The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VII.---NUMBER 1134. CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON August 11.—Commodore Poore has been instructed to be vigilant to enforce strictly the laws of nations, to hold only official relations with the Spanish authorities, and to insist upon humanity and justice where the life and liberty of American citizens are involved. The Spanish executions at Santiago de Cuba were not satisfactorily explained to the Cabinet, and the Spanish gunboats will remain under seizure and all further action be postponed to the next meeting of the Cabinet on the 20th.

It is stated, on the authority of W. P. Edwards, member of Congress from Georgia, that the negro Turner has been reinstated as postmaster at Macon.

Grant authorizes the publication of a conversation showing his affiliation with the Radical Republicans of Mississippi and Texas.

LATER.—In an interview with General Tarbell, secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, at the residence of Secretary Fish, in New York, on the 6th instant, General Grant remarked on the small number of Republicans engaged in the "National Republican party" in Mississippi, using the name of Judge Dent, and said that, in his judgment, the fact was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the opposition. The President said his only desire was peace and unity, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about; but that these people cast suspicions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at dividing, not aiding the Republican party in their midst. If they were really in earnest they would not be so anxious about those with whom they acted. To sincere men it could not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been the administration's friends. The President stated that in his conversations with the gentlemen representing the new Republican party in Mississippi he had expressed himself much more emphatically against their course than he had to General Tarbell. He said he fully endorsed General Ames' administration, and that that officer would have to do much and more serious things than he had heard charged before he would subject himself to removal.

The Assistant Treasurer has been directed to withdraw legal tender tens from circulation.

The President has not intimated, either by letter nor in conversation, a desire that Judge Dent should withdraw from the Mississippi canvass. Judge Dent will canvass the State in favor of the Conservative Republican candidates, whether he or another heads the ticket.

THE MOBILE RIOT.

MOBILE, August 11.—Mr. David P. Reed, a prominent citizen, was arrested upon the charge, made by the Radicals, of firing the first shot in the recent riot. A trial resulted in his honorable acquittal.

MONTGOMERY, August 11.—A petition from the Radicals of Mobile has been received by the Governor, requesting him to place Mobile under military rule. A committee of the citizens arrived to day, and had an interview with the Governor, after which he declined to comply with the petition.

THE FIRST BALE FROM GEORGIA.

MACON, August 11.—The first bale of the new cotton crop was received here to-day. It was raised by Mr. P. W. Jones, of Baker County, and classes as New York middling. It will be shipped to Boston.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

COLUMBUS, August 11.—General Rosecrans having declined the nomination, the Democratic State Central Committee have nominated George H. Pendleton for Governor. Mr. Pendleton accepts.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

NEW YORK, August 11.—All of the bankers who pleaded guilty to the charge of usury have been, with the exception of two, who were sentenced to five and ten days' imprisonment, fined $50 each.

The Secretary of State has instructed United States Marshal Barlow to deliver up the Spanish gunboats to the commander of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

HEAVY CIGAR SEIZURE.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.—Forty-three thousand cigars were seized here to-day for non-payment of tax.

EUROPE.

NEW COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, August 11.—The Chamber of Commerce has resolved to send a letter to the American chambers, deprecating the system of using an unnecessary amount of covering and bands of iron, too heavy for the purpose, on the bales of cotton. It is also suggested that if the American ports the system of allowance for tare, which prevails in England, be adopted.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, August 11.—The resignation of the entire Ministry is expected, because of the censure upon their acts by the Upper House.

THE NEW TEXTILE MATERIAL.

It is hardly time yet to predict that the new textile material, "Rami," will supersede or in any degree be a substitute for cotton. It will take the place of linen, if anything, for it is very high priced. Samples raised and prepared in Mexico sold in London at two shillings and six-pence per pound; and the specimens of prepared fibre and manufactured articles shown at the recent exhibition in Cincinnati, were pronounced to bear a close resemblance to linen, with a silky gloss which is not observable in linen. The plant is a native of Japan, and has been propagated by seed and by cuttings in Mexico. From Mexico it was brought to Louisiana two years ago, and has been introduced in Texas, Arkansas and Mississippi. The assumed advantages this plant has over cotton is its better fibre, its greater hardiness, and its comparative exemption from attacks by worms. But as yet, although there are reports of patches of twelve or fifteen acres of the plant this season in some parts of the South, ramie has been grown only experimentally, mainly in nurseries, and it will be some time before it ramie is generally throughout the cotton districts. Its resemblance to silk, rather than cotton, or even linen, may make its general introduction undesirable, since rami may bear the same relation to silk that chicory does to coffee. The Japanese are said to use the fibre largely now to adulterate their second-rate silks.

LIFE AMONG THE SHAKERS.

The Separation of the Sexes—Men Without Wives and Women Without Husbands—Their Remarkable Religious Ceremonies—The Shaker's Interior Life.

A correspondent of the New York Sun gives an interesting account of a recent visit to the principal community of those peculiar people, the Shakers:

A beautiful Sunday morning found your correspondent at Columbia Hall, the principal hotel in the picturesque village of New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y. The village is renowned chiefly as the home of the Shakers. I had never seen these strange people. I had often heard of them as an honest, industrious, and thrifty people possessing many virtues, and strictly adhering to the tenets of their faith, and I had long desired to visit their settlement, view their farms and gardens, see them in their houses, and observe their form of religious worship. And now the opportunity presented itself.

It is well known that one of the fundamental principles of the Shakers' creed is a life of strict celibacy. They claim to be the people of whom Jesus said, "they neither marry nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels of God in Heaven." But to the public they profess not to condemn marriage as an institution of "the world," and to allow no "believing" husband or wife to separate from an "unbelieving" wife or husband except legally or by mutual agreement

THE SEXES DWELLING APART.

The New York Lebanon Society of Shakers numbers about six hundred, and is the oldest, as well as the largest society of the order in this country. The settlement is about two miles from the village proper. Soon after entering the boundaries of the community, the buildings, dwellings, stores, church, barns, herb room, &c., come in view. On each side of the wide and even road are large, rectangular wooden houses, three or four stories high, and uniform in size and appearance. These are the dwellings. A spacious hall runs through the centre of the building. The apartments of the brethren and sisters are usually at the opposite sides or ends of the house. From two to six live in a room; and although the men and women of a community live thus contiguous, sleeping under the same roof and eating in the same dining room, they profess to have no social intercourse with each other beyond that of business or devotional exercise. They enter the building at opposite ends of the hall; they sit at separate tables, and indulge in no conversation with each other, unless it be to express their merest wants, or when a superior gives directions or instructs a subordinate.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE COMMUNITIES.

It is not generally known that each society of Shakers is constituted of several distinct families, which are self-supporting, and possess within themselves perfect organizations in both temporal and spiritual matters, regularly officered, comprising elders, deacons, caretakers, and others. The Society of New Lebanon embraces eight of these families. The different communities, or families, in each society number from thirty to one hundred and fifty members of both sexes, who generally occupy one large, unitary dwelling, in which, as they claim, the brethren and sisters live together in a spiritual order and social relation.

THE PLACES OF WORSHIP.

Each dwelling contains a large meeting-room sufficiently spacious to accommodate all the members of the family, and in this room they assemble several times a week for worship, and from twice to thrice a week they have reunion meetings in their private rooms, where from four to eight or ten of the brethren and sisters spend an hour or so sitting together in devotional conversation and singing.

THE WORKSHOPS.

There are also in the settlement large buildings containing numerous workshops connected with each family, one for the men the other for the women. In these various branches of manufacture are carried on, consisting of necessary articles for home consumption and for sale. They have all the mechanical trades necessary to meet the immediate wants of a family, but are largely dependent upon the neighboring villages and cities for the improved implements which render modern agriculture successful.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Hitherto horticulture has been the leading business in most of the Shaker societies, but recently they are turning their attention considerably to agriculture. The society at New Lebanon owns about 6000 acres of land, a large share of which is for fuel, timber and sheep, being very mountainous. The rest is devoted to agriculture and horticulture.

IN THE HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

As we drove up to the Shaker "meeting-house," a large rectangular, plain wooden building, with a convex roof, their singing reached our ears. They had already begun their devotional exercises, although it was not yet ten o'clock in the morning. We alighted in front of the church, and entered, our wives through the door on one side of the sanctuary, and we through another on the opposite side. Many visitors were in the house, and an usher gave us seats allotted to those who are not of the "persuasion." These seats are plain wooden benches, and differ from those used by the Shakers themselves in that they are supplied with a back.

When we entered the "meeting-house" we could hardly suppress a smile. Ranged in line across the room—one row behind another, according to height—the men on one side of the house, the women on the other, they stood in their quaint costumes, their faces cast down, their eyes on the floor. The men wore coats, pantaloons, and waistcoats of the same material, butternut-colored—coat of the ancient shad-belly pattern, with a standing collar reaching to the ear, waistcoat buttoned close to the throat, with standing collar and continuations of the most liberal dimensions. About their necks each wore a white kerchief, containing at least a half yard of muslin.

The women were neatly attired in gowns of some light lead-colored material reaching to the feet, and guiltless of expansion by crinoline. Each wore, pinned over her shoulder and bosom, a white kerchief or small shawl. Each one, from the oldest wrinkled old woman to the youngest child, wore a close fitting white cap, not unlike a night-cap, over which was tied or pinned a thin white scarf. This completed the headdress. The hair of the women was cut short and inclosed in a small brown net. The hair of the men was cut close to the scalp over the forehead and temples, but allowed to grow long behind the ears. In some cases it fell in tangled, tufted locks upon the shoulder.

THE MANNER OF WORSHIP.

We had been seated but a few moments when two of the sisters and brethren, acting as leaders, began in a slow, drawling, sing-song tone to chant one of their peculiar songs or hymns, the words of which we could not distinguish. All the worshippers at once joined in, moving their hands in an energetic manner up and down in unison with the music. Several songs were thus sung—the peculiar gesture of the open hand being one of the ceremonies of their service. After this ceremony, one of the leaders stepped from the front rank and taking a position on the floor midway between the separated sexes, spoke a few words of exhortation, admonishing the members of the society to live in harmony and cling fast to the tenets of their faith. When he had finished he quietly took his place again in the ranks, and was followed by others in a similar strain.

THE SHAKER SHUFFLE DANCE.

During this time the worshippers stood immobile, with eyes fixed on the floor and hands clasped together in the most supple attitude of humility. Not once did one of them move or lift the eye to the right or left. In the intervals of their service you could have heard a pin fall in any part of the great hall of worship. But this was only the first part of the service. Suddenly, at a signal from one of the leaders, all faced to the left—with the precision of drilled soldiers—their backs to the spectators. Taking regular distance from each other, there was active preparation for the shuffle dance, which is also a part of their devotional exercise. All entered into this dance with spirit, some of the brethren pulled off their coats and hung them on the pegs around the walls of the hall; and I was told that on exceedingly hot days it is the custom of all the brethren to divest themselves of their coats and sometimes their waistcoats also, on the beginning of the dance.

CHANTING FOR THE DANCERS.

A half dozen of the sisters and brethren, constituting a choir, next took their positions in front of the worshippers, and, facing each other, began again one of their peculiar chants, which could hardly be called a melody, gesticulating violently with their hands as before. This was the music for the dancing. All moved forward in a sort of shuffle step, some joining in the singing, and all gesticulating with their hands in unison with the singers. Moving forward a step or two, all faced about together and shuffled back to the position which they had occupied. This was continued without variation at least half an hour, and it was surprising as well as amusing to see with what zest and energy some of the older brethren and sisters entered into the exercise.

THE MARCH AROUND THE SANCTUARY.

Suddenly this ceremony also ceased at a signal from some one of the leaders, and all faced again to the right in the same position as when we entered the house. After remaining in the same meditative, immobile position before described, for some moments, they began preparation for another feature of the worship. All formed in column of fours, according to height, the men in one column and the women in another. Again the choir drawled out their doleful chants, and the column marched in step to the music around the building, the women in a reverse direction to that of the men. Many joined in chanting the music, and all kept time to the air in the peculiar emphatic gesture of the hands and arms as before. For half an hour at least did they thus march around the hall, the choir forming a circle and occupying a stationary position in the centre of the floor, and at a signal all again assumed the position they had at first occupied, with the precision of soldiers.

THE END OF THE DANCE.

Again they stood for a few moments as silent as so many statues. The plain, white pine benches, which were piled one upon the other about the sides of the hall, were then taken down and placed in position by the sisters and brethren respectively. Regularly and silently as clockwork this was done, without any commotion whatever. The men took their seats first, and then noiselessly as so many ghosts the women glided to their proper places and dropped on the benches. Both men and women took from their pockets their large cotton handkerchiefs or napkins, which they spread on their knees, and on which they rested their hands.

THE PREACHING.

The preacher of the community then stepped forward in front of the visitors, his back toward the members of the society, and in a calm, impassioned manner began his discourse, which was addressed entirely to the visitors. It was an artful, logical argument in support of the Shaker creed; but although he spoke without notes, it was easy to see that the address had been carefully prepared for the occasion. He studiously avoided reference to the dogma of the sect, and only alluded to those parts of their creed on which few persons would be inclined to take issue. I was told, however, that frequently the preachers of the community openly and energetically proclaimed their doctrine as the only true faith, and characterized all other orders as heathen. The remarks of the preacher concluded the devotional exercises of the morning. One of the leaders arose, simply remarked, "The meeting is now dismissed," and then, without a word being spoken or a look of recognition with one another exchanged, the Shakers silently glided out of the hall, the women through one door, and the men through another.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The Emperor of China is to be married this year. He is fourteen years old, and has been engaged a good while.

—Baron Von Beust continues to throw out hints which may mean that Prussia and Austria may have another tussle for supremacy.

—The instruments of the observatory of Vesuvius indicate that a fresh internal disturbance is commencing in the interior of the mountain.

—A statue to Goethe, in Munich, will be uncovered on the 20th of August, the one hundredth and twentieth anniversary of the great poet's birth.

—The annexation of the Grand Duchy of Baden to Prussia is so obnoxious to the population, that since January last 1400 people have emigrated to America and elsewhere.

—A Dublin professor has lately analyzed the milk of the sow, and found that it contains fifty per cent. more nutriment than cow's milk, but it is not easy to get, sows not being very susceptible to coaxing.

—The Viceroy of Egypt is said to intend creating a foreign legion, to be recruited in Europe, but principally in France. This corps will be in garrison at Suez and Ismalia, and its special mission will be to guard the canal and the isthmus.

—The Duke de Chartres, who served as one of McClellan's aide-de-camp in this country is writing a book called "The Battle Fields on the Banks of the Rhine." He attempts to prove that it would be impossible for France, in her present condition, to stand any chance of success in a war with Prussia.

—At a recent ball given by the Earl of Ellesmere, the Prince of Wales made himself a general favorite by introducing the French and Italian fashion of requesting the pleasure of a dance from any one whom he happened to meet, whether he made her acquaintance or not. He danced indiscriminately with young and old, pretty and ugly.

—In British East Indies the railway companies have lately begun to provide coffins for the passengers they kill, or who die on the trains. The coffins are kept at the stations along the lines of the several roads, ready for use at a moment's notice. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the intense heat of the climate, which accelerates decomposition, and by the frequency of fatal accidents.

—The first public marriage of a Hindoo widow is noted in India. The Bombay Gazette, of June 22, says: "A marriage of peculiar interest to some sections of the Hindoo community was celebrated at the Gowalia house of the Rao Bahadoor Moroba Canoba, last Tuesday evening. The bridegroom was Mr. Pandurang Venayek Karmarker, a teacher; the bride was Venu Bai, widowed sister of Mr. Waman Prabhaker, both of the Chitpawun section of the Brahmin Paranjpey caste, and, we are told, 'respectably born and situated'—and the ceremony derived its interest from the circumstance that it was the first public marriage of a Hindoo widow, and that it took place under the auspices of the Hindoo Widow Marriage Association, and in the presence of numerous spectators, including several Europeans.'

—An English steamer which arrived at Liverpool from Africa a short time since had on board three giant chacmas or baboons, two crocodiles, several monkeys and other specimens of the natural history of the country. The baboons were very ferocious and possessed of great strength. For their safe custody, a strong den with iron bars was provided and placed near the forecastle, so that they could be constantly under the eye of the crew. All went well until the morning of the second day out, when a crash was heard, and in an instant the large chacma had wrenched several bars off, and the next instant was on the forecastle, armed with the bars with which he had been confined. Here his majesty paused for a moment and in a dignified manner surveyed his captors. A rope having been got, a noose was formed and cast over his head, and he struggled hard to extricate himself, but without avail. He then attacked one of the seamen, whom he seized by the arm, and, notwithstanding that several of the men belabored him with weapons, the brute would not relinquish his hold until he had torn the flesh from above the elbow to near the wrist, and had been rendered insensible, when he was carried back to his den.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

The Little "News" Ahead of all the Ponderous New York Dailies, the Herald not Excepted.

[From the New York Daily News, August 5.]

It is hardly necessary to inform reflecting persons hat the publication of the gross sum received by a newspaper office for subscriptions is not an infallible index of the circulation of the journal to which it has reference, unless accompanied by a publication of the wholesale price at which the paper is sold. The Herald, for instance, publishes a list of the gross receipts from subscriptions alone of all the journals in this city save one, putting down its own receipts for the last quarter of 1868 at $188,395; of the first quarter of the present year at $199 757, and of the second quarter, ending on June 30, at $204,912, while in the same list it gives the receipts of the News from subscriptions for the last quarter of 1868 at $64,750; those for the first quarter of the present year at $66,750; and those of the quarter ending on June 30, 1869, at $69,759.

These facts are correct, and we unite with the Herald in drawing public attention to them. We agree with it that a table compiled from the returns of the Internal Revenue Department may be regarded as legal testimony of the facts therein stated; and we moreover agree with it in every other particular to which it refers in its comments yesterday on the published list alluded to, except one, and that is its palpably self-denying assertion that "the Herald nearly doubles the circulation of any other daily journal." So far is the statement of the Herald from being correct, that we deem it a duty to call its attention to the inexcusable fallacy of its computation. Instead of its having a circulation double that of any journal, the News during the quarters computed in the list referred to, not only more than doubled the circulation of the Herald, but during the same time increased its own circulation at a much greater ratio than marked the increase of the circulation of the Herald, as shown by the figures of the internal revenue list, which we take occasion again to declare, in the words of the Herald, "may be regarded as legal testimony of the facts therein stated."

Had the proprietor of the Herald, who could not have been ignorant of the challenge we some months since put forth in regard to the circulation of the News—for it was published in the columns of that paper, and has not to this moment been accepted—confined himself to the mere publication of the internal revenue list of the returns of newspaper subscriptions, we would have left the public to ascertain by a very simple rule of arithmetic that the News, which is sold wholesale at half a cent a copy, must outnumber more than two to one the circulation of the Herald, which is sold at wholesale at three cents a copy. But as it was deemed necessary to make a declaration which might deceive those who look only at the gross receipts of the various newspapers as indices of their comparative circulation, we have thought proper to expose it, and suggest that the public ascertain for themselves whether or not our calculation of the comparative circulation of the daily News and daily Herald is correct.

The point is arrived at very readily after setting out with the understanding that every copy of the News sells at the office at one-half cent a copy, and the Herald at three cents, and in many cases—perhaps one-sixth of the edition—at four cents, though we will give it the benefit of the latter. Had the wholesale price of the News, therefore, been that at which the Herald sells, its receipts for the first quarter included in the list would have amounted to $388 500 instead of $64 759, while the receipts of the Herald from its sales at half a cent a copy, the wholesale price of the News, would have fallen to the comparatively insignificant sum of $31,399 17, in place of $188,395, and so in like proportion with the receipts of the two papers during the other two quarters, the returns of which are comprehended in the internal revenue list. Dividing the Herald's returns by six, and multiplying the News returns by the same figure, is the simple method by which the transmutation is accomplished.

In order to give the Herald, or any other journal which it may concern, an opportunity of testing this question effectually, we append the challenge we some time since published, with the hope that it may this time be accepted:

A NEWSPAPER CHALLENGE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING NEWS, April 2, 1869.—Believing that the New York Evening News has the largest circulation of any daily paper—morning or evening—published in the United States, I make the following propositions:

First. That the Evening News circulates daily more copies than the New York Herald.

Second. That the Evening News circulates more copies than twice the combined circulation of all the other evening papers published in this city.

Third. That the Evening News has a larger circulation than any other daily paper published in the United States.

I agree to give $1000 to any charitable institution of this city, if either of the above propositions is proved to be incorrect; $2000 if two of them are proved to be incorrect; and $3000 if the three should prove to be incorrect; provided the proprietors of the newspaper accepting the challenge agree to forfeit the same amounts in case the above statements are decided in favor of the Evening News. Each party to select the proprietor of some first-class newspaper, and if the two should not agree, they to select a third.

BENJAMIN WOOD.

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Fairfield.

On Tuesday morning last, 21 instant, the dwelling house of Mr. W. A. Milling, near Buckhead, in Fairfield District, together with the store occupied by Mr. Smiley, adjoining the same, and two hundred bushels of wheat, was entirely consumed by fire. The fire was first discovered in the storeroom connected with the store, but not before the flames had communicated with the main building. The inmates of the house barely escaped with their lives. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

Horry.

A base ball club has been formed in Conwayboro', with the following officers: T. G. Burroughs, President; E. J. Lewis, Vice-President; J. A. Mayo, Treasurer; J. W. Sessions, Secretary; C. L. Johnson, L. B. Smith, H. D. Hemingway, Board of Directors.

The Horry News says: "A few citizens of the county met on Monday afternoon, in obedience to a call to form an Agricultural Society. F. L. Sessions was called to the chair and C. P. Bolton appointed secretary. After some discussion on the modes of forming such societies, a resolution to this effect was adopted, 'that the chairman appoint one citizen of each township in the county to constitute a committee, whose duty it shall be to propose a constitution and by laws for the society and to make nominations for the office of said society, this committee to make their report at the next meeting, to be held in the courthouse in Conwayboro', on sale-day in September, at 10 A. M.; second that the citizens generally be respectfully requested to attend said meeting.'"

THE KEROSENE MURDERS.—The New York Times says: "Two persons have been burned to death within the week in this city by the use of the inflammable stuff sold as kerosene; several fires have also been produced in the same time by the same cause, which, happily, did not involve the loss of life, but did occasion the destruction of a large amount of property. The board of health being clothed with plenary power in this matter, we can see no reason why this dangerous enemy should not be promptly and utterly exterminated. It is shameful that we are called upon almost every day in reporting current news to add new names to the list of the victims of kerosene and gasoline, or to swell the grand total of the property destroyed."

EMIGRATION TO GEORGIA.—Georgia is holding out inducements to immigrants, especially to Germans, and the "First German Immigration and Manufacturing Company" has just been established with a capital stock of $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each. The intention is to settle a colony in the pine regions of the State, to invest the capital in land and machinery, and to manufacture tar, ship pitch, "beer pitch" and turpentine from pine, and pyroligneous acid and tannin from oak. No shareholder can own more than twenty-five shares, as the design is to make the company co-operative, and to identify every laborer with it. The success of this company will lead to the establishment of others on the same or a similar plan.

THE RAGGED REBELS OF THE A. N. V.

A Just Tribute From a Foe.

The following from the address of Governor Chamberlin, at the late reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in New York, is both true and just to those "who fought nobly and well." Alluding to the "ragged rebels" who stood at Manassas, at Chancellorsville and Petersburg, the Governor says:

That Army of Northern Virginia! Who can help looking back upon them now with feelings half fraternal? Ragged and reckless, yet careful to keep their bayonets bright and lines of battle well dressed; reduced to dire extremities sometimes, yet always already for a fight; rough and rude, yet knowing well how to make a field illustrious.

Who can forget them—the brave, bronzed faces that looked at us for four years across the flaming pit—men with whom in a hundred fierce grapples we fought with remorseless desperation and all the terrible energy of death, till on the one side and the other a quarter of a million fell, and yet we never hated except that they struck at the old flag?

A STRANGE POISON.

The Plant by which the Empress Carlotta Became Insane—General Lesca also Poisoned.

By telegraphic dispatches it appears that General Lesca has been poisoned. It is uncertain whether the deed was perpetrated by some one of the insurgents or by some Spaniard who feared that Lesca was using too much clemency toward the Cuban forces. Certain it is that Lesca has been poisoned, and that his mind has become sadly injured. The probability is that he will live, but become insane. The decoction by which he has been thrown in this sad plight, it is certain, was the same by which the interesting widow of the unfortunate Maximilian was thrown from the domain of reason into the depths of lunacy. To us this unfortunate widow has always appeared like Shakespeare's Ophelia, who, with darkened mind, strewed flowers on the stream.

This poison, which maddens without bringing death to its victim, is derived from an herb which grows in Cuba, South America and a few places in Mexico. The plant is one of the most wonderful of nature's productions. It resembles the century plant in many of its features. Like the century plant, it is a member of the cactus family; still further, it blooms once in many years and at regular intervals. The bud is large, and resembles that of the horse-chestnut in the peculiar gluten surrounding it. From this the natives derive the poison.

The flower is of a gigantic size, and contains a purple centre, surrounded by blue and white circles. The perfume is delicious, but deadly, and the natives shun approach as the sailors of the old songs of the sirens. To inhale is sweet, but to remain is death. The sorcerers, or medicine men, take the buds of this singular plant, and, first roasting, place them in a pot with sweet oil over a fire, and dance around with strange ceremonies till the oil and juice of the herb mingle, when they cease their strange incantations and pour the decoction, then resembling honey, into shallow plates, from which, after the lapse of a few days, it is again taken and kept in miniature jars.

The poison, when taken in sufficient quantity, first places the brain in a delightful delirium, resembling that produced by fusel oil; this is succeeded, in a few days, by an uncontrollable apathy, which at last culminates in insanity, in which the patient is at times strangely rational, then wildly insane, and again rational, but greatly exhilarated. This poison is not destroyed by being mingled in victuals before being subjected to heat, but its immediate effects are somewhat deadened. They are sure to appear, however, in the lapse of time. This is the manner in which the poison is generally administered.

When the victim is of no great influence, and it is improbable that he can turn upon his poisoner, the decoction is administered in a glass of wine or a cup of cocoa. The poison manifests itself shortly, and in the course of a week all the various phases of the delirium appear. The sad fate of the Empress Carlotta is known to all, but this description of the poison from what it is derived, and how it acts, may add in forming a more correct appreciation of the horrible troubles to which she is subject. General Lesca has been poisoned by the same herb, and is now subject to the same freaks of insanity as the Empress Carlotta.

VANDERBILT AND GARRISON.

A Queer Story—Did Commodore Garrison try to Shoot Commodore Vanderbilt?

Here is a new story about the great "Railroad King" of New York:

There is in New York a steamboat man by the name of Garrison. When Vanderbilt began running his steamers to San Francisco, he engaged Garrison at ten thousand a year to attend to his business at San Francisco. The contract was for ten thousand a year for ten years, and was in writing. A little time after the Commodore sold out his interest to the Pacific Mail Company, and Garrison was left to himself. The latter threatened and finally sued Vanderbilt, but to no effect. At length, being weary of Vanderbilt's delays, and being a man famous for his Herculean powers, he called upon the Commodore at his little office in Fourth street, near Broadway. On entering he turned the key and placed it in his pocket. Turning to Vanderbilt, he said: "Commodore, you are at my mercy. You or I will never leave this office till you have settled with me." Upon this he drew out an imposing looking revolver and sat down opposite the Commodore.

Vanderbilt is not easily terrified. Addressing Garrison, he said: "Captain, keep cool; you are joking. Even if I wished I could not pay your demands here at this time."

Garrison was undaunted by this, but exclaimed: "Commodore, it is useless for you to talk so. This account must be settled. You or I will be dead, but I will not leave this office till you have paid me."

"How can I?" said Vanderbilt, now beginning to feel the discomfort of his position.

"Well," said Garrison, "in that safe there you have enough to pay me. This account must be settled, or you or I die, that is all."

The Commodore looked sternly at Garrison for a moment, then turned to his safe, drew out some stocks and bonds, and said: "Garrison, you are game. Here are stocks and bonds. Take your dues, and leave."

Garrison selected one hundred thousand dollars of the precious certificates, pocketed them, and walked off. Ever since that time he and Vanderbilt have been good friends. Garrison is still here among New York shipping men, many of whom have known him in even more serious roles than this we have described.

COTTON MILLS AT THE SOUTH.—The recent exhibition of textile fabrics in Cincinnati shows that the South is largely extending its cotton manufactories. According to the latest reports, Georgia has forty-seven cotton mills; South Carolina forty; Missouri twenty-seven; Alabama eleven; Tennessee forty; and there are also many mills in North Carolina and South Carolina. The product generally is fine shirtings and sheetings, and the specimens exhibited at Cincinnati compared favorably with the goods from the New England manufactories.

☞ NOTICE.—TO LOT OWNERS ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.—By virtue of an ordinance, ratified in Town Council the first day of August, 1821 all owners of lots are hereby notified and required to attend at Moultrieville, in person, or to send an able-bodied hand, to work on the streets and highways, on MONDAY, August 16th, and for five successive days thereafter, with provisions, and such hoes, spades and wheelbarrows as may be necessary.

All penalties will be rigidly enforced against delinquents, as well as against those in default for the years 1867 and 1868.

For the convenience of those wishing to commute their labor, as well as to be in default for previous labor, the Intendant will be in Charleston on TUESDAY and SATURDAY, 10th and 14th instant, between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock, at the Law Office of T. B. KING, No. 51 Broad-street.

By order of JNO. M. TOOHEY,
Moultrieville, August 9, 1869. Intendant.
August 9 mws3

Married.

MAULDIN—SMITH.—On July 20, at the residence of the bride's father near Greenville, S. C., by Rev. WM. D. THOMAS, Mr. B. O MAULDIN, of Greenville, to Miss EMMA JULIA, daughter of Mr. THOS P. SMITH, formerly of Charleston. No cards.

Special Notices.

☞ NOTICE.—NO BILLS FOR OR against Yacht ELEANOR will be paid unless contracted by my order. A. A. GOLDSMITH.
August 12 thimo Owner.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING demands against the estate of Captain JOHN FERGUSON, late of Charleston, deceased, will present the same, properly attested, to Messrs BROWN & MIKELL, Attorneys-at-Law, and those indebted will make payment to either of the undersigned.

WM. P HOLMES, } Qualified Executors.
ISAAC BROWN, }
August 12 thm6

☞ NOTICE.—MY SON, THOMAS. M. HANCKEL, Jr., is authorized to act as my Attorney.
August 10 3* JOHN HANCKEL.

☞ DANIEL RAVENEL, PRESIDENT, AND OTHERS, DIRECTORS, vs. THE PLANTERS AND MECHANICS' BANK AND OTHERS, CLAIMANTS THEREON—IN EQUITY.—THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, JULY 21, 1869.—The President and Directors of this Bank, in obedience to the decree in the above cause, made by his Honor Judge CARPENTER, on the 16th July instant, do hereby call upon the Stockholders to attend a meeting at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and take such action as they may choose upon the report which is to be laid before them.

The Stockholders are also notified that if they fail to organize a meeting, the duty will then devolve upon the Board of Directors to determine whether to wind up the said Bank or to apply to the Governor and Comptroller-General for the benefit of the Act of the Legislature of the 12th March, 1869, entitled "An Act to enable the Banks of this State to renew business or to place them in liquidation.

W. E. HASKELL, Cashier.

FORM OF PROXY.

CHARLESTON, S. C., ——— 1869.

I hereby appoint ——— for me and in my name, to vote on the Shares I hold in the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, at the meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on the 12th day of August, 1869, and at all subsequent meetings of the Stockholders of said Bank, until revocation hereof.

July 22 3 tuths8

☞ THE NEATEST, THE QUICKEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE NEWS JOB OFFICE, No. 141 EAST BAY, having replenished its Stock with a new and large assortment of material of the finest quality and latest styles, is prepared to execute, at the shortest notice and in the best manner, JOB PRINTING of every description.

Call and examine the scale of prices before giving your orders elsewhere.

☞ CHARLESTON BOARD OF TRADE.—The Charleston Board of Trade OFFERS A PREMIUM OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS ($250) for the best "Treatise, with Statistics upon the past and present Trade of Charleston, the advantages to the Southeastern States of making Charleston their emporium and centre of exchange, and the measures which should be adopted for securing to Charleston this position."

The Treatise must be without signature, but designated by some motto or sentence, accompanied by a sealed envelope, containing within the motto or sentence which designates the Treatise, together with the name of the author. The Treatise must be handed to the Secretary of the Board of Trade on or before the first day of November, 1869, and every competitor must engage to acquiesce cheerfully in the award of the Committee. The examination of the Treatise and the awarding of the Prize will be confided to a Committee of gentlemen selected solely for their ability and impartiality.

By order of the Board,

H. BAER, Secretary. H. COBIA, President.
Charleston, July 28, 1869. ws6 July 28

☞ FROM THE ARMY HOSPITAL, THE bloody battle-field, the mansion of the rich and the humble abode of the poor—from the office and the sacred desk, from the mountain-top, distant valley and far-off islands of the ocean—from every nook and corner of the civilized world, is pouring in the evidence of the astonishing effects of DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. Thousands upon thousands of letters like the following may be seen at our office:

* * * * I have been in the army hospital for fourteen months, speechless and nearly dead. At Alton, Ill., they gave me a bottle of Plantation Bitters. Three bottles have made me a well man.

C. H FLAUTE.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.
August 10 tuths3

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. — Bond-street, New York. 1yr May 15

☞ MARENGO.—FEVER AND AGUE CURE, TONIC, FEVER PREVENTIVE.—This valuable preparation has been in private use for many years, and through the persuasion of friends, who have used it with the most beneficial results, the proprietor has been induced to offer it to the public. It is warranted to cure CHILLS AND FEVER of however long standing, removing the cause and entirely eradicating its effects from the system. It will PURIFY THE BLOOD, strengthen the digestive organs, induce an appetite, and restore the patient to perfect health. It is a purely VEGETABLE preparation, and so harmless that children of all ages may take it with safety. As a tonic MARENGO has no superior, and for debility arising from the effects of fever, or from other cause, is invaluable. A few doses is sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous sufferer of its virtue and worth. All who try one bottle of MARENGO will be so much pleased with its effect, that they will readily endorse it, NO HUMBUG. For evidence of its efficacy and value, refer to MARENGO circulars, which contain certificates of well known and respectable citizens.

MARENGO is a genuine Southern preparation, the proprietor and manufacturer being a native and resident of Charleston, and it is fully guaranteed to give complete and universal satisfaction.

NO HUMBUG. TRY IT.

For sale by all Druggists, and by DOWIE & MOISE, corner Meeting and Hasel streets; GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO., Hayne-street, and G. J. LUHN, Druggist, Agent of Proprietor, corner of King and John streets, Charleston, S. C.
June 3 DAC 3mos

☞ "FRESH AS A MAIDEN'S BLUSH"—Is the pure peachy Complexion which follows the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The MAGNOLIA BALM changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear when it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained, which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest seventy-five cents at any respectable store and insist on getting the MAGNOLIA BALM.

Use nothing but Lyon's Kathairon to dress the Hair. DAC mwfimo July 26

Shipping.

EXCURSIONS TO ALL POINTS OF INTEREST AROUND THE HARBOR.

THE YACHT ELEANOR WILL NOW RESUME her trips to all points in the harbor. Apply to A. A. GOLDSMITH.
At M. Goldsmith & Son's,
August 10 Vendue Range.

EXCURSIONS! EXCURSIONS!

THE FINE FAST SAILING YACHT ELLA ANNA, the Champion of the South, is now ready and prepared to make regular trips, thus affording an opportunity to all who may wish to visit points of interest in our beautiful harbor.

For passage, apply to the Captain on Union Wharf.
June 21

FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

PASSAGE $20.

THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA, Captain C. RYDER, having elegant and spacious accommodations for passengers, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf on WEDNESDAY, August 18th, 1869