The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IX.—NUMBER 1385. CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1870. SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

An immense crowd has gathered at Arlington to participate in the decoration ceremonies. The weather is cloudy, but no rain. All business is suspended, and the day is being generally observed as a holiday.

A report prevailed that Jerome Bonaparte died at Baltimore this morning, but later dispatches contradict it.

THE FENIAN FAILURE.

TORONTO, May 30.

Dispatches from Buffalo says that 1500 Fenians are in that city, who express a determination to continue the struggle.

Dispatches from Port Colburne report all well, and fears of interference with the canal are entirely dissipated. There are plenty of troops stationed along the line to protect it.

The Red River troops were detained for the purpose of meeting any contingencies.

LONDON, May 30.

The Colonial office has advices of the utter and final failure of the recent Fenian invasion of Canada.

ST. ALBANS, VT., May 30.

The Fenians, believing that General O'Neil consented to his arrest, threaten his life.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

HAVANA, May 30.

Oscar, a son of Cespedes, has been captured.

Colonel John Clancey, an American, has been killed.

A large number of plantations in Camaguay District have been burned by order of General Cavada.

De Rodas has executed seven prisoners in retaliation for the seven wood-cutters killed near Puerto Principe.

Cespedes is prevented by his partisans from leaving the country.

THE INDIAN RAID.

BRYAN, WYOMING, May 30.

The Indians made a raid upon the stage route to South Pass, capturing ten horses and wounding one. The country to the south is full of Indians.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

The Presbyterian Assembly tabled the resolution approving of the Indian policy of the government. The Chinese, Jews and Indians were transferred from the foreign to home missions.

THE CROPS.

AUGUSTA, May 30.

The wheat crop of Georgia is good and promises a large yield. There was a small shipment of flour to New York to-day. South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama exchanges speak encouragingly of the corn and cotton crops. The rains last week were general and timely. A large area of land is planted, more fertilizers are used, and planters are working hard.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The postoffice in Rochester, New York City, was burglariously entered Sunday night and nearly all the letters stolen. No clue to the thieves.

The Tarifa touched at Queenstown yesterday.

The Empress Eugenie is going to Denmark.

The smallpox is increasing at a terrible rate in Paris.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Who the First, Second and Third Ladies are.

The New York World has a gossipy correspondent who calls herself or himself "Miss Grundy," and whose letters are specially interesting to the ladies. Her, or his, last is devoted to the question of female rank, as recognized by the wives and daughters of the officers of government, from the President down. The President's wife, as a matter of course, is considered the "First Lady," and the wife of the Vice-President is the "Second Lady," the "Third Lady" being in dispute, and quite a *quæstio vexata*. On this point, "Miss Grundy" amplifies as follows:

It is well known that etiquette, like fashion, rises superior to all creature comforts, and could never be supposed to make or mar a law simply for the sake of convenience. In this country, however, some reason, good or bad must be given, even for social rules; purely arbitrary intentions do not secure ready acquiesence. Therefore, reasons are given for the acknowledgment of rights to first calls. The usual one, given always in perfect good faith, is truly appalling. "We make the Cabinet," says the Senate, "we confirm its members; therefore we are their superiors. "We swear them in," says the Supreme Court, "therefore we take precedence of them." It is, however, to be remembered if this return to first principles and deference to creative power proves anything, it proves too much, and "we, the people," should have our supremacy acknowledged above all.

It is impossible to say how much bitterness has been caused by this decree, made so long ago that John Quincy Adams, when Secretary of State, wrote a letter on the subject to Daniel T. Tompkins, then Vice-President, in 1819. Mr. Adams could not "see" the point; he wrote mildly, but forcibly, his convictions that a first call from himself or his wife should be demanded by no one save the President or Vice-President; neither did he demand it of any one on account of his office. He thought the matter should be regulated by circumstances, and no general rule on the subject should be adopted. His opinion, however, did not settle the question, which continued to be agitated with so much vim that he sent the letter for publication to the National Intelligencer about two years afterwards, and still the war went on. It seems that the reason then given for senatorial rank was somewhat different, and had a show of common sense about it, while it invokes the great question which was only to be settled in our time of bloodshed. The issue was made on the State rights doctrine. "As representatives of sovereign States we declared the senators should have the rights of foreign ministers, and rank next to the Vice-President." But even more than this was claimed, for it was as a superior order of foreigners the senators wished to be considered and to take precedence of all members of the diplomatic corps. In a volume of "Nile's Register," published many years ago in Baltimore, reference is made to this fertile source of social bickering, which speaks of the agitation of the fashionable mind in Washington during the winter of 1820. People were divided into two parties and took sides with great bitterness.

"The amount of it all," says the writer, "was whether the lady of a secretary or the lady of a senator should first drop a courtesy and say, 'how do you do, ma'am?' to the other. Senators are entitled to be called *honorable*, both parties admit, but some contend that secretaries may be called *their excellencies*, a superior grade. It is agreed that the wife of a representative of the people (or a member of the lower house) holds inferior rank to a secretary's wife, but it is contended that a senator representing the sovereignty of a State, his wife must be on a par with any other lady except the President's wife." From that time to the present the question has been revived with more or less animosity at the incoming of each new administration when the wives of Cabinet ministers have to be instructed in their duties. The law has never been received by any new student of the rank of "Cabinet lady" without some degree of complaint; but the ladies of the Senate have always won the day, and are so far in the ascendancy at present that all the ladies of the diplomatic corps are obliged to make the first calls upon them, which is a rather peculiar state of affairs, since strangers, it would seem, and moreover foreigners, ought to be made the recipients of hospitality, instead of finding themselves, on their arrival in our capital, already burdened with a visiting list of no mean length. The question then arises who shall call first on the other, the Senate ladies, or the ladies of the Supreme Court. The reverence for creative power is again developed, and the Senate refers to its right of confirmation or rejection of the nominations for Supreme judges; but the latter say: 'Ah, yes; but how about your laws when we declare them unconstitutional? We can make them all null and void.' And so that point is disputed, and may be decided again and again without being put at rest.

Still the rank of third lady is not unanimously conceded to any one. The Cabinet being so effectually snubbed by the foregoing arguments, one would suppose all pretensions to such an honor would be far from the minds of the wives of its members. The wife of the speaker of the House, some affirm, is entitled to this distinction, her husband being third in succession to the Presidency (?); or, as others declare, it is her right because her husband represents a body (query: a demned, damp, moist, uncomfortable body?)—the House of Representatives—while a Cabinet minister is merely a head clerk! The ladies of the Cabinet bear this with still greater indignation than that with which the views of senatorial sticklers for etiquette are received, and are by no means disposed to submit. It is therefore noticed what seat is accorded the speaker's wife at a Presidential state dinner composed of high officials of the government, and deductions are made accordingly. On such occasions the wife of the Secretary of State usually ranks next to the wife of the Vice-President. Next come in order the wives of the Secretaries of the Treasury, War Department, Navy Department, Postmaster-General, Attorney-General, and last the wife of the Secretary of the Interior. It is urged, however, that etiquette as observed at the Executive Mansion should not be regarded as gospel-law, and that mistakes are frequently made in that high quarter. During the past winter, without bitterness or rancor, the question of precedence has been frequently discussed, and, while many complaints have been made in private of existing social regulations, it is due to the ladies most concerned in the matter to say nothing disagreeable has ever occurred during the reign in this connection. Therefore, it must be allowed that in the matter of temper 1870 is so far an improvement on 1820.

MISS GRUNDY.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—A "colored tragedian" is playing in England.

—A new method of coloring photographs is spoken of in Berlin, by which the dauby, smeary appearance so often complained of in tinted photographs is done away with, and the colors are so put on as to seem to have been done by the same process by which the photograph itself was created.

—The French regicide plot news is speedily followed by rumors of a plot to assassinate the Pope. The design is said to have been "to throw a bomb at his carriage, blowing him in the air, together with the two cardinals in attendance, at the same moment springing mines under the barracks of Cimarra, Ravenna and St. Agatha, near the Vatican."

—The Paris papers publish a letter from Mr. John Stuart Mill to a French lady who has written a work on "The Moral Condition of Women." Mr. Mill praises the book as revealing "revolting injustices of masculine society in regard to women," and says that France, as compared with England, "has, by no means, the pre-eminence in this respect, which is ascribed to it."

—The English Ritualists are becoming bolder in their aims. One of the organs of the party openly recommends that boxes for confessions should be introduced in all churches where confession is preached, so that the penitents may not, as at present, have to go to the private houses of the priests, but that "the Sacrament of Penance" may be administered in "the only place consecrated for such purposes." Some of the more advanced members of this party are, it is believed, about to secede to the Greek Church.

—The expenses of living have apparently increased in countries where gold is the standard of value, and the high rates paid for the necessaries of life in the United States are not entirely due to a paper currency. Thus a recent inquiry into the salaries paid to the diplomatic representatives of Great Britain showed that in 1850 an attache could live on $1650 a year in Paris, whereas now he must expend $3000. At Berlin the annual cost of living has raised from $1500 to $2500. The expenses at Vienna have increased eighty per cent., and have trebled at Florence.

—"The General Conference of Christians," to be held in New York City, commencing September 23d, 1870, has recently been called to the attention of the Evangelical Christians of England, and at a meeting held in London, a "British New York Conference Committee" was appointed to carry out the necessary arrangements to send delegates. As the sum of $10,000 will be required to carry out the plans of the committee, subscriptions to raise that amount were solicited. The Conference in New York will be the sixth gathering, the previous meetings having been held in London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Amsterdam.

—The British House of Commons has at last passed, in an amended shape, Mr. Gladstone's great reform measure of the year, the Irish Land bill. This bill ranks in importance with the bill disestablishing the Irish Church, and as Mr. Gladstone made it the test measure of the session, its triumphant passage by the House may be considered a complete endorsement of his administration. It is impossible to give just now a correct synopsis of the bill in its present form. Since the original draft was published countless amendments have been offered, and so many of these have been accepted, that the details are considerably changed. The central idea of the measure is the relief of the oppressed Irish tenantry, and this is extended so far that the government even undertakes to make small loans under certain prescribed conditions to farmers who may be in urgent need of such assistance. The original bill was warmly approved by the English press; and while it offered no remedy for the great evils arising from absenteeism, it did appear to afford redress for many of the minor grievances of which Irishmen complain. The people of Ireland have not received this reform with enthusiasm, but it is possible that they are prejudiced against any of Mr. Gladstone's reforms, by their sufferings under his outrageously oppressive military bill, provided against the recent revolutionary attacks. We do not believe that the Irish people will ever be satisfied with any reform that can be devised for them; for they are in a chronic condition of discontent, and it is part of their inheritance to hate the English. But if this land bill could be accepted in good spirit, there can be no doubt whatever that it would improve the condition of the small Irish farmers, and would be followed by other and more liberal reforms.

THE SUN'S EXPOSURE.

HOW TWO SCOUNDRELS CONTRIVED TO GET INTO CONGRESS.

The Chaplain who Disgraced a Disreputable Massachusetts Regiment—The Wholesale Robbery of South Carolinians—General Butler's Hatred of Southern White Men.

A correspondent of that lively and independent Radical paper, the New York Sun, writing from Darlington Courthouse, under date of May 21, says:

About June, 1865, the first Union troops entered Darlington—a Massachusetts regiment, part of the B. F. Butler Brigade, under General Beale. The chaplain of the regiment was Whittemore, who was recently expelled from Congress, yet who is a candidate for re-election to that body. When Butler labored to save Whittemore from expulsion, he perfectly well knew that Whittemore bore a very bad character; but such was Butler's hatred of the white people of South Carolina that he wanted Whittemore in Congress nominally to represent them, but really to annoy them.

General Beale made this town his headquarters, and commanded the detached posts which were established in different parts of the Peedee region. The officers commanding the posts discovered large quantities of cotton on the plantations. Already Whittemore had behaved disreputably, and was no longer regarded as a suitable person to be chaplain of a Massachusetts regiment. But this regiment was largely composed of loafers who had been

PURCHASED IN NEW YORK.

The owners of cotton on the plantations expected to sell it and use the capital to cultivate their lands, employing the negroes by contract to do the labor. The whites acknowledged that they were conquered, and there was a strong desire to secure a good government for the State, social harmony, and business prosperity. But the officers of the Massachusetts regiment so wantonly misbehaved themselves toward the persons and property of the white natives, that renewed ill-feeling was engendered against the Northern men generally. Many of those military officers took and sold, principally

FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT,

large quantities of cotton. They persuaded negroes to say that their late masters had sold the cotton to the Confederate Government, and then they made a pretence of seizing Confederate property. But as in time so much was published in Northern newspapers in condemnation of those acts, that the officers had to adopt a new plea under which to perpetrate their thefts. That was, to seize a planter's cotton, and when he was greatly alarmed, and rightly believed it would be taken away from him anyway, and once away he would

NEVER GET ANYTHING

for it, a runner, a white man, would go to him and offer to buy the whole lot at ten cents a pound. When the planter had accepted, the cotton was shipped, and sold North for from 40 to 50 cents a pound.

ANOTHER CONTEMPTIBLE FRAUD.

The trial of criminal causes was also reduced to fraud. The negroes who unfortunately got into conflicts with the whites were invariably reprimanded or punished, provided the white opponents paid from $10 to $25 each. This practice became so notorious that the lawyers in Darlington never took a case until they knew how much the white man could afford to pay, and then they would systematically proceed at once to have the case "tried," and the money secretly paid. All this time Whittemore was in such bad repute with the Massachusetts regiment that the members of it would not tolerate his preaching to them, and when they had a comrade to bury they called upon the Rev. A. Garmell, Methodist, recently deceased, to perform the burial ceremony, or upon the Rev. Mr. Bealer, Baptist, or the Rev. Mr. Brearly, Presbyterian, all of whom remained South during the war. Whittemore was very careful at first not openly to exhibit any

PARTIALITY FOR THE NEGRO,

and frequently said that as he was the agent of several benevolent societies, he simply discharged the duties which he had agreed to perform. He was evidently anxious to keep on as good terms as he possibly could with the native whites. But his bad reputation with the Massachusetts regiment led the native whites ever to mistrust him. He established schools among the negroes, and made them pay for the school books and Testaments that they should have received gratuitously. Sometimes the payments were made in money, and at other times in eggs and chickens, which the negroes delivered either to himself or to his wife. He even collected money from the negroes on clothing which had been sent to him from the North to distribute. For teaching the colored children, he made their parents pay 25 cents a month. About the beginning of 1867 he launched out fully pandering to the negroes. He was a candidate in the same district, and at the same time, for

CONGRESS AND THE STATE SENATE.

His plan was to get into the State Senate and endeavor to get elected United States senator; but falling in that, to go to the House of Representatives.

Whittemore was elected to fill both of the offices for which he was a candidate; but when he took his seat in the State Senate, opposition was raised to his remaining there, and he had to leave. Then he went to Congress as a representative, and was suddenly ousted on grounds with which the public are already familiar.

Among those who commanded here was Captain Hawkins, a graduate of West Point. He had a remarkably loquacious, jolly and obliging lieutenant named Hoge, who did not like Whittemore, and frequently characterized him as

AN ARRANT SCOUNDREL.

Hoge was always telling the white people that he was a Democrat, much to their disgust. That they concealed, however. He capped the climax one day by saying, in the presence of Colonel Waring, a Southerner, that his father was stumping the State of Ohio for the Democratic party, and that he, too, would be doing the same thing if he was not here. Subsequently Colonel Waring met Hoge at table in the dining hall of the Charleston Hotel, in Charleston, and said to him: "Hoge, now that Whittemore is a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, we ought to have you to make Democratic speeches." Hoge instantly drew his face away, as, at the same time, he touched Waring on the leg as a silent intimation to him to keep quiet. Soon afterward a fine looking man got up from the table and went out. Then Hoge said to Waring: "You came near

GETTING ME INTO A BAD FIX.

That fellow who just got up is a leading Republican, and I am grinding an axe with the Republicans; but I assure you I am as good a Democrat as I ever was." The character of the axe came out publicly not long afterwards. Hoge was appointed an associate justice to the Supreme Court of South Carolina. He sat with associate justice Willard, an eminent lawyer, and Chief Justice Moses, who was a judge under the old State Government. But as Hoge was not competent to fill the position, and saw that he had got himself into

AN EMBARRASSING POSITION,

he prepared to resign, and cast about for a spot to light on from which to rise again as a spread-eagle Congressman. He chose the Second District, which, however, was and is opposed to him, because the legal vote is largely Democratic. He went to the district to stump it, but soon after he arrived a colored man named Randolph was killed, because he had been telling the negroes not to fear the Southern white men; that they had the physical power in their own hands. If ever one of them was molested because he voted the Republican ticket, not a Southern white man's house would be left standing in a week after the attack was made.

ESCAPE FROM THE LYNCHERS.

Hoge was at another station near by when he heard that Randolph had been murdered. Forthwith he skedaddled for Washington, but on arriving there was branded as a coward. He returned, waked up all the Second Congressional District from afar off, still remained a candidate for the honor of representing it in Congress, and was defeated by a considerable majority, but on account of party interests, Congress admitted him, and he took his seat. Hoge proposes again to be a candidate in the Second District, where, if the election is fairly conducted, he certainly will be defeated, as he was before. Keeping this in mind, he has gone over to Whittemore, at whose solicitation he said in this Congressional District, a few days ago, that Whittemore would be received by Congress if the negroes would only re-elect him. Whittemore is expected to be able to reciprocate the favor when Hoge is again defeated in the Second District, but still an applicant to retain the seat which he holds in Congress. Thus it is that these two worthies dovetail.

THE FENIAN FORAY ON THE CANADIAN BORDER.

The March on Huntingdon—Every Man an Officer—Cowardice of General Starr—The Charge of the Canadians—Brilliant but Unsuccessful Strategy—Brave Stand of the Old Veterans—The Retreat—The Killed and Wounded—Everything at Sea.

The present movement on Canada lacks several advantages enjoyed by that of 1866. To begin with, it is not supported by the Fenians with unanimity. It is credibly asserted that the majority of the organization are opposed to the movement, both as a matter of principle and of policy—that they do not regard this as the time, nor O'Neil's scheme as the proper plan, for fulfilling the Fenian mission. In the next place, the whole campaign seems thus far to be aimless and ill-directed. Instead of moving from a fixed base to a definite objective point, the force of the Fenian movement is wasting itself in random spurts and in desultory expeditions of small squads across the frontier. The great error seems to be in supposing that merely crossing the frontier is of any military importance; it is of none, unless it be to escape from the jurisdiction of our government to that of the dominion, which is, perhaps, a move out of the frying pan into the fire. Crossing the line is a defiance, but it is not a victory; and there are no places of any strategic importance whatever on the Canada border, either to take or defend, at least in the neighborhood of Vermont. Again, the first strokes of the Fenians have been conspicuous and disheartening failures, revealing an utter want of organization, and a decided lack of leadership.

THE MOVEMENT ON HUNTINGDON.

On Friday last, the Fenian army stationed in Trout River, a hamlet that lies on the boundary line, twelve miles north of Malone, carried out their determination to give battle to the Canadian volunteers. A correspondent of the New York Sun, describing the result, says:

The Fenians have been for some days preparing for an encounter. All the men and arms that could be collected were hurried to their camp at Trout River. As customary with them, but little regard was paid to discipline. They did not drill, or, in fact, engage in any preparations for the conflict further than to agree among themselves to

MARCH AGAINST THE ENEMY,

completely disregarding and ignoring all the regulations which have heretofore governed the movement of military bodies. They were not encumbered with the services of a quartermaster, a commissary, an engineer, or even a surgeon. That they are as brave and enthusiastic a body of men as ever shouldered a musket cannot be disputed, but their ideas of military tactics, as the sequel demonstrates, differ somewhat from those generally entertained by most people.

MORE OFFICERS THAN PRIVATES.

There were but comparatively few private soldiers or non-commissioned officers among them. Almost every other man was either a colonel, a captain, or at the lowest a lieutenant. All grades mingled together in the ranks, for it was found necessary to have a rank and file of some sort. General Starr, of Cincinnati, a man who to-day proved himself a coward and an ignoramus, was looked up to as the leader of this so-called army. By his orders the camp was removed yesterday from a grove to an open field by the highway.

IN FULL VIEW OF THE CANADIAN SPIES,

who kept a strict watch on all of their movements. The officers tenaciously persisted in misrepresenting the number of the Fenian troops, and 1500 was the lowest figure at which they estimated them. In the Fenian camp the use of tents was dispensed with. The poor fellows slept during the cold nights either on the bare ground or in an adjoinining stable, without so much as a blanket to wrap around them. All were well armed with new breech-loading muskets. Their ammunition was abundant, but through gross mismanagement they had no supply of provisions for twelve hours preceding the fight. All they ate was a couple of crackers per man. As for uniforms, they had none. Some wore green jackets, others blue pants, some had green caps, and most of them were poorly clad in ragged citizens' dress. This was the condition of the six hundred Fenians encamped at Trout River.

ADVANCE UPON THE ENEMY.

It is doubtful whether the Fenians would have given the enemy battle as soon as they did, if one circumstance had not occurred. The Canadian volunteers, not daring to cross our lines and capture the raiders, which they could easily have done, determined to induce them to cross over into the British territory. To accomplish this end they had recourse to strategem. Last night the scattered bands of Fenians, who prowled the Canadian soil for four miles north of Trout River, came into camp and reported that the red coats were advancing against them. The Fenians, not knowing the number of their enemy, remained in their camp this side of the lines. Very soon they ascertained that the Canadians only numbered fifty strong. Preparations to meet them were at once made, but before their arrangements were completed, the Fenian scouts announced that the

CANADIANS HAD RETREATED

back to Huntingdon. At hearing this the Fenians became highly elated. They then concluded that the Canadian force was very small, and that fear had induced them to retreat. The men clamored for immediate battle, and it was with considerable difficulty that they could be restrained from starting in pursuit. It was, however, resolved to take up the line of march in the morning. Word was sent to the bands of Fenians in Malone to come to camp, as a battle was to be fought on the morrow. The result was that the road between Malone and Trout River was lined with Fenians throughout the entire night and most of this morning.

THE CANADIAN SPIES

were not slow to ascertain the intention of the Fenians, and accordingly communicated what they saw and suspected to Colonel Backett, of the Sixty-ninth British Infantry, who commanded the Canadian volunteers. Therefore, while the Fenians were preparing to attack the Canadians, the latter were likewise preparing to give the Fenians a warm reception. Shortly after 8 o'clock this morning,

THE FENIAN SKIRMISH LINE,

composed of six men, followed by about fifty more, left the camp and marched in a crowd up the road leading to Huntingdon. No officers led or instructed them. The remaining five hundred and fifty left the camp in the same disorganized condition soon afterwards. They resembled, to use the expression of one of the officers, "an armed mob." General Starr was brave enough to follow at a respectful distance in the rear. After proceeding a mile and a half up the highway, the redcoats were seen marching down in three solid columns. They numbered seventeen hundred strong. The Fenians, at this unexpected sight, were somewhat astonished. Still they continued to advance. When the opposing forces stood a half-mile from each other.

GENERAL STARR ORDERED A RETREAT.

His order was not obeyed, some of the men remarking that they were bound to have a shot at them anyhow. The Fenian chief, although still accompanying his men in the far rear, now began to halloo, "Retreat boys, come back!" While wrangling with some infuriated Fenians who charged him with cowardice and incompetency, the Canadians, now a quarter of a mile distant,

FIRED A VOLLEY

at the disorganized Fenians. The latter responded with irregular discharges of musketry. A warm fire was kept up for about fifteen minutes, but nobody was hurt on either side, for the simple reason that the distance between the two forces was so great that the bullets fell at least fifty feet short of the objects they were intended to reach. At the smell of gunpowder,

GENERAL STARR RAN AWAY

and has not been heard of since. About a hundred Fenians, seeing themselves deserted by their leader, quickly followed his example and took to their heels. Neither the Fenians nor the Canadians advanced toward each other for some time after the firing begun. The Canadians were no doubt desirous of enticing the armed mob to come closer to them, but seeing that the Fenians harbored no such intention, the Canadian forces were seen to divide in three columns, and the right and left wing marched in oblique line across the field. The Fenians, not relishing the idea of being

FLANKED AND TAKEN PRISONERS,

fired a few more shots and then retreated in beautiful confusion. A few stubborn men, veterans of the late war, however, maintained their ground a little while longer, and kept up a brisk fire. The Canadians advanced in fine order, and when within one hundred yards of the raiders poured into them a volley from the centre column, which brought down two men. One of them shortly afterward expired. The other one was dangerously wounded in the back, and being unable to move was taken prisoner. A third was also

SHOT IN THE BACK

and was carried by his comrades to the rear. This man's name is Michael McGann, of Troy. The names of the others could not be ascertained. The few Fenians who still stood, not relishing this result, took to their heels and ran away as fast as they could, never stopping until they found themselves once more within our lines. The Canadians did not apparently deem it worth their while to pursue the Fenians. They advanced within a half mile of the boundary line, and satisfied that the raiders were completely routed, they wheeled about and returned to Huntingdon, where they are now entrenched.

THE CANADIANS SUFFERED NO INJURY

whatever. After their defeat, the Fenians started on their way back to Malone, with the exception of a small guard left to protect the arms, equipments and ammunition, which they were unable to remove for want of proper conveyances. The road from Trout River to Malone was

LINED WITH STRAGGLERS

throughout the entire day. The most of them marched barefooted and carried their boots suspended from their muskets. The weather was very warm. Some of the stragglers being tired, hungry and despondent, lay down under the trees by the roadside, and slept. Some begged for food at the houses in the neighborhood. Others begged for money, and offered to sell their muskets for a mere song. Their present situation is a sad one, indeed. They are bereft of everything, and cannot reach their homes unless they receive aid. Some reside as far west as Chicago. From

CONVERSATIONS HELD WITH FENIAN OFFICERS

it is almost certain that they will continue to attack the Canadians for a few days to come. I also learn that a raid into Canada from some point opposite Milwaukie is also contemplated.

After the battle of Trout River, if the great fizzle of to-day may be so called, about four hundred Fenians arrived in Malone from the West. The presence of such a large number of adventurers in Malone has caused great alarm.

FIVE COMPANIES OF UNITED STATES REGULARS

have arrive to protect property and preserve the peace. Most if not all the fighting here is over.

THE UNITED STATES TROOPS QUIET.

A noticeable feature of to-day's battle was that no United States troops were within twelve miles of the scene of action. The reason assigned for their absence, is that the United States authorities were afraid that they might side with the Fenians. Thus far the Fenians have not been molested by the regular troops.

Prince Arthur in the Field.

[From the Montreal News, May 26.]

There is something of the romantic in a prince of the blood being summoned from a ball-room to the field of battle. His Royal Highness celebrated Tuesday, the 24th instant, her Majesty's birthday, by a large dinner party at his own residence, and in the evening proceeded to a ball at Mr. Allan's. It was while at the ball that the Prince first heard that his regiment, the P. C. O. Rifles, was under orders to proceed to the frontier, in anticipation of a Fenian invasion. The Prince left at an early hour yesterday morning, and, inspired by the gallantry of his race, asked permission to serve on Lord Russell's staff. The post of danger is the post of honor, and it was a brave act of his Royal Highness to select an exposed and prominent position. His presence on the field will inspire every British subject with fresh zeal. We regret the hard necessity which compels his Royal Highness to put his life in so ignoble a combat, but we are puzzled to know what we should have done had the Fenians delayed their attack until the last of the regular troops had departed.

STEAM is to be superseded by electricity. The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* describes a new invention for driving lathes, planing machines, and other mechanical arrangements by this power. To run an engine of twenty-horse power by this invention would require only a space of three feet long, two feet wide and two feet high. The cost per day would be thirty-five cents. On a steamship no coal would be required, and the space now used for coal and machinery could be used for cargo. The stubborn resistance of electricity to mechanical use heretofore has, it is believed, been overcome. A continuous battery has been secured and other difficulties removed, principally through the coil of the magnet. If the invention works as well on a large scale as it does on the machinery to which it is now applied, it is thought that steamships will soon ply the ocean under the new propelling power. A machine of great capacity is being constructed, and will soon be on exhibition in New York. The whole thing, mighty enough to carry a Cunarder to Liverpool, can be secured in a small trunk. The Scientific American considers these statements "sensational and not worthy serious thought."

IN THE excellent illustrated article "Behind, Below and Above the Scenes," in the current number of *Appleton's Journal*, the writer, who is thoroughly at home with his subject, questions at the outset the common opinion that a glimpse at the machinery of the stage will dispel all its charming illusions. Managers, back-door keepers, and all who are connected with the theatre, guard these inner precincts with zeal. The manager does not wish to have every Tom, Dick and Harry wandering at will over his boards during rehearsal, or flirting with his actresses at 'the flies' in the evening. Not knowing where to draw the line at the large majority of the theatres, very few outsiders ever find themselves among the *coulisses*. At any time these people are in the way. They interrupt rehearsal, they cause the actors at night to 'keep the stage waiting,' and in many other ways make their room preferable to their company. For these reasons the manager is right in keeping up the popular delusion that it is best for the people that they cannot take a peep behind the curtain.

—A pamphlet has appeared at Rome denouncing acquiescence in the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope as a mortal sin. It is supposed to have been written by the Bishop of St. Brieux, and produces an extraordinary sensation. The debate on infallibility in the Council continues. Of the fathers who have given notice of their intentions to speak sixty are yet to be heard. The close of the discussion is fixed for 29th of June, the date of the next general congregation.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

SPRING CLOTHING.

No. 219 KING STREET.

CORNER OF WENTWORTH.

An extensive supply of SPRING CLOTHING, made up expressly for the trade of this city, is now offered at LOW PRICES, the Goods having been bought since the decline in gold. The assortment consists of all New Fabrics for men's wear, and made up equal to custom work. This house will continue to deserve the wide reputation it has enjoyed for many years of "selling the best made Clothing in the city." In the stock will be found the following:

SCOTCH CHEVIOT WALKING COAT SUITS
Scotch Cheviot Sack Coat Suits
French Batiste Walking Coat Suits
French Coating Walking Coat Suits
English and American Melton Coat Suits
Silk Mixed Coat Suits
Plaid Cassimere Coat Suits
Blue Flannel Coat Suits
French, Blue and Black Tricot Coat Suits
Oakes' Cassimere (all Wool) Coat Suits, at $15 50.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

The largest and best assortment in the city, viz: Walking Coat SUITS, Sack Coat Suits, and Fancy Knickerbocker Suits, for ages from 5 to 17 years, of Meltons, Silk Mixed, Blue Flannels, Mixed Cassimere, Black Cloths, &c., of all qualities.

FURNISHING GOODS.

In this department will be found every style of Under-Garments for men's wear, such as:
Gauze, Merino, Lisle Thread, Silk, Cotton and Perkale Undershirts
Jeans and Linen Drawers
Silk Ties and Bows, Colored Silk Cravats and Scarfs
French Kid Gloves, Beaver Gauntlets, Silk and Thread Gloves
Patent Shoulder Suspenders, Braces, &c.

Also,

THE CELEBRATED

STAR SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

Introduced by me in this city twenty-five years ago, and since then selling them to the satisfaction of all purchasers.

☞ Prices as advertised in Card.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

Is supplied with French, English and American COATINGS, Meltons, Batiste, Scotch Cheviot, Silk Mixed and Cloths, of a variety of shades.

CASSIMERES of the most select patterns of the season, Plaids, Stripes and Plain, which Goods will be made up to order, in the well known good style always displayed at this House, and at moderate prices.

WHITE TURKISH HAREM VESTS,

A new and elegant Garment.

☞ Purchasers are invited to call and make their selections.

WILLIAM MATTHIESSEN.

Captain B. W. McTUREOUS, Superintendent.
may2-1mo

Railroad Supplies.

STEAM ENGINES AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

A full assortment of BRASS and IRON FITTINGS, for steam and gas-fitters and plumbers. Steam Guages, Guage-cocks, Low Water Detectors, Oil Cups, Tools for machinists and blacksmiths, Bellows, &c.

For sale by
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,
mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

BELTING.

A large Stock of Leather and Rubber BELTING and RUBBER GOODS, including Manhole and Handhole Gaskets, (all sizes.) Hose, Sheet Rubber for packing, Pure Vulcanized Gum for valves, &c.

ALSO,

"Regulation" LEATHER HOSE, double-riveted and of approved manufacture.

For sale by
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,
mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

CUCUMBER-WOOD PUMPS.

The cheapest and best PUMP now in use. They give no taste to the water and are applicable in every locality.

For sale by
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,
mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

STEAM ENGINES,

BOILERS, STEAM PUMPS, CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Single and double-acting Lift and Force PUMPS, H. Disston & Son's Celebrated Circular, Gang, Hand and Cross-Cut Saws. Also, Miners' and Engineers' Supplies in great variety, Shovels, Picks, &c.

For sale by
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,
mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

BAR IRON AND STEEL.

English and American Refined, in bars
English and American common, in bars
Boiler Plate and Sheet Iron
Bolts, Nuts and Washers.

For sale by
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,
mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

WHITE LEAD, COLORS AND PAINT OIL!

Pure Raw and Double-Boiled LINSEED OIL
English and American White Lead
Paints in Oil, in great variety.

ALSO,

An extensive assortment of BRUSHES.

For sale by
CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,
Corner Meeting and Cumberland streets,
mch24 6mo Charleston, S. C.

Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The First Class British Brig "JOHN L. PYE," of small capacity.
For Freight engagements appy to
J. A. ENSLOW & CO., Agents,
may25 No. 141 East Bay.

FOR FORT SUMTER.

The safe, fast sailing and comfortably appointed Yacht "ELEANOR" will make two trips daily to Fort Sumter and the other points of historic interest in the harbor, leaving South Commercial Wharf at 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. The Yacht can also be chartered for private parties on reasonable terms. For passage or charter apply next door south of the Mills House, or to the Captain on board. may14

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

THE REGULAR STEAM LINE—WEEKLY TO PHILADELPHIA.

The Screw Steamship J. W. EVERMAN, Hinckly, Commander, will sail for Philadelphia, direct, on FRIDAY, June 3d, at 11 o'clock A. M., from Brown's South Wharf.
☞ Insurance by the steamers of this Line ½ per cent.
For Freight engagements, or Passage (cabin $15,) apply to
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent,
may30-mtuthf4 No. 1 Union Wharves.

BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND THE CITIES OF THE NORTH-WEST.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING GIVEN FOR COTTON TO BREMEN.

The fine Steamship "FALCON," Horsey, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on THURSDAY, 2d June, at 8:30 A. M.
Connecting with the Bremen Steamer, "LEIPZIG, of the 15th.
☞ Philadelphia Freights forwarded to that city by railroad from Baltimore without additional insurance, and Consignees are allowed ample time to sample and sell their Goods from the Railroad Depot in Philadelphia.
PAUL C. TRENHOLM, Agent,
may30-3 No. 2 Union Wharves.

FOR NEW YORK—TUESDAY.

The A1 side-wheel Steamship TENNESSEE, Chichester, Commander, will sail for New York on TUESDAY, May 31st, at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 2, Union Wharves, connecting with day Passenger Trains from Columbia and Augusta, arriving at 4 P. M.
The TENNESSEE will make close connection with Liverpool Steamship COLORADO, of Messrs. Williams & Guion's Line, sailing June 8th.
Insurance by the Steamers of this line ½ per cent.
For Freight engagements, or passage, having very superior stateroom accommodations, all on deck and newly furnished, apply to WAGNER, HUGER & CO., No. 26 Broad street, or to WM. A. COURTENAY, No. 1 Union Wharves. may26-6

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

To accommodate the large VEGETABLE BUSINESS offering by this steam line to New York, the Steamships are appointed to sail from Charleston as follows, arriving in New York on FRIDAY MORNING:
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Adkins, TUESDAY, May 24, 6 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, May 31, 6 o'clock, P. M.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Adkins, TUESDAY, June 7, 6 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, June 14, 6 o'clock, P. M.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Captain Adkins, TUESDAY, June 21, 6 o'clock, P. M.
TENNESSEE, Captain Chichester, TUESDAY, June 28, 6 o'clock, P. M.
Travellers from interior points will note this temporary change of sailing days.
Both the Steamships on this line are newly constructed, the largest and most commodious on the Atlantic coast, built of iron, with water-tight compartments, and all passenger accommodations ARE ON DECK, securing thorough ventilation and comfort.
☞ Tickets can be purchased at all interior railroads points in connection with Charleston.
For freight or passage, apply to
WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent,
Union Wharves, foot of Hayne street.
WAGNER, HUGER & CO., General Agents, No. 26 Broad street. may20-ftu4

VESSELS SUPPLIED WITH CABIN AND MESS STORES ON SHORT NOTICE.

Captains and Stewards are respectfully invited to call and examine the quality and prices of our GOODS. Full weight guaranteed. Delivered free of expense.
WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King street, opposite Hasel, Charleston, S. C.
☞ Branch of No. 900 Broadway, New York.
jan24

FOR BEAUFORT, VIA EDISTO, ROCKVILLE AND PACIFIC LANDING.

Steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Caroll White, will sail from Charleston for above places every TUESDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
Returning, the PILOT BOY will leave Beaufort early WEDNESDAY MORNING, touching at all the above named Landings on her route to Charleston. J. D. AIKEN & CO.
mch24

FOR SAVANNAH, (INLAND ROUTE.)

VIA PACIFIC LANDING AND BEAUFORT.

The steamer PILOT BOY, Captain C. Carroll White, will leave Charleston every THURSDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for above places.
RETURNING:
The PILOT BOY will leave Savannah every FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, touching at Beaufort and Pacific Landing, and connecting at Charleston with SATURDAY'S Steamships for New York
The PILOT BOY will touch at Bull's Island Wharf every fortnight, going to and returning from Savannah. J. D. AIKEN & CO.
apr8

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE SANTEE RIVER.

The Steamer MARION, Captain W. F. Adair, is now receiving Freight at Accommodation Wharf, and will leave TO-MORROW NIGHT, the 31st instant.
Freight and wharfage prepaid.
For engagements, apply to
RAVENEL & HOLMES,
may30-2D&C No. 177 East Bay.

Railroads.

SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 11, 1870.

On and after Sunday, May 15th, the Passenger Trains upon the South Carolina Railroad will run as follows:

FOR AUGUSTA.
Leave Charleston....8.30 A. M.
Arrive at Augusta....4.25 P. M.

FOR COLUMBIA.
Leave Charleston....8.30 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia....4.10 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON.
Leave Augusta....8.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia....7.45 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston....3.30 P. M.

AUGUSTA NIGHT EXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston....8.30 P. M.
Leave Augusta....6.00 P. M.
Arrive at Augusta....7.05 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston....5.40 A. M.

COLUMBIA NIGHT EXPRESS.
(Sundays excepted.)
Leave Charleston....7.30 P. M.
Leave Columbia....7.50 P. M.
Arrive at Columbia....6.00 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston....6.45 A. M.

SUMMERVILLE TRAIN.
Leave Charleston....2.50 P. M.
Arrive at Summerville....4.10 P. M.
Leave Summerville....7.10 A. M.
Arrive at Charleston....8.25 A. M.

CAMDEN BRANCH.
Camden and Columbia Passenger Trains on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and between Camden and Kingville daily, (Sundays excepted,) connects with up and down Day Passengers at Kingville.
Leave Camden....6.35 A. M.
Arrive at Columbia....11.00 A. M.
Leave Columbia....1.00 P. M.
Arrive at Camden....5.40 P. M.

H. T. PEAKE,
may13 General Superintendent.