; the endeavors of the oppressed to oust the oppressor, the Church has never condemned. Her censure is confined to the excesses which sometimes mark the endeavors.

It is not a crime against humanity, for the principles of Christianity favored the servile subjection of the multitude to the arbitrary rule of the few. If such teachings had fallen from the lips of the Founder of Christianity, would He have been likely to have found His most devoted followers and most zealous armies in the poor fishermen of Galilee; would the proud Pharisees have conspired His death, or in the humble Palestinian been numbered with His friends; would it, in short, be a divine religion, a religion of charity, if it did not unequivocally defend the right of revolution?

Take away the right of revolution, and man once stripped of his freedom must forever remain a slave; take away the right of revolution, and it becomes a crime to attack the usurper who has robbed you of your liberties; to repel the ruthless invader who has desolated your homes and seized your lands; take away the right of revolution, and religion itself loses the cardinal point on which it hinges—the free will of man.

Do you deprive religion of its manning; the more the free will of man is shackled the more limited becomes the sphere of religion, and in denying the right of revolution you strip man of free will altogether; and, consequently, destroy the basis of religion. Christianity, then, would commit suicide, if it forbade any attempt against established tyranny.

The speaker quoted freely from Cardinal Bellarmine in support of his argument, that religion was not opposed to resistance of tyranny.

In regard to those who assert that the Fenian Brotherhood is not able to successfully cope with the English, and therefore the Church would object to any attempts to do so, the speaker spoke very warmly and at length, saying: The Church, say they, is opposed to rebellion when there is good reason to suppose it will not be successful, and, therefore, must be opposed to Fenianism. Has the Church ever lifted up its voice against the uprising of a suffering people because they were fewer in number than the hosts of the tyrant? Has the Church ever denounced their efforts because they were more stunted in resources than the enemy? Never.

The speaker, after reciting numerous facts from history to show that the victory was not always to the strong, said that it was not the intention of the Fenian Brotherhood to madly rush forward to the fray, trusting solely to the merits of its cause, but to await until it was fully prepared, and it was now rapidly organizing and concentrating its forces.

The objection of some against Fenianism, because, as they asserted, it was a secret society, was next discussed by the speaker. He said that it was no secret society. He knew very well that the Church was opposed to secret societies, but no such objection could be rightfully urged against the Fenian Brotherhood, because it was not a secret society; that a few designing men had attempted to make it such, but they had been successfully resisted.

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The remainder of the General's statement was confined to showing what Fenianism had thus far done (all of which is known to our readers), and in warmly urging those who had either refused to assist the enterprise at all, or had only partially done so, to arouse themselves and heartily espouse it. The statement concluded as follows: "England tell us that Fenianism is not a failure, and we will believe our enemy sooner than the men of our race, and who have shown their patriotism only in their doubts, and even in denunciation of our enterprise. Fenianism is a success, cries out our hurt and wounded adversary. Fenianism is a failure, sippers its pretended friends. Patriot Irishmen, I leave it to you which of the two is more likely to have given the correct decision, the cold and indifferent friend, or the bitter enemy smarting under the lash of defeat? I need not ask. Fenianism has had a great success, and it is for us to make it a greater, a complete success in the full achievement of Irish Independence."

At the conclusion of the reading, the General thanked the audience for their kind attention and begged to be excused for his awkwardness that might have been apparent in his reading, saying that he was a soldier, had led a soldier's life and was at home in the field, but not on the platform. He was not a speaker, and only spoke through necessity—only because he saw that this was the only way to arouse his countrymen and bring them to the point which the English people would only recognize—the point of the bayonet.

I predict that very shortly, although there is not much appearance of it now, the Irish citizens of Charleston will be fully aroused to the merits of the Fenian cause, and every one will be either in active communication with the Fenian head-centres or be in the field battling with their brethren in the grand old cause of Ireland's liberty.

In February, 1866, a few Fenians assembled in Pittsburgh, Penn., and determined to invade Canada, from the United States. And, by the way, I'll meet right here the objection so often urged that we had no right to invade Canada, because her people had never interfered with us. I admit that they never interfered with us. Neither have the masses of the people of England, whom I consider more abject slaves than were the negroes in South Carolina two years ago, and I would gladly aid them in throwing off the yoke of their tyrants. I contend that wherever the English flag floats we have a right to go and pull it down and smite those who stand ready to defend it.

The flag is the representative of England's tyranny, which for the last seven hundred years has oppressed our beloved country, and caused thousands upon thousands of her citizens to die of starvation. We have a right to tear down that flag wherever it floats, and to trample it in the dust. And besides, in Canada the people claim to be the subjects of Great Britain, and those whom we met in our brush there, in 1866, and made scampers, had rallied to support that emblem of tyranny and called themselves the Queen's Own—if they had not run so fast, they would have been Our Own.

As I have said, we determined in February, 1866, to invade Canada. Then we had not one cent in the treasury, no muskets and no military stores. We invaded Canada with a small force—the remainder were prevented by the United States from going over. Had that first party been thoroughly successful, nothing would have prevented thousands from rushing over and joining their compatriots. In proof of my statement I call your attention to the report of General Meade, of the United States Army, to the President in May, 1866, in which he states that the Fenian army numbered over thirty-seven thousand, the finest men I ever saw."

The speaker again called the attention of the audience to the beneficial results the Fenians had caused—had made England grant Ireland rights never before listened to; had systematized rebellion; had awakened the attention and enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world to the sufferings and wrongs of oppressed Ireland; and concluded with another earnest appeal to his hearers to bestir themselves in behalf of Fenianism, which, as he asserted, would exist as long as Ireland had a wrong to be redressed, and would be disorganized when the green flag floated in the free air of the free old Emerald Isle.

In the speaker's remarks about Canada, (the capture of which by the Fenians, he argued, would be a fatal blow to the commerce of England by fitting out privateers to prey upon it, and this would occasion a suspension of manufacturing establishments, throw out of employment thousands who would engage in bread riots, and demand and make England grant to Ireland the liberty between which he said that there was much talk among the Southern people about the Irish having fought on the side of the oppressors of the South, depriving her of the very rights which the Fenians were now urged to contend for in their own country.

Said the General: "It is well known that the Irish are true to the people they live among." The Irish living North fought as zealously in the Union ranks—where I fought myself—as did the Irishmen for the "Lost Cause." If the North had its Corcoran, the South had its gallant Pat Coghane. Had there been more Irish men in the Southern army there would have been more fighting, for you know "where an Irishman is there is fighting."

At the conclusion of the General's address, the audience applauded him heartily and quietly retired.

We are fully aware that in the above report we have only given a general outline of the General's speech, which was frequently applauded.

THE MUNICIPAL MURDER.—It is reported that a caucus of the Pillsbury party was held on Sunday night to determine whether there should be a meeting of the City Council this evening. The caucus was informed that the Mackey party intended to keep out of the Council Chamber, so as to leave the meeting in the hands of their opponents, but that as soon as the Pillsburyites were seated the Mackey party would swarm in, make a quorum, and force a meeting. It was, therefore, thought best to avoid the trap by staying away altogether, and it is supposed that there will be no meeting of Council to-night.

THE UNITED STATES COURT, JUNE 14.—Hon. GEORGE S. BRYAN PARADING IN EQUITY.—George Parsons, a citizen of New York, vs. John G. Lawton, of South Carolina. Bill for foreclosure, &c. Messingberg, Jerry & Pinckney for complainant. Report of D. Horbeck was confirmed, and it was ordered that the defendant pay the claimant \$4530 50, before the 1st November next.

Issue Docket.—The following cases were docketed with the Judge, by consent, ordered docketed under separate rule: Emerson & Co. vs. E. A. Fringle & Co. Assumpsit. Deacons for \$224 85—principal and interest; Joseph & Goldsmith vs. Lee & Co. Assumpsit. Deacons for \$264 75—principal and interest. In the case of Satcher & Brothers vs. T. M. Cator, assumpsit, July 10, after hearing argument and charge of the Judge, retired and returned into court at 7 o'clock, being unable to agree; they were finally dismissed.

Blow from S. B. Island Cotton.—We are informed that bleams made their appearance among the growing crop of sea island cotton, on the plantation of J. Jenkins Mikell, Esq., on Edisto Island, on the 9th instant. The crop on this plantation was put in the ground at an early period, the proprietor expecting to get a march on the caterpillar and other enemies of this plant, and we are glad to say that up to this time the growth looks finely, and with moderately favorable weather a fair yield is expected on this place. The plant generally on this island has a good appearance, and planters are hopeful that the dreaded insect visit may be escaped this season.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN BALTIMORE.—A Washington telegraph says: Information has been received here of an unpleasant difficulty between Chief Justice Chase and the bar of Baltimore, Maryland.

The Chief Justice stated that he was surprised to find that he was to be a witness in a case which he had not been consulted about, and that the court had seen the protest, and considered it a contempt, and that the clerk would be ordered to issue a writ of habeas corpus upon each member of the bar who signed it, and to continue it until they should not be silenced until they purged themselves of the contempt. This caused great confusion among the lawyers, and they left the court to continue its course proper for them. The calendar was then called, and the lawyers whose names were in the protest were not allowed to appear in their cases.

GREEN VEGETABLES.—The following extract from the New York Producers' Price Current, of June 12, shows the condition of the green vegetable market:

For changes in quotations we must refer to our table. Florida tomatoes have been plenteous and cheap, but those of good ones, but there are so many green ones sent that have to be thrown away that we doubt whether the shipments so far will pay the cost of sending them across the water. The few that are taken that have a fair flush of red, and are neither ripe nor green, Squash are very dull. Cucumbers are irregular, those in rough crates, and those in fine crates, are at 50c per crate. Cabbages are irregular, but a few are good enough to bring our highest quotation. Norfolk string beans are arriving, and it is not until the 15th of next month that they will be getting long. Long Island peas, and the pea soon rule out those from Norfolk. Green peas, Long Island, per bush... \$5 00 5 25

EMIGRATION.—AN INSTANCE OF ITS ADVANTAGES.—PROSPERITY OF AIKEN.—Since the close of the late unpleasantness, a decided southward movement appears to have been inaugurated among the people of the North. Numerous societies have been formed in the Southern States for the purpose of guiding and assisting such as desire to emigrate to particular localities, but their success has been very limited, as in the majority of instances, these associations lack harmony of action and more especially the great stimulus, individual interest.

It seems to us that individual enterprise should be made the agent of the distribution of our vast tracts of uncultivated land to Northern purchasers. The movement of prospecting immigrants should be directed by judicious advertisements, in which the cheapness of the lands, the advantages of climate, as well as the great natural resources of the South, could be properly presented to the Northern public.

An illustration of successful enterprise of this kind may be found in the result of the personal exertions of Mr. E. J. C. Wood, of Aiken, S. C. This gentleman had the foresight to distinguish, at the close of the late war, the next move on the great checker board of the country; and two years ago he commenced distributing his Aiken pamphlet, in which he gave an ample yet candid exposition of the natural resources, &c., of that section. The result has been that he has now disposed of the greater portion of the available property in his immediate vicinity, and that he is obliged to extend his operations over the four adjoining counties of Barnwell, Edgefield, Orangeburg and Lexington. Every day he receives applications from those neighborhoods for the sale of lands, plantations and other property; in fact his name is already a household word with all property-holders in that section.

As a result of his efforts the Town of Aiken has assumed a thrifty go-ahead appearance, so much at variance with the gloomy, desolate aspect of hundreds of her sister towns throughout the South. The mail brings daily large sums of money from the North, and the consequence is that property is looked to, that paint and brush assume their way once more, that buildings go up in all directions—in short, that life and business are the order of the day. Let other gentlemen in other sections emulate the example of Mr. Wood, and the prosperity of the State will be secured beyond peradventure.

In Memoriam. At a meeting of the Congregation of the Unitarian Church in this city, held on Sunday, the 13th instant, immediately after Morning Service, the following Preamble and Resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

We meet to-day to give utterance to our sacred sorrow for the loss of a beloved friend; and in reverence, and in the highest esteem, honor, and remembrance. Full of years—his duties done, his task accomplished, his term of service ended—Dr. James MORTIMER has passed away into the rest promised to the children of God.

Committed by the Church through a period extending far beyond an ordinary lifetime, he has not only approved himself a most useful and trusty servant and stay through all the vicissitudes, but he has also endeavored himself to the whole body of its members and to each of its successive pastors, by his uniform willingness to occupy any position, to attend to all its exigencies, and to supply all of its wants, to the utmost of his ability. An efficient officer—warden, chairman and senior deacon—his voice and his pen were ever ready as occasion might arise. In the absence of our pastor, and in the sad vacancies of the pulpit which, by the Providence of God, have so often occurred among us, we remember with mournful pleasure his prompt acceptance of the office of Reader, which he filled so repeatedly and so well. In the midst of a community remarkable for its conservatism and tenacious adherence to the established and familiar forms of belief, he did not hesitate to avow—among the earliest—his belief in the doctrine of the Divine Unity, which we assert and maintain in its emphatic and controversial sense, and regard as one of the brightest manifestations of religious intelligence. Ever prepared to "give a reason for the faith that was in him," he held, unshaken, the even tenor of his way, and had the gratification to see the church of his choice expand and increase, enrolling one after another many of the most distinguished of his fellow-citizens, and establishing their own firm and secure basis.

It is not too much to say that to the lives and example of such a pastor and our beloved citizens, our Lee, Webb, and others who have gone to their reward, we are indebted in the maintenance of our church and the establishment of the cause of heaven.

Resolved, That the life and character have been such as to entitle him to the warmest approval and most cordial admiration of all who love and desire to promote the true doctrine and practice of the religion of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That in our profound sorrow we still recognize the infinite consolation to be derived, as well from the recollection of his constant fulfillment of his allotted duty, as from the remembrance of his patient endurance in a course of virtuous conduct and humble piety.

Resolved, That we offer the expression of our warmest sympathy with his widow and relatives, with whom we claim, in all heartfelt sincerity, to unite in their grief as fellow-mortals.

Resolved, That our common table and reading desk be held in mourning for the space of six months, as a memorial of his life and service as Senior Deacon, Chairman and Warden, as well as Lay Reader of this Church.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this corporation prepare a copy of the proceedings to be sent to the widow of our deceased friend, with assurances of our sincere condolence in her bereavement.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the daily papers of this city.

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Auction Sales.

Desirable Stand on King-street.

BY HUTSON LEE. Will be sold at the Old Postoffice THIS MORNING, 15th instant, at 11 o'clock.

UNDER DEGREE IN EQUITY. James Quintin vs. Richard D. Cain et al.

A. C. McGILLIVRAY, Auctioneer. Will be sold, in front of the old Customhouse, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

UNDER DEGREE IN EQUITY. A. C. Chandler, Assignee, vs. Daniel F. Toules.

A. C. McGILLIVRAY, Auctioneer. Will be sold, in front of the old Customhouse, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of June, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BY HOLMES & MACBETH, Auctioneers. By virtue of an order of sale, to me directed, by the Hon. George S. Bryan, Judge of the United States District Court, for the District of South Carolina, I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Old Postoffice, foot of Broad-street, on TUESDAY, June 29th, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

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