The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME VIII.---NUMBER 1254. CHARLESTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29, 1869. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, December 28.

Rufus R. Ward has been reappointed special agent at large on mail depredations.

There was no Cabinet meeting to-day.

The gold in the Treasury is one hundred and seven millions; gold certificates thirty-seven millions; currency ten and a half millions. The debt statement will show a decrease of probably seven millions.

AFFAIRS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 28.

It is reported that E. J. Oakley has been embezzling the funds of the Merchants' Exchange Bank for a long time. The deficit will probably reach two hundred thousand dollars; the supply of the bank amounts to eighty thousand dollars after paying dividends.

LATER.—The investigations into the Merchants' Exchange Bank irregularities show a deficiency already of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and will probably prove much larger. The names of the defaulters have not transpired. The bank claims the ability to meet its liabilities.

In the case of Rowena Lawrence against B. F. Butler, the Twigg's sword case, a motion was made to vacate the order of arrest on the ground that the taking was under orders of the United States, and that there was no conversion. The decision was reserved.

The postoffice authorities are negotiating with the Inman, Anchor, and several other lines to carry the mails at reduced rates. The negotiations are not yet concluded.

The Tribune says: "A test case selected by the Board of Brokers has just been decided by the Court of Appeals in this city, reversing a previous judgment of the Supreme Court, and that when a broker buys stock on a margin for a customer he is not at liberty to sell it because it falls below the margin, without giving notice of the time and place of sale. Considering the stock as the property of the customer, the court in this instance makes the broker who sold under such circumstances liable for the highest price the stock may have reached, even to the date of this trial. This will be new doctrine to Wall street.

EUROPE.

Napoleon and the New French Ministry.

PARIS, December 28.

The Emperor accepts the resignation of the ministry. The Emperor's lettter to Ollivier requests him to name the persons who with himself will form a homogeneous ministry, faithfully representing the legislative majority, and resolved to carry out in letter and spirit the Senatus Consultum of September 8.

The new French Ministry, under the leadership of Ollivier, will probably soon be announced.

LONDON, December 28.

The new Austro-Chinese treaty forbids consuls engaging in trade.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

In a match game between the New York Mutuals and the Pelican Base Ball Clubs, played at New Orleans yesterday, the former were victorious. Score 34 to 5.

A serions row took place at Dearing, Columbia County, Ga., on Monday afternoon, in which A. N. Hods and Ellis Adams were shot and killed, and Dyah Hods wounded. Whiskey was the cause, politics having nothing to do with it.

The Rev. Father Dunn is dead. He was a prominent Catholic priest during the Native American riots of 1844.

Governor McDougall is about abandoning Northwestern Canada, leaving the insurgents in quiet possession.

At the Bristol, England, theatrical panic, eighteen persons were killed and many hurt.

AFRICAN PROGRESS.

THE NEGRO AS A LANDOWNER.

An Experiment and the Result—Total Failure of Negro Landowners to Improve their Position.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BEAUFORT, S. C., December 24.

The December term of court at this place was adjourned "without day" on the afternoon of the 22d. Your correspondent has had another opportunity of noticing the improvement in our colored citizens, but has not noticed it. The juries, grand and petit, were composed almost entirely of that class. That there was no elevation of moral character was made evident by their dogged obstinacy in every case where the litigants were respectively white and colored, even in the face of his Honor's plainest charges. Their wretched personal appearance, coupled with their empty pockets, proved the low state of their finances. Their evident dullness of comprehension when addressed either by the judge or the lawyer, clearly indicated that there has been no intellectual progress, at least on the part of the adults. One would suppose that if there was a spot of the late Confederacy where the improvement of the negro would be more marked than elsewhere, that spot was just here. In 1861 they were left by their owners in possession of almost everything. Provisions, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry, houses, lands, agricultural implements and animals, with ample supplies of furniture, clothing, &c., were abandoned, and thus fell into their hands. The rapacious invader seized and shipped only such articles as would bear expense of transportation and leave a good margin for profit. Then went cotton, finer pieces of furniture, libraries and work of art. During the sojourn here of large bodies of soldiers, abundant sums of money were disbursed to the negroes; yet, when the troops were finally withdrawn, these creatures were left in abject poverty. With scarcely an exception the great mass of them were as poor as ever they had been during the days of slavery. Indeed, "the bureau" was indispensable to their very existence. At the tax sales in 1863, they purchased, at nominal prices, and on the most accommodating terms, as much land as they required; many of them securing also fine residences in this town. Possessed of these lands, they have, in many instances, been too lazy to improve them, and after the lapse of several years we find them passing into other hands, or returned to the tax commissioners from whom they were originally obtained. This is especially the case with the town residences. Held by an uncertain tenure, they have fallen into decay. Indeed, many of the occupants seem to have foreseen their utter inability to comply with the terms of the sale, and have removed, for fuel and other purposes, doors, shutters and sashes, at the same time filling the junk shops with locks, bolts, hinges, &c. Is it to be expected that these *ladrones* will ever become good, honest, industrious citizens? Has not the experiment been made here under the most favorable circumstances and with the most fostering assistance? What is the result, after more than eight years of untiring efforts in their behalf? It is a melancholy fact that the condition of many is this day more deplorable than it was in 1860. They have not advanced one step except towards the ballot-box. It may be that the rising generation will demonstrate their capacity for elevation; but we fear the influence of parental example. There can be little hope for the negro race so long as they almost universally hold that the essence of all crime consists in its detection. But to the court: There was no important cases tried in the Sessions. One conviction was had for cotton stealing, but both parties were black. YONE.

—The Empress Eugenie had to borrow two hundred thousand francs at Alexandria, she having exhausted her funds at Constantinople, where she presented splendid diamond rings to all the first-class wives of the Sultan.

INTERESTING BILL.

Protection to Sick People—The Township Question.

Among the bills before the General Assembly are two which are of interest to the people of the State. They are the bills "to amend the law in relation to the license and registration of pharmaceutists, apothecaries and druggists, and to regulate the vending of drugs and poisons;" and "to amend the act to authorize townships and define their duties and privileges."

"THE POISON BILL,"

as the first named is called, has already passed the House, and will doubtless pass the Senate without opposition. Some of its provisions will, if enforced, tend to give much better protection to sick people than they have heretofore had.

The provisions of the bill are that the medical faculty of the University of South Carolina shall have equal power with the faculty of the Medical College of Charleston in respect to the examination and license of pharmaceutists, apothecaries and druggists, all of whom must have within six months after the passage of this act a license to carry on business from one or the other of the faculties named. They shall upon receiving a license undergo an examination including the reading of manuscript, prescription and explanation thereof; the discovery or detection of unusual dose of drugs and especially of poisons; the recognition and distinguishing of the various roots, barks, leaves, fruits, resins and gums in common use; and the proper antidotes and modes of administration thereof, for the different poisons—no examination to be required, however, if the applicant for a license be a regular graduate in medicine or pharmacy of a school that is on the *ad eundem* of the University of South Carolina; that it shall be the duty of all licensed pharmaceutists, apothecaries and druggists, to have their names registered in a book kept by the said faculty of the said University, which book shall include the name of persons registered, place of business, the fact whether the person registered be a graduate of medicine or pharmacy, or whether under license granted on examination, and any other matter of information the said faculty may see fit to add; that those doing business must report annually, on or before the first day of November, to the said faculty what change has occurred with them during the preceding year; that every pharmaceutist, or other person selling any poison, shall be satisfied that the purchase is made for legitimate purposes, and shall keep a book in which shall be recorded every sale of the following articles, viz: Arsenic and its preparations, all metallic cyanides and cyanide of potassium, tartar emetic, corrosive sublimate, aconite and its preparations, strychnine and all other poisonous alkaloids and their salts; cantharides, ergot and hydrocyanic acid. The said record also to exhibit the name of the person to whom sold, place of his residence, and purpose of purchase stated; which book shall be kept at all times subject to inspection by the coroner of the county and solicitor of the circuit, or such other person as either of them may designate; that all persons in this State engaged in business as pharmaceutists, apothecaries or druggists, in either the wholesale or retail of drugs, shall, to every bottle, vial, box, or other package containing any poison named in the preceding section, or any one or more of the following articles, viz: oxalic acid, cloroform, bella donna and its preparations, opium and all of its preparations, except paregoric, digitalis and its preparations, henbane and its preparations, hemlock or conlane, or any article that may be added to this list by said faculty of the University, securely attach a label, whereon shall be either printed or legibly written with red ink the name of the poison, and the name of at least one antidote, with brief directions as to the mode of using the same: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to the filling of prescriptions made by regular physicians. And, provided further, That it shall be the duty of the examining body, on application, at the time of registration, to furnish to the party registering a form of label for poisons; that this act shall not be construed to prevent merchants and shopkeepers from vending or exposing to sale medicines already prepared; Provided, Such merchants and shopkeepers shall attach to the articles sold a copy of the label attached thereto by wholesale druggist, and, in the sale of poisons, shall comply with the requirements of this act in relation thereto; that it shall not be lawful for the proprietor of any pharmaceutical shop to allow any person not qualified, in accordance with the provisions of this act, to dispense poisons or compound the prescriptions of physicians; and any person who, upon indictment for a violation of this section, shall be convicted of the same, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or suffer imprisonment for the period of not more than six months.

THE TOWNSHIPS.

The bill to amend the act "to organize townships" is the work of Corbin, and is intended to remedy the defects in the workings of the township system, which are many and grievous to be borne. This bill, the provisions of which are appended, will hardly pass either the Senate or the House. The members of the latter body, generally, have supported the bill repealing the township act:

That towns may, at legal meetings, grant and vote such sums of money as they judge necessary for the support of town or district schools, for laying out, discontinuing, making, altering or repairing highways, for labor and materials to be used thereon; for burial grounds; for legal liabilities arising therein; provided, that the money raised for school purposes shall not exceed in any one year more than ten cents on every one hundred dollars of the lists of the town; that when any person claiming the right to vote shall feel himself aggrieved by the decision of the selectmen, he may forthwith appeal to the trial justices resident within the township, who, or a majority of whom, shall immediately form a board and proceed to hear and determine the appeal. If they determine in favor of the right of the appellant, they shall give him a certificate showing that he is entitled to vote at the pending election; on presenting said certificate at the poll, he shall be entitled to a vote; that for the purpose of keeping in repair the high ways and bridges, the selectmen of each town shall annually, previous to the fifteenth of January, assess a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars of the lists of each town, to be paid in money or labor, at the option of the taxpayer, a day's labor of ten hours each, from every voter between the ages of twenty-one and sixty years, (which labor may be commuted at the option of the voter, by the payment of ten cents per hour;) that town clerks shall receive for making up records and recording all such matters and things, as by law they are required to record, the same fees as are now allowed to a registrar of mense conveyance; highway surveyors shall receive fifteen cents per hour, for time necessarily employed in discharging the duties required by the act; the selectmen and moderators shall serve without pay; the constables shall receive such fees as are allowed by law for similar or equivalent services to sheriffs.

STOCK LAWS.

Bull Strong, Horse High and Pig Tight.

GRAHAMVILLE, December 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

I saw in THE NEWS of the 16th inst., where a negro legislator in Columbia had introduced a bill that planters should make their fences "bull strong, horse high and pig tight," and if the crops so protected are destroyed or injured by inroads of cattle or stock, the planter can sue and recover damages from the owner of the cattle or stock. This in plain English means, that any man's crop is at the service of any cattle or hogs that can get in and eat it; for if the stock gets in, it is not a lawful fence. The old law required a fence six feet high, subsequently altered to five feet high.

There is no such fence in this section, and but little, if any, probably in this State, since the emancipation. A Western horse-drover or any foreigner, who may own heards of cattle, and not own or pay taxes for one foot of land in the State, may, at any time, turn their horses, cattle or hogs to fatten on the planter's crops, and there being no lawful fence, the planter can get no redress at law. This evil, however, is in some degree lessened by the fact that every case of larceny has to be tried in Beaufort, fifty miles off, and Coffee can now steal a beast with impunity, as there is no stock-holder that would not sooner submit to the theft than to the expense, inconvenience and loss of time by prosecuting, and then have to try the case before a negro jury. Nearly all of our best lands are without a fence, a waste. Some of them would be cultivated if a law were passed requiring all owners of stock to keep them enclosed. It would be greatly to the advantage of immigrants (if we are to get them) to have such laws.

It would generally take double the money to fence lands than it would take to buy them, and the labor to fence to any extent would have to be imported.

Such a law would greatly increase the assessable value of the lands, and I don't see why the Legislature would not pass it, as it would mostly benefit the negro, who rarely own any stock.

SPRIGHTLY.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.

The Routes—The Sleeping Cars—Impertinent Stewards—Iowa Lands—The Rocky Mountains—The Sierra Nevada—First Impressions of the Chinamen—The San Francisco Hotels, &c.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 14.

Persons who go overland to California, via New York, should, in New York, take a ticket for the *Rock Island* route. Through tickets are purchased in New York from railroad ticket agents. I went to Wells, Fargo & Co., the owners of the express (and banking) business, which extends over the whole country west of the Rocky Mountains. The ticket agent exhibited to me prospectuses for five different routes, but, upon my question, which one was the most expeditious and certain to make connections at Chicago, he answered that he thought all were equally good. In this my informant was mistaken, at least in my case. I chose the New York Central, via Buffalo, simply because I thus had an opportunity of passing along the lakes, which I had never seen. I left New York on Monday at 6.30 P. M., and was due in Chicago on Wednesday at 9 A. M. But near Buffalo the wheel boxes of one of the cars got on fire. It being night time, it took the road men nearly two hours to extinguish the conflagration, and, notwithstanding increased speed to make up for the loss time, we were finally three-quarters of an hour behind time, arriving at Chicago at 9.45. Had I gone by the Rock Island route I could have started at 10 o'clock from the same depot. With my New York Central ticket I had, as the conductors told me, to go in an omnibus to the opposite end of Chicago (Wells street depot,) though I learned afterwards, but too late, that I might have exchanged my ticket at the Rock Island depot. As it was, I had to remain twenty-four hours in Chicago, a very disagreeable delay, for the weather was intensely cold, and sight-seeing out of the question.

The Pullman sleeping cars are exceedingly comfortable, and should, I think, be used, by ladies at least, throughout the whole route. Each car consists of twelve sections, each of which contains during the day two double seats, and at night two double berths—the number of passengers in a full car being thus only twenty-four. They cost from New York to Chicago (two nights) $5, from Chicago to Omaha (one night) $2 50, from Omaha to Promontory, or rather Ogden, for the Union Pacific Railroad has lately sold the portion of the road from Ogden to Promontory to the Central Pacific, (two nights) $8, from Ogden to San Francisco (two nights) $6. As I have said, the accommodation of sleeping cars are a necessity for ladies and children; gentlemen can, with a blanket and pillow, get along in the common first-class car, though they should take sleeping cars at least from New York to Chicago, and from Ogden to San Francisco, because on the two ends of the route the cars are crowded, while on the Union Pacific Railroad (from Chicago to Ogden) the number of passengers is comparatively small, at least at this season, so that the chances of getting two double seats for night travel are very good. The railroads are throughout in excellent running order, and punctual as to time. The eating along the route was, I hear, generally poor, at a price of $1 25 currency per meal. I carried a basket full of provisions and bought a cup of very good coffee mornings and evenings along the road, and I would advise others to do likewise. There are only two drawbacks to the sleeping cars, the one a strong draught of wind, which pours through the double windows, is especially troublesome at night, and causes, no doubt, the sorethroats and colds which passengers are said to contract so frequently; the other, the colored stewards, who, though they are of unmistakable African descent, all claim to be descendents of Canadians and Indians, and are either pompous or impertinent, as niggers will be, especially if, as this is done frequently by Western "ladies," they are not kept at a respectful distance. I saw one of these mulatto fellows pat one of the "ladies," who had tormented him with very unnecessary questions, very familiarly on the back, with the words: "Now, you have asked me that a hundred times, and I will not answer you any more—I is tired of you." People who cannot live without washing every morning, have to take the sleeping cars, in which there is a dressing-room; those who travel in the common cars have no chance to make ablutions for seven days, unless they are willing to rub their hands and faces with frozen snow. I will not entertain you with a description of the route; suffice it to say that, in my opinion, the richest lands that we passed were in Iowa. There the soil consists of a rich, black loam, often three feet deep, undulating prairie land, bringing from $10 to $20 per acre near the railroad. The same rich, black soil is again observable in the Sacramento valley, where, especially between Sacramento and Stockton, the vineyards, orchards and wheat farms are beautiful and in a high state of cultivation. The Rocky Mountains appear, for the greater part of the route, rather like a high plateau than a ridge of mountains with lofty peaks. Only the so-called Echo Canon with the Devil's Gate, formed by the Green River, presents wild, mountain scenery. There perpendicular rocks, hundreds of feet high, rise on both sides of the railroad, so close to the track that there is hardly room for a second one—sometimes the rocks hang actually over the road. The scenery in this portion of the Rocky Mountains partakes altogether of the character of the Tyrolese Alps. The Sierra Nevada, on the other hand, is, as far as it can be seen, (for snow sheds, forty miles in length, prevent the passenger from seeing a great portion of the scenery,) rather romantic than wild and sublime in its character. Instead of endless wastes of snow and sage-bushes, which weary the eye in the Rocky Mountains, the Sierra Nevada appears as one interlinked chain of beautiful mountains and valleys, covered with magnificent pines, called shudder pines, oaks and other trees which had not yet lost their leaves—while in the Rocky Mountains the only signs of life were an occasional flock of antelopes or elks, or here and there a prairie dog, seated on his mound of earth, or at night the ugly bark of a wolf. Everything in the Sierra Nevada was green, flourishing and active. Mining towns are established all along the route; aqueducts which in wooden troughs conduct the mountain streams for many miles along the heights and across the narrow valleys; roads with teams of horses carrying the ore to the mills; crowds of healthy, prosperous-looking men at every station; little Dutch-looking children, with red cheeks and round arms; even farms in which vegetables and fruits are grown—prove the general prosperity of the new State of Nevada. At Elko, in Nevada, the first Chinese were seen; some came on board, others were working on the railroad. These sons of the Celestial Empire have uniformly made a very favorable impression upon me, and I have now, of course, seen thousands of them. They are very clean, even those working at the railroads, have a quiet, sedate, intelligent expression of countenance, work very steadily, and seem altogether a race superior to the sons of Ham. I should be sorry to see them put *under* the latter in the South; it would, it seems to me, be an outrage against Nature. They are, however, far from popular in California; in fact, the sentiment of stopping their further immigration seems almost universal here. They care nothing for political privileges, and all look forward to a return to China, and for this reason they save and send out of the country every dollar they can make and spare. In this aspect they are, of course, a very undesirable population, for, while they furnish labor, they do not spend the fruits of their labor, but drain the country of its pecuniary resources. I saw, also, at Elko and subsequent stations a number of Digger Indians—men, women and children. They paint their whole faces with a bright red brick dust, look extremely dirty, and are altogether an irreclaimable set of savages, "fit only to be killed," as a German gentleman from Hamburg said to me with undisguised loathing. I advised him to extend his visits to the sea islands of dear old South Carolina for further experiences of the same fact. The women of these Papoo fellow-men and brethren carry their infants, tied against a board, on their backs. Above the child's head a shed made of bark is fastened, from which two tassels, occasionally bells, are dangling into the precious baby's face. The beauty of this invention is that it makes all the babies squint fearfully. The journey from New York to San Francisco occupied seven days and three hours uninterrupted travel, excepting, of course, the day lost at Chicago. The railroad here now goes over to Oakland, from which place passengers are carried across the bay in a ferry boat; but, as they arrive at Oakland at 6:30 P. M., California time, they have to wait for the magnificent view which the bay presents, until the next morning. The best hotel in San Francisco is the Lick House, at least San Franciscans say that it is the only first class hotel: charges $4 per day. The two next best are the Metropolitan and Cosmopolitan, both very fine and elegant structures; the charges, I believe, the same as in the Lick House. A very good and conveniently situated second class hotel is the American Exchange Hotel, corner of Sacramento and Sansom streets, which charges from $1 50 to $2 per day. In this hotel your correspondent has taken quarters, paying $40 per month, and is quite satisfied, for the table is very good and plentiful, the rooms small but clean, and the waiters are polite and attentive. In my next I will endeavor to give my Charleston friends a description of what I have seen here since my arrival.

A. S.

INCENDIARISM.

Destructive Fires in Florence—Accidental Death.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FLORENCE, S. C., December 27.

I regret to report that our community has lately been the scene of several destructive incendiary fires. Last week the gin-house of Mr. Peter Goggeshall, near here, was totally destroyed, with its contents of cotton, cotton seed, &c. On Saturday morning, before day, the store of Messrs. Wineburg & Strauss was fired, and the proprietors and clerks came near being suffocated in the burning building. The workshops of Mr. John H. Husbands, adjoining, caught, and were utterly demolished. A small store on the opposite corner also caught fire, as did the dwelling of Mr. Husbands, but these last were saved by the presence of the Florence Fire Company. All these fires were the work of incendiaries, and except that Messrs. Wineburg & Strauss, who were partially insured, the losses have to be borne solely by the unfortunate owners. Messrs. W. & S. were insured for about $4000, and their loss was between $8000 and $9000.

I see a paragraph in your issue of the 25th that Mr. E. M. Davis had *murdered* a negro. This is an error. The circumstances were that Mr. Davis got into a difficulty with a merchant here, in which harsh language was used. The merchant drew a sword and Mr. Davis a knife. Arthur, Mr. Davis' body servant, stepped between the belligerents to protect his former master and to stop bloodshed. In doing this, he caught a blow, not aimed at him, which entered the main artery of the leg, and Arthur died the next day from loss of blood. Up to the hour of his death he expressed his strong attachment to his old master, and said he did not wish him arrested, for he never intended to harm him. This attachment was reciprocal, and none regrets Arthur's loss more than Mr. Davis. Mr. Davis is one of our most respectable and esteemed citizens, and has the sympathy of the whole community, white and colored, in this unfortunate accident, which he regrets.

PRESSLEY.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—Seven thousand Saxons, living in Transylvania, have determined to emigrate next spring to the United States. Hard times and the general maladministration of the country led them to take this resolution.

—A man can give his neighbor a promissory note, moistened by a fluid just invented by a French chemist, and in a month afterwards the holder will have nothing to show for it but a little dust. If this fact becomes generally known, short credits will become the rule—in order that the borrower may be compelled to come down with the dust before his note does.

—A numerical code has been authorized by the English Government, to be used in the transmission of messages over the telegraph lines. The code book resembles a dictionary, and contains particular words, parases and sentences, with their equivalent symbols formed of numbers. The pages are numbered, and also the lines of each page, and the message is communicated by transmitting the number of the page and the number of the line where the identical sentence is found. The code contains a copious collection of the messages ordinarily sent by business men and by private individuals.

—The Times newspaper recently made an application to the English Court of Chancery for an injunction against the proprietor of the Clerkenwell News and London Times, to prevent the use of the latter part of the title, the words "Clerkenwell News and" being printed in small type, and "London Times" in large letters. The respondent argued that the plaintiff had no property in anything but the words he used, to wit: "The Times." After argument, however, the law was found to be so clearly against a descriptive imitation of the title of an old established newspaper, that the defendant consented to a decree compelling him to strike out the words "and London Times."

—The celebration of High Mass on Advent Sunday, in St. Peters, at Rome, gives an opportunity for a descriptive letter in the London Times. Forests of candles in the church, ladies in full dress black, Swiss guards, priests, monks and bishops from the four quarters of the globe, patriarchal, bearded and dignified cardinals, and lastly, the Holy Father himself, make up the animated part of the scene. Pius IX is pictured as pale and aged, but walking steadily and looking determinedly. Military and sacred music blended together. A shrill-toned monk delivered the sermon, and the service over, lighted candles, four feet long, were placed before all the bishops, and with the Pope and cardinals they passed in procession out of the edifice. The varieties of character and costume, the scarlet and goatskin, the commingling of tourists, worshippers, dignitaries and peasants, the streets alive with priests and monks, the whirl of gaudy equipages, are the delight of this scribbler; and he reels off a full column of word-painting with all the ecstacy of a penny-a-liner in a field of literary clover.

—The following paragraph appears in the Pall Mall Gazette: "So soon as liberty of worship was proclaimed in Spain, the Bible Society sent out four magnificently bound Bibles, in English, to Prim, Torpete, Serrano and Zorilla. It was quite immaterial to the society that, being Roman Catholics, these gentlemen could not use the Protestant version any more than our Queen or princes would use the Douai version, if sent to them by Antonelli or the Pope himself; still more immaterial that, being Spaniards, they probably could not understand a word of the English text. The use of the gift counted for nothing; 'bearing testimony,' at the cost, say of £5 a Bible, was all they cared for. We are sorry to grieve these zealous proselytizers by informing them that not one of their Bibles reached its ultimate destination—the private house of the minister. They were taken to the respective offices over which the gentlemen presided, and left there [illegible] of Bible-shy apodity. Prim gave [illegible] to an English lady, who has it now in [illegible] with gold, all crimson and gilt, which [illegible] the Spanish War Office [illegible] rifle of the [illegible] with [illegible] the place and [illegible] it had come."

MAD ORGIES IN NEW YORK.

The Masked Balls and their Shameless Revelry—Flaunting Vice Supreme.

The New York papers note two assemblies or *bal masques* which came off in that city just before Christmas, at which the worst features witnessed at similar affairs in Paris abounded, and to the credit of the journals generally, they denounce these orgies unstintingly. The first was held at the French Theatre, by a party calling themselves the "Societe des Bals d'Artistes Francais," a name to which, it appears, they have no right, as there is a society of the same name in the city, composed of a highly respectable class of foreign residents. The Herald says:

As the company were set down at the entrance of the theatre, there would be a storm of comments. "She's a buster," "Shoo Fly," "Tip the wink to Cinderella." Every fresh arrival served as a new text for various comments, and old friends met and exchanged the mystic sign from beneath the mask. About the doorways the crowds were thinner, and the discipline—this is the name that the self-constituted placemen who received tickets would term it—degenerated into an outrage on courtesy and a coarse parody on decency.

The guests who did not dance are classed as—editors, city government officers, noted artists, merchants, men of family, transcendentalists and moody dreamers. The gay element was in command. There was little or no drinking going on in the building, and the managers announced in blue and white, "any attempt at disturbance or lewdness will be repressed with the most extreme severity; and sufficient force is provided to warrant quietness and obedience to laws." People paled at the mandate.

The dancers were actresses, the highest class of the *demi-monde* and their gallants, mostly in mask and often in domino. A glance disclosed that the prevailing toilets were legs. The statuesque representations made at every turn were eagerly followed by thousands of staring eyes. One of the most attractive—to all but ministerial eyes—was the figure of one masked fair one who, if a plane were passed through her waist, all the lower portion of her outlines would be true to undressed nature, save perhaps the covering of a thin veil, which, symbolizing hypocrisy, was, doubtless, for that reason ironically employed; above her waist, a close-fitting garment was drawn tight to her best, and amid a shower of spangles she tossed her blonde locks and deigned to notice some of her particular friends by a sly wink.

The other affair, which is said to have been of a still more offensive character, was got up by "La Cercle des Belles Dames de l'Harmonie," and as they were not allowed to occupy Allemania Hall, adjourned to the Everett Rooms. The costumes are said to have "been light and airy, but the room being sufficiently heated, no apprehensions were entertained lest the fair creatures should catch cold." At midnight there was high revel, but no disturbance had then taken place.

From the comments of the New York press it would seem that the scenes were most disgusting at these shameless exhibitions. The Times says:

The theatre was the resort of the scum of the earth. Infamous creatures endeavored to surpass each other in outraging every sentiment of decency. And the spectators were citizens calling themselves respectable. There were civic officials present, aldermen and others, whose conduct is regarded as viler than that of the degraded wretches whose obscene revels had attracted them to the place. They seized one woman and flung her from the box. Her thigh was broken in the fall. The police were appealed to, but declared that they dared not meddle with the occupants of the box, for they were all members of the city government.

Another journal speaks of the scene as being "quite unparalleled in coarse indecency and ruffianism by any similar public entertainment ever held in this city. The lewdness which was displayed was far too outrageous and repulsive for description in the columns of any decent newspaper. But by far the worst feature of the riotous occasion was the brutal treatment bestowed on the frail and scantily dressed females in attendance, in which a large posse of deputy sheriffs took a prominent part. These officials occupied proscenium boxes, and behaved themselves in the most hardened, not to say demoniac manner.

The World says: The crowd was manifestly made up of the two *sui generis* types of character which in this city have received the appellation of "loafers" and "counter-jumpers." There were about a hundred masked women present to probably five hundred masked and unmasked men; the women were dressed in fancy costumes, nearly all selected with a view to expose as much of the person as possible. By far the greater number wore trunk hose and fleshings; but many were attired in the short skirts of the ballet. When sufficient liquor had been swallowed so as to produce recklessness, a woman was caught up and tossed bodily into the proscenium box, where she is caught and dragged by half a dozen brutes in over the sill and furniture, in such a manner as to disarrange as much as possible what small vestige of raiment there is on her. This feat is highly enjoyed, and another follows: A young woman, rather pretty, and dressed in long skirts, is thrown up and falls back into the arms of the crowd, who turn her over, envelop her head in her own skirts, and again toss her up, temporarily denuded. The more exactly this proceeding outrages decency the better it is liked. The crowd, now drunken with liquor and its own beastliness, whirls round and round in mad ecstacies. The panting women, in the delirium of excitement their eyes flashing with the sudden abnormal light of physical elation, bound and leap like tigresses—they have lost the last sense of prudence, and safety. The can-can at length commences, but it is no longer a dance, but a series of indecent exposures and a tumultuous orgie.

The journals nearly all call loudly for reform in this flaunting vice. The Express says:

One of the, as it would appear, ineffaceable stains that opera bouffe has left in its train is the sanction given to public expositions of indecency. Five years ago scenes such as were last night transacted in a respectable theatre were confined to the dens and slums of vice—hid themselves away in cellars and dark, reeking sailors' dance-houses. Now, vice flaunts its brazen features in the face of society, and society accepts the flaunting in good nature; smiles at vice, in fact; takes her by the hand and calls in the strong arm of the law to give her aid and protection in plying her wickedness. And but few dissenting voices are heard.

Last year these "French balls," as they are called, were introduced into the City of New York. The public was somewhat startled at first, at the brazen effrontery of the thing, but then they were new and dazzling, and so they were repeated. Repeated, too, under the sanction of the law, for here were big, stalwart policemen, ready at any emergency to quell, as the circular which was circulated last night naively says, "any attempt at disturbance or lewdness." For a brief time all goes well. The throngs of painted courtezans display their charms with a lavishness that becomes disgusting, and clustering around them may be seen young men about town, loungers, artists, lawyers, gamblers, all mixed together in a heterogeneous mass. Later the champagne begins to have its effect. There is the shriek of a woman—she is wildly drunk, that is all, carry her out. A scuffle now, and a man is led off from the floor, his face a mass of blood. Yells and cat calls are heard from every quarter of the house—some poor intoxicated fool is exhibiting himself to gloating eyes in the mazes of the can-can. And so it goes on, until the revelers, sickened to satiety with their debauchery, slink out into the darkness of the night, the lights are put out, and New York has had another stain placed upon its fair escutcheon.

If the officials of New York are derelict in this matter, there is but one agency and one mode by which to crush out so great and ultimately destructive an evil—and that is for the press to take hold earnestly, vigorously and unsparingly, exposing and denouncing all who in any way give these shameless moral monstrosities the least countenance. It is a cunning device of those who wish to make money and flourish on these leprosies to induce officials, mayors, aldermen, councilmen, police boards, and even judges to visit them per invitation, and under special privileges. It is thus they design to gain impunity for their exhibitions. Should it prove necessary, the New York journals must even go so far as to single out and name the officials and others of influence or position who give countenance to these vicious things by attending and feasting upon their orgies.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.—Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured. Sent postpaid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. R. B. FOOTE, No. 120 Lexington avenue, New York. dec15 w6m3mos

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND BIARRHŒA CORDIAL.—This article, so well known and in [illegible] throughout the Southern States as a specific [illegible] for the above diseases [illegible] to the whole country.

It is [illegible] to every lady, [illegible]

No family can afford to be without it, and those who know its virtues are known.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

D. S. WILSON, [illegible] Agent.

octl3 3mos[illegible]

Married.

BURN—SEYLE.—On Thursday morning, December 23d, 1869, at Bethel Church, by the Rev. J. T. Wightman, GEORGE W. BURN, Jr., to Miss ANN E. SEYLE.

BURN—SEYLE.—At the same time and place, CLARENCE A. BURN to Miss HENRIETTA M. SEYLE, all of Charleston. *

DIBBLE—BATES.—On Tuesday evening, December 21st, by the Rev. W. P. Mouzon, at the residence of the bride's father, VIRGIL C. DIBBLE, of Charleston, to ELIZA E., daughter of Dr. R. W. Bates, of Orangeburg. No cards. *

Obituary.

PYATT.—Died, at Spartanburg, S. C., on the 15th of December, 1869, HARRIET NOWELL, the beloved wife of John F. Pyatt.

"With Christ, which is far better."

Special Notices.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the German Fire Engine Company return their thanks to Mr. H. H. VON EITZEN and Mr. HAMMERSCHMIDT for refreshments furnished at the late fire on East Bay on the 25th December.

dec29 1

OFFICE CHARLESTON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, DECEMBER 28, 1869.—The Board of Directors having declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Capital Stock of of this Company, the same will be paid to Stockholders on and after Monday, 10th prox. The Books of Transfer will be closed from this date until the 10th prox. W. J. HERIOT,

dec29 11 Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT at the expiration of three months, application will be made for renewals of the following CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, the originals of which have been lost, viz: In Bank of Charleston, No. 1069 for thirty-two (32) new Shares; in Union Bank, No. — for seventeen (17) Shares, both above standing in name of Henry R. Frost; and in Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina, No. 12,779 for forty-six ((46) Shares; No. 14 228 for ten (10) Shares, and No. 15,724 for two (2) Shares, in name of Henry R. Frost, Trustee.

THOMAS FROST, JR.,

dec29 1amo3 Executer.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. The CELEBRATION OF EMANCIPATION DAY will take place on SATURDAY, January 1, 1870. The line will be formed at the corner of Calhoun and Meeting streets, at 8 o'clock A. M., and the procession will move off at 9 o'clock, and march through the principal streets to the Military Hall, where an oration will be delivered at 10 o'clock. The various Companies, Societies and Organizations, and the citizens generally, are respectfully invited to participate. Seats will be provided especially for ladies. T. E. DIXON,

Chairman Committee of Arrangements.

dec29 wf2*

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE Steamship SARAGOSSA is THIS DAY discharging Cargo at Vanderhorst's Wharf. All Goods not removed by sunset will remain on wharf at owner's risk. RAVENEL & CO.,

dec28 3 Agents.

NOTICE.—OFFICE SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHARLESTON, S. C.—The COUPONS for interest on the Bonds of the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company FIRST MORTGAGE, which mature January 1st, 1870, will be paid on presentation at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State of South Carolina, No. 9 Nassau street, New York. S. W. FISHER,

dec27 13 Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—This Bank having complied with all of the provisions of the Act of March, 1869, will THIS DAY resume active operations at their office, No. 20 Broad street. JAMES B. BETTS,

dec27 3 Cashier.

NOTICE.—OFFICE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, FIREPROOF BUILDING, CHARLESTON, S. C., December 20, 1869.—All persons Retailing LIQUORS in the County are hereby called upon to take out Licenses for one year, from 1st January, 1870.

Every violation of the law relative to these Licenses will be prosecuted and the penalty strictly enforced. F. LANCE,

dec23 Clerk Board C. C.

NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS' AFTER date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston for renewal of CERTIFICATE No. 7288, for two shares, old issue, and CERTIFICATE No. 4183, for seven shares, new issue, in the name of PAUL TRAPIER in trust, the same having been lost. PAUL TRAPIER.

nov29 1amo3

NOTICE TO LEGATEES.—THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER COUNTY.—The surviving Executors of WILLIAM McKENNA, deceased, vs. PATRICK N. LYNCH, Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston, et al—In Equity.—Bill for Settlement of Estate, Advice, &c.—By order of the Circuit Court in this cause, filed October 15th, 1869, notice is hereby given to the individuals embraced within the classes hereinafter described, within twelve months from the date of the publication hereof, to come in and establish before the undersigned Clerk of the Court their right to the Legacies bequeathed to them in and by the last Will and Testament of William McKenna, late of the County and State aforesaid, deceased; or failing so to do within the time specified, their claims will be barred, to wit the following: The children of James McKenna, a brother of the Testator, formerly residing at Castle Nacor, in the County of Donegal, Ireland; the children of Owen McKenna, also a brother, formerly residing at the same place; the children of Nancy Clemens, a deceased sister of the Testator; the children of Ellinor