

Calendar for 1866.

1866.	SUNDAY.....	MONDAY.....	TUESDAY.....	WEDNESDAY..	THURSDAY....	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY....	1866.	SUNDAY.....	MONDAY.....	TUESDAY.....	WEDNESDAY..	THURSDAY....	FRIDAY.....	SATURDAY....
JAN'Y	..	1	2	3	4	5	6	JULY...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	28	29	30	31	..	..	..		29	30	31	..	..	..	..
FEB'RY	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	AUG'BT.	..	..	..	1	2	3	4
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	25	26	27	28	..	..	..		26	27	28	29	30	31	..
MARCH	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	SEPT....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	..	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	OCT....	..	1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	29	30	..	..	..	..	..		28	29	30	31	..	..	..
MAY...	..	..	1	2	3	4	5	NOV....	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31	..	..		25	26	27	28	29	30	..
JUNE..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	DEC....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		30	31	..	..	..	..	..

The Charleston Courier.

1 January 1866, 2

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A CO-PARTNERSHIP under the name of GONZALES, WOODWARD & CO., for the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIPPING AND FACTORAGE BUSINESS in this city.

A. J. GONZALES.

W. T. J. O. WOODWARD.

P. J. ESNAUD.

January 1 6

The Charleston Courier.

3 January 1866, 2

COTTON STEALING.—We have been advised that a number of negroes are in the habit of pilfering cotton from the bales as they are being drayed from the rail road depots in this city, and make quite a lucrative business of their stealages. We commend them to the urbane attentions of our Municipal Stars.

DEPARTURE OF THE FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.—This regiment, which has been on police duty in this Department for several months, take their departure this morning on the steam ship *Herman Livingston* for New York.

3 January 1866, 2

Rejuvenescence of the Charleston Hotel.

It affords us pleasure to notice the return of this splendid establishment—the pride and ornament of our city—to its former position in the front rank of the first-class hotels of our country. Though the ravages and scabbles of the rude hand of war and the fierce heat of the devouring element, yet its pure classic front and perfect proportions still tower aloft as a monument of the enterprise, wealth and taste of its original projectors, and the patriotic liberality of its present owners, Messrs. T. D. WATSON and E. D. ENSTON, in having it thoroughly repaired and renovated throughout. Its architectural beauties cannot be surpassed. Its proportions are accurate throughout. The beautiful portico—occupying the entire front on Meeting-street—the spacious vestibule, lofty corridors, and airy suite of parlors and apartments on the second, third and fourth floors, are unrivalled.

Throughout the entire building the architectural proportions are maintained with the same accuracy, and from no portion of the spacious halls or rooms is the light excluded. As you ascend the staircase from the vestibule below, you find a lofty corridor, of the same level, running around the entire quadrangle, on each story. The sitting rooms, parlors and apartments have been newly furnished throughout. The beauty and brilliancy of the new furniture, including carpets and drapery, bear ample testimony to the liberality and taste of the present proprietor. This is the unanimous verdict of the ladies, whose judgment upon these, and in fact upon all other points, cannot be questioned for a moment.

There is one allusion to which we must briefly allude. The double row of columns in the dining room, on the ground floor of the North wing, have been removed, by which you have a magnificent room, one hundred by forty feet, with no obstructions to consume space or intercept the view.—The elevated ceiling has been coved, with appropriate brackets and heavy ornamental cornices; the main ceiling is also decorated with three ornamental centre pieces. These alterations have converted it into one of the most elegant and beautiful halls in our city. This portion of the work was done under the superintendence of Mr. E. D. ENSTON.

It is needless to enter into a minute detail of the culinary department, laundry, drying and ironing rooms, with the steam engine, whose incessant motion gives life, energy and speed to each of these departments. Attached to the house is a shaving and dressing saloon, with baths, cold, warm and shower, supplied with water from the never-falling Artesian Well. Those who have enjoyed the purifying effects and comforts of an artesian bath will appreciate this luxury. Private baths, exclusively for ladies, are on the second floor, in close proximity to the ladies apartments, and accessible at all times.

Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. WILLIAM WHITZ, the proprietor of this fine establishment. Through his exertions, liberality and taste it has been refurnished throughout, in a style commensurate with its grandeur and in accordance with improvements of the age. Every department, from the larder to the wine cellar, will be under his special supervision. He has made arrangements in New York by which he will receive weekly supplies of the best that the markets can afford, including every variety of game and all the delicacies of the different seasons.

Mr. WHITZ is a worthy successor of the renowned and lamented MIXER, whose energy, enterprise and noble qualities, as a gentleman and host, will long be remembered by the thousands who have enjoyed the comforts and luxuries of the Charleston Hotel. For sixteen years Mr. WHITZ has occupied a prominent position in the house, and during that time enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of Mr. MIXER. With retiring modesty and bland and courteous bearing, Mr. WHITZ combines zeal and capacity which cannot fail to secure success. The mantle of the late DANIEL MIXER could not have fallen on a more worthy or deserving man.

One of the most pleasing features of the reorganization of the house is the number of familiar faces one meets in every department.

Mr. CHARLES A. MILLER—better known as CHARLEY MILLER—whose uniform courtesy and unrivalled capacity for business are so widely known and appreciated, occupies the post of cashier, and has charge of the finances.

Mr. GEORGE G. MIXER, who for many years held a responsible position in the house during the lifetime of his lamented father, has the general superintendence of the establishment; and, from his usual courtesy and popularity, cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the guests of the house.

At the desk, as book-keeper, will be found Mr. J. P. MATHESON, a native of our city, whose capacity in this department is well-known.

The junior clerk in the office is Mr. HOWLAND, a young gentleman whose politeness and unostentatious attentions cannot fail to be appreciated by all.

Mr. GORMAN, the present steward of the house, will be recognized as having had charge of the Ladies Ordinary for many years previous to the war, and, as more recently the proprietor of the Calder House. His long experience is a guarantee that all things will be up to the mark in his department. Mr. CAVANAGH, another old acquaintance, has charge of the Gentleman's Ordinary, and from the manner in which things went off at dinner on Christmas day, we are sure he will sustain his old reputation. Not least among the attractions of the house is the bakery and pastry department, which are in charge of Mr. FERRIS and his excellent lady, who occupied the same positions in the hotel for eight years previous to the war. Their bread and pastry have been the admiration of all who have visited the house, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious palate. In fact, the appointments of the establishment are complete in every respect. All, from the proprietor to the fireman, seem anxious that the house should maintain, and even surpass, its ancient reputation.

The coaches and carriages are from the well known establishment of Messrs. DOUGLASS, JACKSON & Co., and from the well known reputation of Mr. E. H. JACKSON, under whose personal supervision everything is conducted, we are sure entire satisfaction will be given.

Independent of its intrinsic excellencies which commend it to the seekers of pleasure, who desire comfortable quarters, good cheer and the best of attention, its proximity to the commercial portion of the city is a high recommendation to the man of business. On Meeting, and on Meeting, Hayne and Pinckney-streets, will be found our principal wholesale jobbing houses; and a short walk through Hazel and Market-streets will bring you into King-street, teeming, as usual, with crowds in search of the thousands of articles kept by our retailers in staple and fancy goods.

The Charleston Courier.

4 January 1866, 2

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.—We learn that on Thursday last a party of negro soldiers visited the house of a Mrs. FREEMAN, about a mile distant from the Arsenal in our neighboring city of Augusta, and insulted her grossly. They were warned off by the appearance of her son with arms in his hands, but returning early in the evening with reinforcements assaulted the premises and endeavored to destroy all of her furniture and fire the house. They were only compelled to desist after four of their number had been killed and three wounded by the inmates of the house. The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, in commenting upon the above, gives a graphic account of the reign of crime in that city, and adds that "Augusta, once one of the most law-abiding cities in the South, is now so thoroughly infested with robbers and villains of so desperate a character that a person is unsafe even within the quiet of his own domicile after the shades of night have fallen."

The Charleston Courier.

5 January 1866, 4

PASSENGERS.

Per steam ship Isabella, for Havana—A. J. Gonzalez,
O. R. Woolson, W. H. Ferris, Mrs. W. H. Ferris and child,
Josa Yalla, N. W. Watt, Mrs. M. A. Watt, Ramon O.
Williams and Mrs. Underwood.

The Charleston Courier.

10 January 1866, 2

LA ORIOLLA.—The gentlemanly proprietor of the establishment at No. 312 King-street, who it seems to us is never happy unless he can enjoy the luxury of making those around him so, has presented us with a liberal supply of his very superior Havanas. A hurried puff or two has enabled us to pronounce their flavor and other merits delightful, and when we can find time again, anticipate no little pleasurable excitement in a more thorough enjoyment of them. At any rate, however, we promise this much, that in amusing ourselves with the rich curls of smoke that will ascend above these fine segars when we next use them, that friend JARA and his establishment can't fail to receive our warmest commendations and remembrances. To those who are fond of placing themselves under the soothing influences of the weed in any shape, we say give JARA a trial, and although the expenditure must end in smoke and small excitement, it certainly will produce no little degree of pleasure.

The Charleston Courier.

16 January 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.....JANUARY 16.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship Isabella, Wambersie, Havana—left Friday
last. Mdr. To Chisolm Bros., J. A. Enslow & Co., J.
Selvas, A. Candler, General D. E. Sickles.

3 May 1866, 3

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

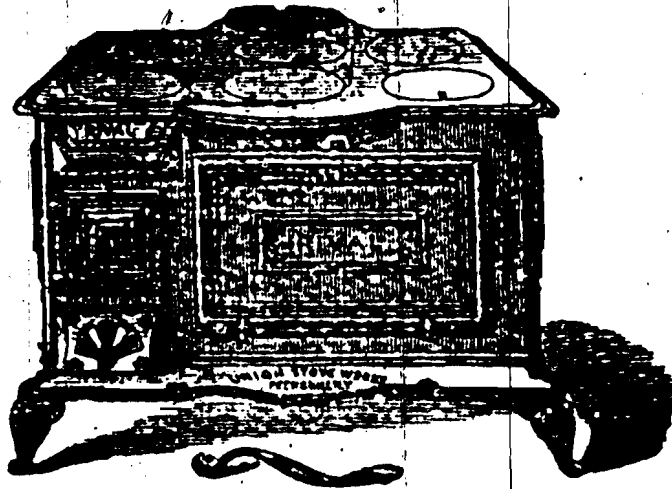
RAILWAY, STEAM BOAT AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES, MECHANICAL APPLIANCES, &c.; Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Low Moor and Cast Steel Tyres, Saw Mills, Circular, Hand and Cross Cut Saws, Leather and India Rubber Belting, &c., &c., &c.; a large variety of Evans & Watson's BURGLAR AND FIRE PROOF SAFES at manufacturers' prices.

150 MEETING-STREET,

April 24

CORNER WENTWORTH.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!



A FINE ASSORTMENT OF STOVES, FROM THE most celebrated manufacturers, consisting in part of: Prairie Flower, Barley Sheaf, Palmetto, Hudson, Oriental, Chieftain, Rural, Lilly, &c. Ship and Steam Boat Ranges, Family and Hotel Ranges. For sale low by

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

April 24

150 Meeting-street.

The Charleston Courier.

5 May 1866, 2

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR-GENERAL SICKLES FOR WASHINGTON.—On the afternoon of Thursday last General SICKLES left for Washington on the steamer *Cosmopolitan*. The object of his visit doubtless has something to do with the minister-ship to the Hague, although the impression prevails that he will not accept that office. Notwithstanding his desire to keep the subject of his intended departure quiet, it appears the matter became known at the early part of the week, and the result was an avalanche of applications for passage for Washington, nearly or quite all of which, we are informed, were courteously refused. General SICKLES having been prominently before the country in a political capacity, it cannot be wondered at that his movements at this time should attract more than ordinary attention. In his absence the Department will be under the command of Major-General DEVINS.

The Charleston Courier.

8 May 1866, 2

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Colonel ALLEN MACFARLAN, President of the Oheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road Company. He is on a visit to the city to attend a meeting of the Company to be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at the office of the Charleston Insurance Company.

The Charleston Courier.

11 May 1866, 3

ESTABLISHED 1838.

ADAMS, DAMON & CO.,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

16 BROAD-STREET,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

DEALERS IN

STOVES, GRATES, TINWARE AND PLUMBER'S
SUPPLIES.

STOVES.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE AND VARIED
assortment of COOKING RANGES AND STOVES
of the most approved and recent patterns for burning
WOOD OR COAL.

Suitable for Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.
Heating Stoves for Stores, Offices, Parlors, Chambers,
&c., &c.

Stove Pipe made to any size. Pots, Kettles, Clothes
Boilers, Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, Griddles, Stove Polish
and Brushes, and every variety of Kitchen Furniture.

GRATES.

ALSO A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GRATES,
Baskets, Fenders, Sifters, Blowers, Summer Pieces,
Checks, Soapstone Backs, Fire Bricks, Tiles, Coal Scut-
tles, Shovels, Tongs, Blower Stands, Dog Irons, &c., &c.

TINWARE

OF ALL KINDS, BUCKETS, PANS, TIN CUPS,
Saucepans, Measures, Funnels, Scoops, Watering Pots,
Coffee and Tea Pots, Lanterns, &c., &c.

PLUMBING.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE MOST APPROVED
PATTERNS OF COPPER AND IRON CISTERN AND
WELL PUMPS, Force and Lift Pumps, Garden Engines,
Lead Pipes of all sizes, Iron Pipe and Bends, Bath Tubs,
Copper Boilers, and Plumbers' Brass Work of every de-
scription.

Also all kinds of Steam Brass Work.

We employ the most experienced workmen, and are
fully prepared to do all kinds of PLUMBING at short
notice and in the most superior manner.

Houses fitted up with Hot and Cold Water, Bath Tubs,
Shower Baths, Water Closets, &c.

Sheet Copper, Zinc and Lead for Valleys, &c., Sheet
Iron, Copper and Iron Wire.

WASHING MACHINES AND WRINGERS.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PATENT UNION
WASHING MACHINES AND CLOTHES WRINGER
combined, universally admitted to be the best in the
world, not only saving three-fourths of the labor and
soap, but garments will last twice as long when washed
in them, and look cleaner and whiter than when washed
by hand.

Country orders promptly attended to.

April 16

14 May 1866

ROWS IN ELLIOTT-STREET.—A series of disturbances, originating from a negro ball, occurred in Elliott-street between ten and eleven o'clock on Saturday night, resulting in the arrest of some twenty disorderly persons, including whites and blacks, negro soldiers and civilians, men and women. Lieut. CAMPBELL, officer of the day, and Lieut. HENDRICKS hearing the report of pistols in rapid succession in the direction of Elliott-street immediately turned out all the policemen in the Guard House. Under the command of Lieut. HENDRICKS the force proceeded to the scene of the disturbance, and after a considerable struggle succeeded in bringing off fifteen of the most violent of the parties engaged in the row. Great praise is awarded to Lieut. HENDRICKS and the police who accompanied him for the prompt and skillful manner in which they made the arrests, without inflicting any injuries upon the prisoners, although some of the latter were armed, and in addition to the most abusive language, threatened to shoot and kill both the officer and his men.

Shortly after Lieutenant HENDRICKS with his force and prisoners left, the disturbance broke out afresh. Lieutenant MINOTT who was on his rounds, being informed of the occurrence, rode to the spot and arrested two negro soldiers, both armed with revolvers and both of whom bid him defiance, refusing to leave, and saying they belonged there. The Lieutenant hearing this ordered them into the house where they said they resided. On one of the negroes attempting to do so, he was thrust out by a white man in the house, who told the officer that the negro's statement was false, and that he did not reside on the premises. Lieutenant MINOTT again ordered them off, when one standing within a few feet of the officer, ran up, seized hold of the bridle of the Lieutenant's horse, and drawing his revolver, fired three times at the officer. The pistol snapped on the first two attempts, and at the third the officer charged on him. He succeeded in bringing him down while the other ran off. After placing his prisoner in custody of the policeman on the ground, he gave chase to the fugitive, and with aid of some United States soldiers and citizens, found and captured him concealed among the cotton bales on Adger's wharf. Both of the prisoners were taken to the Guard House and their revolvers taken from them. Yesterday morning all the colored prisoners were sent to the Adjutant-General's office for trial.

We are glad to be able to state that the rumor of Lieutenant HENDRICKS and some of his men, as also Lieutenant MINOTT, having been injured in the quelling of the disturbance, is incorrect. Both the officers and men were on duty as usual yesterday.

15 May 1864, 2

CONFEDERATE GENERALS IN NEW ORLEANS.—From a very interesting New Orleans letter which appeared in the columns of the *Memphis Avalanche*, we make the following extracts of interest to our readers:

I learn from a general officer of the "so-called" that there are twenty-eight doing business here who wore the stars and wreath. Among them are General Beauregard; Lieutenant-General Longstreet, President Southern and Western Accidental Insurance Company; General Hood, firm of J. B. Hood & Co., cotton and commission merchants; Lieutenant-General A. P. Stewart, now Stewart & Bros., cotton and commission merchants; and Major-General Frank Gardner, draughtsman; Major-General S. B. Buckner, of firm of Phelps & Co., cotton factors, and editorially connected with the *Crescent*; Brigadier-General Henry Hays, candidate for Sheriff; Major-General Joseph Wheeler, of the cavalry, selling carriages, buggies, &c.; Brigadier-General M. Jeff. Thompson, the famous "Swamp Fox," of Missouri, firm of Thompson & Power, grocers and commission merchants, who avows that he is now as docile as a kitten—would not hurt anybody—and is thoroughly reconstructed, and puts up the best article of old Bourbon in the market; Major-General Loring, of Banks & Loring, cotton factors; Brigadier-General Dan Adams Langer; Brigadier-General Humphrey Marshall, lawyer, who looks as corpulent and interesting as ever; Brigadier-General Garner, Bragg's chief of staff, grocer and commission merchant; Brigadier-General McNair, grocer; Brigadier-General Hawthorne, cotton factor; General Trudeau, the old artillery officer, now practicing medicine; Brigadier-General Frank Armstrong, planting near the city; Major-General D. H. Maury, on a turpentine place; Brigadier-General King, of Texas, dry goods clerk; General Joe Davis, ship chandler; Brigadier-General Higgins, running drays. Tom Scott, of the old 12th Louisiana, and Colonel Walton, of the famous Washington Artillery, are doing business here.

16 May 1866, 2

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—There are only two States in the Union where the negro is allowed to vote without property qualification. They are Vermont and New Hampshire, the former of which has eighty negro voters, and the latter one hundred and ninety.

ADMIRAL SEMMES.—Admiral RAPHAEL SEMMES was elected Judge of the Probate Court of Mobile, Monday, by 264 plurality.

Major-General S. W. CRAWFORD is engaged in the preparation of a work upon the occupation, defence and fall of Sumter, 1860-'61. He was an officer of that garrison with Major ANDERSON.

The Charleston Courier.

17 May 1866, 2

THE REBUILDING OF CHARLESTON.—The attention bestowed by the Chamber of Commerce, at the last meeting of the Board, on the subject of encouraging the rebuilding of Charleston, is an evidence of the determination of our influential citizens to push forward all measures tending toward the best interests of the city. Some active movement, which it is in the power of the Chamber of Commerce to devise and execute, would soon set the ball in motion, and in twelve months hence a majority of vacant spaces which we now see would be occupied and adorned by structures for various purposes. In this connection, however, it would be unjust to omit mentioning the fact of the preparations making by numerous parties owning lots in various sections of the city to erect buildings. On Meeting-street these preliminary movements are especially observable. For weeks past laborers have been engaged removing rubbish, pulling down walls and chimnies, and arranging the bricks in squares. In the process of rebuilding the city we would suggest that sight should not be lost of the absolute importance of erecting a theatre. If the old site is not available for the purpose, some other locality could be easily selected, and doubtless purchased. Nothing will give more assurance to people in other cities of the resolve of the merchants and business men generally of this city to restore its past greatness than efforts put forward in rebuilding the burnt district. The members of the Chamber of Commerce have not been oblivious to this fact, and it is to them that the thanks of the community are due.

18 May 1866 Z

PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY REMOVAL OF THE MILITARY FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.—Of late we have been frequently requested to express our views with reference to the prospects of a speedy withdrawal of the military from the main portions of the Southern States. So far as our facilities for gathering information on that point are concerned, we will admit they are rather restricted, and yet we have reason to believe we know nearly or quite as much of the matter as most people. Strange to remark, it is a subject that has not yet been deemed of sufficient importance to claim thoroughly a concentrated public attention at the North. While affairs relating to the government of the freedmen and the taxing of Southern products have been well discussed, the military question does not seem to have been noticed, except by President JOHNSON in his messages and in the reports of some of the leading Generals of the army.

What opinion may be held by the people of the North we know not, as the subject has not been placed before them in a manner to call for an expression, but we suspect, if they extend support to the Radicals in Congress, that they also approve of the Radical policy of retaining troops in the South. On the other hand, if we have assurance of the sympathy of the people with the men of the Administration, then we conclude they favor the removal of the troops. The convictions of President JOHNSON, Gen. GRANT, Gen. SHERMAN, Gen. THOMAS, and other prominent military officers, are well known. They believe the States should be left to strict civil rule. In removing the military it is not meant to do away with certain posts and garrisons. These existed before the war and will continue to exist.

In addition to the mass of other evidence received touching the expediency of withdrawal, the authorities now have the testimony of Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, who, we judge, have a tendency to favor the movement. Apprehensions have been felt in some circles that if we were left without the protection of troops, a system of anarchy, confusion and rapine would be inaugurated. We are of the number who believe that just an opposite state of affairs would be the result. Nearly all the disturbances which have occurred in this city during the past month appear to have had origin in the prejudices existing between citizens and the soldiers—the latter, in most instances, being colored. In portions of the State from which the military have been withdrawn we hear of few cases of disorderly conduct or of crime, and when such cases have occurred, the civil authorities have dealt out justice with promptness. Whether it is the intention of the Executive authorities at Washington to order a speedy withdrawal of the troops probably will be more definitely known after Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON have given in their final report.

The Charleston Courier.

22 May 1866, 2

THE SEA ISLANDS.—The correspondent of the New York *Herald*, traveling with Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, has sent a letter to that journal describing the state of affairs on the sea islands. Although in writing upon this topic we prefer to base our remarks on the official report of the Commission when it shall appear, yet we do not hesitate to form conclusions from the account as given by the *Herald's* correspondent, inasmuch as his intimate connection with the Commission leads us to believe that his views are a reflex of the opinions of the two Generals. He represents affairs on the Sea Islands to be in an unfavorable condition, and as the chief cause of it refers to the regime of General SAXTON, which he intimates was replete with demoralizing results. The freedmen became imbued with the notion that the property was their own, and that nothing remained for them to do but to live a life of ease and pleasure, and rely on the Freedmen's Bureau for the necessaries of life.

By dint of great effort on the part of General SAXTON's successor, and other prominent officers and individuals, the erroneous impression conceived by the freedmen, is partially dispelled, and although this change effected an improvement in the condition of the lands, it is yet apparent that the field for further progress in the same direction is very wide. The correspondent says, "too much of the Freedmen's Bureau," is one of the causes of the drawbacks to prosperity in this State. We infer from this remark that Generals STEEDMAN and FULLERTON will incorporate in their report a recommendation that the duties now devolving on the officers of the Bureau should be performed by commandants of troops. A great want of capital is also noted as another drawback to advancement in agriculture. Of this we are all of us well aware. It is a fact undeniable. We have repeatedly asked the attention of capitalists to this subject.

For the want of capital, vast tracts of land are now lying in an unprofitable and useless state. Although we have the satisfaction of knowing that an effort to secure the attention of capitalists was by no means unavailing, we are disappointed that the unsettled condition of State affairs, as they related to the General Government, and the tendency of the freedmen to rebel against an organized system of contract labor, should have had the effect to cause distrust in the minds of capitalists as to the safety and profitability of investments. If the General Government had adopted a different course than that pursued, allowing the State certain rights and privileges, men of means would have been very willing to make investments in South Carolina lands. This is a drawback of which it is in the power of Congress to relieve us.

The Charleston Courier.

22 May 1866, 2

PROSPECTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The slow and tedious method of considering measures of importance, which has been observed in Congress from the very commencement of the present session, continues to form a noticeable characteristic of its proceedings. The reconstruction amendment has at last been reached, but whether for the purpose of arriving at some definite decision as regards the points at issue, or simply with a view of lightly touching upon them, and then casting the whole matter overboard to be taken up again at the next session, remains to be seen. The impression generally prevails that the Bill will not meet the approval of even the Northern States, and that being the case the question is pertinently asked, why is it that Congress will waste so much time on a subject which, in the end, must be settled by some other means? If an open, liberal, straightforward course had been pursued by the Committee of Fifteen in the first place, a satisfactory result doubtless would have been reached, but this increased tampering with the good common sense of the people has had the effect to defeat the whole purpose and aim for which the Committee was organized. It has been wisely suggested that a Congress made up of representatives of all the States should assemble at Washington or some other point and arrange a platform of reconstruction. We believe that such a course would be acceptable to the masses of the people, North and South, and in the end, if we do not greatly err, it will be found the only plan to be seized upon for the successful accomplishment of the objects proposed. This fact will be better appreciated after the Congress shall have adjourned.

The Charleston Courier.

25 May 1864, 2

THE NEWS.—Major-General SICKLES, we learn, has declined the Hague Mission.

The States of North Carolina and South Carolina have been constituted one Military Department, under the command of General SICKLES, who will return and establish his headquarters at Columbia. The Department will be divided into two Military Districts, General R. K. SCOTT to take command of South Carolina, and General T. H. RUGER of North Carolina. These officers will also assume the duties in their respective districts of Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The States of Georgia and Alabama have also been merged in one Military Department, under the command of Major-General S. R. WOODS, the Military District of Georgia to be commanded by General TILLSON, and General SWAYNE to take command of Alabama.

The Charleston Courier.

29 May 1866, 2

DISAGREEABLE AND UNHEALTHY.—Our olfactories were seriously offended on yesterday by the passage through the streets of more than one scavenger cart replete with garbage of every description, and thoroughly odoriferous at dueling distance—and this at eleven o'clock, and under the rays of an almost perpendicular sun. Is there not a city ordinance on record to prohibit such a nuisance? There can be no more prolific source of disease, and we earnestly hope that some plan may be adopted to cleanse our stables and streets at an earlier hour.

The Charleston Courier.

30 May 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
May 28.**

204 bales Cotton, 146 bbls. Naval Stores, cars Stock,
bundles Leather, Mdze., &c. To Lee & Spencer, G. W.
Williams & Co., W. O. Bennett & Co., Screven & Nisbet,
Gonzales, Woodward & Co., J. & J. D. Kirkpatrick,
Adams, Frost & Co., J. Cantwell & Co., W. K. Ryan, J.
M. Caldwell & Son, J. H. Baggett & Co., O. Reeder, E. H.
Rodgers & Co., Holmes & Stoney, L. Seal, J. C. Bradley,
G. V. Pritchett, S. L. Howard, Dukes & Co., Willis &
Chisolm, and J. Campsen.

31 May 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.....MAY 31.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steam ship Saragossa, Crowell, New York—70 hours. Mdze. To Ravenel & Co., D. A. Amme, J. Apple, C. N. Averill & Son, J. E. Adger, Austin, Andrus & Co., Adams, Damon & Co., C. D. Ahrens & Co., J. H. Bernard, Bogert, Deuny & Co., H. L. Butterfield, A. Beteancourt, Bollmann Bros., A. Bischoff, Bart & Wirth, W. T. Burge & Co., Brown & Schirmer, H. Bischoff & Co., Bruns & Bee, H. Bullwinkle, J. A. Boesch, T. M. Bristol, Bissell Bros., Cameron, Barkley & Co., F. Christman, G. W. Clark & Co., A. Carnigian, J. W. Carmalt, Louis Cohen, D. & J. Canter, Jno. Commins, Clacius & Wittie, J. Cosgrove, Chapeau & Heffron, Clark & Gruber, Chisolm Bros., F. J. Dawson & Co., J. & F. Dawson, J. B. Duval & Son, Levy Drucker, F. B. Ellison, W. H. Eastorby, B. Feldman, E. J. H. Fischer, B. Foley, Fogarty & Co., John F. Ficken, C. D. Franke, Frazer & Dill, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., A. Getty & Co., R. W. Gale & Co., Graman & Schwake, Harz & Sherhammer, J. H. Hiller, G. H. Hop-pock, H. Hemze, Hart & Co., J. Hurkamp & Co., Hunt & Bro., Huger & Hasell, A. Iling, H. L. Jeffers & Co., Jen-nings, Thomlinson & Co., C. H. Johnson, John P. Keep, F. Kressel, T. Kelly, H. Klatt & Co., Klinck, Wicken-berg & Co., W. Kinsman, King & Cassidey, J. King & Co., N. Levin, Jr., Chas. Love, Little & Marshall, A. S. Mar-shall, S. R. Marshall, C. H. Moise & Co., J. H. & D. Mul-ler, J. B. McElhose, M. Marks, Miller & Stone, W. Mc-Comb & Co., Wm. Matthiessen, W. Moran, Mehrstens & Wohltmann, J. A. Morgan, John Marion, R. H. McDon-ald, Muller & Nimitz, National Express and Transporta-tion Company, North, Steele & Wardell, B. O'Neill, J. C. Ogerman, C. P. Poppenheim, T. Pearlstein, Pierson & Co., W. D. Porter, W. F. Paddon, H. T. Peake, J. Purcell, D. Paul & Co., C. F. Panknin, Ravenel & Barnwell, J. R. Read & Co., John Russell, C. King, G. F. Rankin, Scre-ven & Nesbit, G. W. Steffens & Co., J. Shaw, T. Street, J. B. E. Sloan, L. D. Shapera, T. Stenhouse & Co., South-ern Express Company, J. Thompson, J. S. Taylor, Thompson Bros., Tait & Howland, Ufferhardt & Camp-sen, John H. Voliers, C. Voigt, F. Von Santen, G. H. Walter & Co., L. Weiskopf, Wardlaw & Carew, G. W. F. Wetzell, Williams & Covert, Jos. Walker, Werner & Duck-er, Wagner, Heath & Monsees, G. W. Williams & Co., and Zogbaum & Co. The Saragossa experienced heavy head winds.

The Charleston Courier.

4 June 1866, 2

**Chief Quartermaster's Office,)
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA,)
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19, 1866.)**

**TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE
paid by the undersigned to any person who will deliver
to him the OFFICIAL RECORDS OF INTERMENTS OF
THE UNION PRISONERS AT FLORENCE, S. C.**

C. W. THOMAS,

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

May 21

4 June 1866, 2

Merchants and others in want of Muscovado Molasses or Cuba Sugars will do well to notice the advertisements of Mr. J. H. RISLEY, as we understand that the Molasses he offers is the only Muscovado Molasses now on this market, and that if it is not sold within a few days the owners of it will ship it North, where it will bring higher prices than it is held at here. Sugars and Molasses have advanced in Northern markets owing to increase of premium on gold and scarcity of stock and short crops in Cuba.

PERSONAL.—Hon. WM. PORCHER MILES, formerly a member of Congress from this District, was in Baltimore on Thursday last, *en route* for the Springs of Virginia. He is expected to adopt New Orleans as his home. So says our Baltimore correspondent.

7 June 1866, 2

June Airs and Southern Breezes.

We are in the leafy month of June, and though the leaves are plentiful, the air rather belongs to March and April, than to June, which, in ordinary seasons, is usually the hottest month in our year. But the seasons, like everything else, seem to have undergone a change, and continue, like the fortunes of our people, to wear the coolest aspects. Our nights are almost invariably cool, and but for a few days, when, coming after a shower, our sun shone out at its brightest, we have as yet had no really hot weather, even during the day. But we need not hope to escape the usual characteristics of the month, and before many days we may reasonably expect such a change as will remind us of the hottest of our experiences of our past years. We shall no doubt get weather hot enough for our cotton, and a little too hot for our corn. But though the weather should become hot, that is no good reason, why we should be so. Keep cool, if you please, as long as you can, and as thoroughly as you will.

After all, it all depends on will. To keep cool is not only our policy, but entirely within our power. It depends quite as much on our own temper, and the means at our disposal, as upon the mercury. But you fancy you have something to irritate you just now. Everybody has his little peculiar irritant. We need not catalogue the thousand and one several influences which work upon men and women, white and black, upon the planter and the merchant, all the professions and all the arts, to irritate nerves, temper and feeling, as with the stings of so many moral mosquitoes. *Per contra*, the period is one when you have abundance of leisure for fighting with these petty assailants. Nobody complains of the pressure of business. Nobody suffers from excess of work. Cuffee lolls out his tongue in idleness, and tips his nose with his finger to signify that he is no longer to be urged to any more discreditable waste of elbow grease. He will ride in his carriage with Dinah and his two friends, though you find the whole party before the Provoost Court next day and in limbo for a week after. Ask your merchants, they tell you times were never so dull. Ask your mechanics, they tell you they can get little to do. The lawyer groans that people were never less litigious, though now that the Stay Law has been done for by the decision of the courts, hopes are entertained of large judgments of the law, if not of the Lord, in the Courts of Common Pleas and of the Chancery, if not in the Chancery of Heaven. Our people surely were never more painfully pacific, *per force*, spite of the small pox. *A Medico* complains that the city was never more distressingly healthy, though his vision and his hopes enlarge together, as looking towards the East, he sees looming up between the Hook of Sandy and the heights of Nevasink, a vast black aspect, a grim terrific form, vampire in shape, and fiendish in eye, upon whose wings he reads the terrible word "Cholera!" But nothing excites us. There are no elections at hand, unless that of an Alderman, and as all the candidates are represented to

be lean men, none of them being possessed of the abdomen proper to an Alderman, nobody can take any interest in the election. Luckily, the non-construction keep us from any concern in Congressional affairs, and now nobody cares much whether reconstruction takes place or not. The worse for the enemy that it is so. They have already done the worst for us. After the hide's off you can take the hair. Politics with us are pretty much where they were before the flood, or after it, when NOAH lapsed into a debauch on his own raw liquor. Politicians are resting on their oars, by which we mean, of course, that they put in no oar, whatever the subject of debate. Each one has in reserve a little sail of his own, no doubt suitable to the demands of his own little ship, which he keeps snug under the quarter deck until he can see from what quarter the wind will come out.

If, with this state of things in the moral, social and political world, we cannot keep cool in the physical, it is because we have lost our philosophy, and, in seeking it, have not found our way to the Artesian Baths, or the Battery Bathing House. Try salt water! It is as good for hot weather and home-ennui, as for sea-sickness. It is the most famous restorative. It makes young. It revives, refreshes, renews. Do not let the weather become as hot as June may make it, trouble yourself to look at the thermometer. There is no policy in seeking to know how extreme is the degree of caloric which you are required to absorb. Seek rather to ascertain how cool your philosophy can make the temperature, under all the circumstances of the moral and social world. A plunge at daylight, if tide suits, or at dusk, if it serves, and you will wash off a thousand cares, and do wonders with the outer man at least. Keep the skin active in hot weather, though your limbs be tolerably passive and your temper quite so. Let the pores be open, and you may dispense with the Doctor, laugh at the thermometer, even at one hundred degrees.

For a people living in such a climate as ours, and subject to such mercurial temperaments, we are strangely regardless of the most proper and simple and sanitary precautions. The bath should be as necessary as is the breakfast. It is much more necessary to health. Digestion waits upon it—the comfort, all sorts of pleasant sensations, and refreshing slumbers, which bring with them delicious dreams. The spirits rise with it, the mind clears, and with these beauty will crown equally the face and person. You may crown the bosom of youth with a lover's rose—from a daily embrace with Neptune than ever was plucked by Love or Sentiment from the garden of Flora, or the groves of that grand enchantress who bound ULYSSES in her chains, or failed to bind him. At all events, dear reader, keep cool, by whatever process you will, only keep cool. As for those petty cares that trouble us, be patient. They will disperse as the clouds before the sun. What sings the moral poet:

"The darkest day,
Wait till to-morrow will have passed away."

7 June, 1866.

SOUTHERN PINE.—When ship building revives, as revive it must, says the Boston Bulletin, our markets will be well supplied with Southern pine timber, which, before the war, was so extensively used. Its durability, great length, and the ease with which it can be worked, render it unrivalled for keelsons, ceilings, decks, frames and outside planking. During the past winter, large quantities of it have been cut in the South and brought to the water ready for shipment, and many valuable cargoes of it have already been received in all our shipbuilding ports. Before the war, we saw a ship, all the timbers of which from the turn of the bilge to the planksheer, were decayed by the dry rot. They were oak, but their places were supplied with Southern hard pine. This was the first extensive application of this wood for timbers, and as the vessel has not been repaired since, we infer that it has proved successful.

The Charleston Courier.

7 June 1866, 2.

At a meeting of the Hebrew Orphan Society, held on Tuesday evening, the 5th of June, the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers:

DAVID LOPEZ, President.

DR. P. M. COHEN, Vice President.

J. BARRETT COHEN, Secretary and Treasurer.

TRUSTEES.—Jacob Cohen, H. H. De Leon, A. Falk, P. Wineman, A. D. Cohen.

COMMITTEE OF BENEVOLENCE.—A. H. Abraham, G. V. Ancker, A. Loryea, Israel Ottolengui, Joseph Cohen.

9 June 1866, 3

ASHLEY RIVER STEAM SAW MILL.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING ERECTED A MILL OF first class, at the head of navigation on Ashley River, thirty-five miles from Charleston by water, are prepared to fill orders for foreign or home markets of the best quality of LUMBER, and at the shortest notice. The following kinds of Lumber can be furnished, which can be boated or rafted:

CEDAR
WALNUT
CYPRESS
BEECH
RED MAPLE
WHITE MAPLE

WHITE OAK
RED OAK
ASH
BLACK GUM
SWEET GUM
PINE.

Apply to Messrs. ROPER & STONEY, Charleston, or to Messrs. SCHULZ & WHALEY, on SCHULZ'S Plantation. Postoffice, Summerville.

May 30

ws 6

SCHULZ & WHALEY.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED TO ACCEPT the care of CLAIMS FOR COTTON TAKEN FROM CITIZENS on the occupation of Charleston by the Union forces.

They have heretofore refused, or with reluctance undertaken such claims, and this announcement is made because they now have a better hope of ultimate success, founded on satisfactory arrangements and correspondents, to secure their faithful prosecution.

CAMPBELL & SEABROOK.
HENRY BUIST.

June 7

13

11 June 1866, 3

TAKE NOTICE.

LUMBERMEN AND TIMBER CUTTERS.

PARTIES ENGAGED IN CUTTING TIMBER OR THE manufacture of Lumber, Staves or Shingles, will do well to call on the subscriber, who, having been for many years engaged in the manufacture and shipment of Lumber and Timber, is well posted as to the wants and prices of different markets, and can always furnish the latest market reports from Europe, South America, West Indies, British Provinces and Northern cities, and will furnish Specifications suited to different markets and attend to the Chartering of Vessels, or give any information or assistance that may be desired.

JOS. H. RISLEY, Commission Merchant,
110 East Bay, corner Accommodation Wharf.

June 2

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PROPOSALS FOR LUMBER.

SEALD PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL the tenth (10th) day of JUNE, 1866, for furnishing the following amounts and description of LUMBER to the Charleston City Railway Company, viz :

4125 pieces, 4x6, 20 feet 6 inches long

7000 pieces, 4x7, 6 feet 6 inches long.

Said LUMBER to be of good and approved quality, to be delivered on or before the first (1st) day of SEPTEMBER, at the Car Factory of Messrs. Wharton and Petsch, Line-street.

By order of Board.

J. RAVENEL MACBETH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Charleston, May 28, 1866

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May 28

11 June 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON..... JUNE 11.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steam ship E. C. Knight, Larmour, Baltimore—left — instant Mdze. To Willis & Chisolm, J. Dampsen & Co., H. P. Baker & Co., W. Roach, H. Klatt & Co., — Tanlunson, C. D. Frahn, H. Gerdt & Co., E. T. Peake, Clifford & Matthews, H. Cobia & Co., C. Sahlmann, T. Stenhouse & Co., W. H. Chafee, Hunt & Bro., J. H. Graver, Pratt & Wilson Bros., Street Bros. & Co., Order, South Carolina Rail Road Company, G. W. Aimar, National Express Company, Wurhman & Lillienthal, J. E. B. Sloan, J. C. H. Olausen, J. Heins, D. H. Sulcox, W. G. Whilden & Co., T. Stenhouse & Co., Thurston & Holmes, Wardlaw & Carew, Laurey & Alexander, Chisolm Bros., J. F. Ficken, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co.
Schr. Louisa, Anctrum, — Rosin and Turpentine. To Cart, Kopff & Jervey.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship Moncks, Marshman, New York—left Thursday, 8 P. M. Mdze. To A. Getty & Co., Willis & Chisolm, D. A. Amme, Adams, Frost & Co., C. N. Averill & Son, Adams, Damon & Co., Austin & Albee, A. H. Abrahams & Sons, J. E. Betts, E. Bates & Co., W. M. Bird & Co., H. Bischoff & Co., W. T. Burge & Co., C. D. Brahe & Co., G. S. Bower, Mrs. C. S. Bernard, T. M. Bristol, Blasell & Bro., D. Bulwinkle, J. C. Burkmyer, F. Backus, Cameron, Barkley & Co., W. H. Chafee, T. M. Oster, W. B. Clark & Co., J. A. Condy, L. Cohen, Chisolm Bros., G. Connor, S. G. Courtenay, F. Christian, F. F. Chapeau, P. A. Chazal, J. Comings, G. S. Cook, H. Cobia & Co., Clark & Gruber, E. J. Dawson & Co., W. Dewees, J. Dawson, E. Daly, L. Drucker, W. H. Easterby, A. W. Eckel & Co., B. Feldman, J. F. Ficken, S. Friebourg, Oohn & Co., Fraser & Dill, J. H. Graver, Gibbs & Co., C. Goldstein, W. Gurney, H. Gerdt & Co., Graeser & Smith, Gonzalez, Woodward & Co., Hart & Co., N. A. Hunt, J. Hurkamp & Co., A. Illing, J. H. Jungbluth, King & Cassidey, H. W. Kriete, H. Klatt & Co., T. Kelly, F. Kressel, W. Kinsman, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., A. Langer, L. Lorentz, O. Litschgi, Lengnick & Sell, Laurey & Alexander, D. Lopez, J. H. & D. Muller, Muller & Nimitz, R. H. McDowell & Co., W. McComb & Co., C. H. Moise & Co., F. Murphy, L. F. Meyer, J. B. Morallo, J. B. McElhose, S. E. Marshall, Mantoue & Co., F. C. Mey, G. A. Neuffer, Nathan & Ottokengui, B. O'Neill, O. A. Ostendorf, D. O'Neill & Son, L. Orcutt, J. C. Ogerman, H. T. Peake, W. F. Paddon, C. F. Pankrin, J. Pattini & Co., Pierson & Co., W. Roach, W. P. Russell & Co., J. R. Read & Co., W. Robinson, W. Rabenstein, J. N. Robson, E. H. Rodgers & Co., R. Tomlinson, Stoll, Webb & Co., Strauss, Vances & Co., G. W. Steffens & Co., Street Bros. & Co., J. B. E. Sloan, J. Small & Co., J. C. Schalla, C. Stackley, T. Tupper & Sons, Tobias' Sons, W. G. Trott, O. Teidemann, J. H. Vollers, C. Voight, Whrmann & Lillienthal, G. H. Walter & Son, White & Paine, Jos. Walker, W. G. Whilden & Co., Wagener, Heath & Monsees, E. J. Wiss & Co., Werner & Ducker, G. W. Williams & Co., Wardlaw & Carew, Y. Ygle-ias, Northeastern Rail Road Agent, South Carolina Rail Road Agent, Adams' Express Company, Southern Express Company, National Express Company, F. Wehman & Co., and others.

Ship Amelia, Conner, Liverpool—sailed April 6th. Coal and Mdze. To J. T. Weisman, Chisolm Bros., J. E. Adger & Co., J. T. Wilson, W. B. Stanley, and order. The Amelia experienced heavy gales from the West, South Southwest and Southwest from the 6th April to the 2d May.

Bark E. Wright, Jr., Launigan, New York—19 days. Hay and Flour. To W. P. Hall and order.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Haywood, Washington, D. C.—12 days. Hay and O. ts. To W. Roach and U. S. Quartermaster.

13 June 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
June 11.**

72 bales Cotton, 279 barrels Naval Stores, 1 Church
Organ, Machinery, Lumber, &c. To G. E. Pritchett,
Graeser & Smith, W. K. Ryan, G. W. Williams & Co.,
Adams, Frost & Co., J. M. Eason & Bro., W. Harrall,
Holmes & Stoney, J. M. Caldwell & Sons, Lee & Spen-
cer, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., Screven & Nisbet, Geo.
H. Ingraham, B. H. Barden, S. L. Howard, Gallard &
Minott, and J. S. Riggs & Co.

The Charleston Courier.

16 June, 1866, 1

**MADAM GIDIÈRE,
CAROLINA HOUSE,
Broad-street,**

I IS NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE PERMANENT,
TRANSIENT and DAY BOARDERS at reasonable
rates. SW April 14

The Charleston Courier.

18 June 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
June 15.**

62 bales Cotton, 572 barrels Naval Stores, Furniture, Mdze., &c. To J. M. Caldwell & Sons, Lee & Spencer, Screven & Nisbet, Mowry & Co., G. E. Pritchett, Dukes & Co., Styles & Carter, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., Adams, Frost & Co., Graesser & Smith, E. H. Rodgers & Co., Willis & Chisolm, B. H. Barden, and M. O'Day.

20 June 1866, 2

SERIOUS AFFAIR ON FOLLY ISLAND.—A number of reports were in circulation yesterday of a mutiny among the colored troops on Folly Island. Amongst other things it was rumored that one or more of the white officers had been either killed or seriously wounded. The facts, as we learn them, are, that a steamer from the city with a number of colored females on board went over to Folly Island last night. Some of the men of a Company of the 128th U. S. C. T., stationed on Folly Island desired to go on board the steamer for the purpose of having a dance. Permission was refused by their officer, when sixteen members of the Company took their muskets and expressed a determination to have their own way and started towards the vessel. The Captain ordered them back and called upon the rest of the Company to fall into line for the purpose of enforcing his order. Some of the others also refused, and in the fight which ensued one of the mutinous soldiers was killed and two others severely wounded.

General Scott, on receiving information of the affair, ordered Major Roy, with a Company of the 6th United States Infantry over to Folly Island yesterday morning with instructions to arrest all the guilty parties and bring them to the city. Major Roy visited the island, arrested the refractory soldiers and returned with them to the city last evening.

No white officer was injured during the affair.

20 June 1866, 2

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP QUAKER CITY.—This excellent and fast steamer arrived this morning about half-past 12 o'clock, at her pier in this city, bringing a large freight and a number of passengers. The *Quaker City* encountered strong southerly gales and high seas most of the passage. We are indebted to her obliging Purser for favors. The following is a list of her passengers and consignees:

PASSENGERS.

J. Stackley, J. L. Savage, Char. F. Hugelot, S. G. Druser, F. B. Dennis, A. Berhens, J. Wright, J. H. C. Lancaster, S. P. Divelyn, Col. A. V. Elliott, J. R. Forsythe, H. S. Herwig, Wm. N. Somers, J. W. Famedly, E. W. Thomas and lady, Mrs. Geraghty and child, Miss M. Wagner and child, Miss M. F. O'Rourke, and 7 in the steerage.

CONSIGNEES.

Ravenel & Co., J. A. Armstrong, C. N. Averill & Son, C. D. Ahrens, J. E. Adger & Co., Austin, Andrus & Co., D. A. Amme, T. M. Bristol, J. R. Bigelow, Wm. M. Bird & Co., Bogert, Denny & Co., Bruns & Bee, Jas. B. Betts, N. M. Claifee, Castens & Jacobs, Clacius & Witte, Cameron, Barkley & Co., J. W. Carmalt, Chapeau & Heffron, H. Oobia & Co., Cartmill & Ruger, J. B. Duval & Son, E. J. Dawson & Co., Z. Davis, E. David, J. & F. Dawson, J. G. Heiss, W. H. Easterby, D. F. Fleming, Julius Fraum, B. Foley, J. P. Forrester, B. Ford, Fraser & Dill, H. Gerds & Co., O. Graveley, J. Gunthall & Co., Graesser & Smith, M. Greenland, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., G. A. Glover, Hart & Co., J. Hurkamp & Co., Hunt & Brothers, W. B. Heriot & Co., Benj. J. Heriot, A. H. Hayden, Geo. H. Hoppock, J. H. Hillen, Hiram Harris, Hastie, Calhoun & Co., Jennings, Thoulinson & Co., A. Illing, King & Cassidey, Klinok, Wickenberg & Co., T. Kelly, J. P. Keip, Laurey & Alexander, Luhrs & Stelling, Wm. McComb & Co., Robt. Martin, Mehrrens & Wohltmann, Maltoue & Co., S. R. Marshall, J. A. Morgan, C. M. Moise, J. H. & J. D. Muller, J. S. Martin, Macullar, Williams & Parker, Muller & Nimitz, J. C. Moffett, F. O. Mey, J. Mulighan, McKay & Campbell, McLoy & Bloe, J. McConkey, C. F. Panknin, D. Paul & Co., Phillips & McDowell, P. Hays, C. P. Poppenheim, J. Purcell, Geo. Pierce, J. Russell, A. Palmer, J. N. Robson, J. R. Rad & Co., John S. Riggs, E. A. Roye, W. P. Rupert, J. Small & Co., T. Street, T. Stenhouse, W. A. Skrine, L. Schnell & Co., C. Suckley, G. W. Steffens & Co., J. C. Seegar, J. B. E. Sloan, Strauss, Vances & Co., W. B. Smith & Co., Geo. A. Tappholm, Thurston & Holmes, O. Tiedemann, L. W. Terrell, W. G. Trott, J. B. Togni, Uffhardt & Campson, Werner & Ducker, Wagner, Heath & Monsees, G. W. Williams, Wymann & May, Willis & Chisolm, Geo. H. Walter & Co., J. C. Wohlers, Zogbaum & Young, Adam Zoller, Adams Express Company, Southern Express Company, National Express and Transportation Company, South Carolina Rail Road Agent and others.

The Charleston Courier.

21 June 1866, 2

NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday our well known friend, **W. T. J. O. WOODWARD, Esq.**, the popular and indefatigable **General Superintendent** of the above Company. He is now engaged in extending the facilities of the Company to meet its daily increasing business. A general desire has been expressed by a large number of the business portion of the residents of the Upper Wards for the establishment of an office of this Company in that section of the city. We have no doubt but that **Superintendent WOODWARD** will soon be able to arrange for this much needed accommodation.

21 June 1866, 2

BROKEN UP.—Lieutenant H. W. HENDRICKS, of the Police, and Detective Officers FARRELL and COTES have succeeded in breaking up and arresting a large gang of burglars and thieves, who will probably be brought to trial during the present term of the Court of Sessions. Among them are JOHN JENKINS *alias* ENGLISH, a noted New York and Richmond thief; JAMES W. CLEAR *alias* PAT. GARRICK, another noted Richmond thief; JAMES LEVIN, MICHAEL STANTON and RICHARD DECUE. Upon the person of DECUE, when arrested, was found the gold watch of Mr. OTIS MILLS. He was also identified by a gentleman who has lately arrived here from New Jersey, as the same party who, some time ago, robbed him of a gold watch. These parties have been implicated in the robbery of Mr. S. T. HART, jeweller, on Broad-street, of a lot of jewelry and about twenty watches; also in the robbery at the Pavilion Hotel, and in the breaking into of the workshop of D. W. DAVIS, locksmith, on Meeting-street, carrying away all the skeletons and other keys found on the place. Two others, calling themselves NEWPART and MACE, were arrested last Tuesday for robbing a stranger, named DOMENECK MORTON, of about \$400 in greenbacks in addition to a small amount of specie.

The officers also succeeded in capturing all the working tools of the above gang, including chisels, punches, jimmys, pick locks, safe keys and a famous patent pick lock with a spring to it, made to fit door keys and capable of opening a lock with or without a key on the inside. It has been pronounced one of the most novel and ingenious contrivances that has yet been exhibited. All of the above are now in jail awaiting their trials.

22 June 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
June 18 and 20.**

16 bales Cotton, 437 barrels Naval Stores, cars Lumber, bags Peas, Mdze., &c. To Adams, Frost & Co., B. A. & J. F. Early, W. K. Ryan, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., G. E. Pritchett, O. Reeder, Gaillard & Mindt, Ravenel & Co., Willis & Chisolm, G. W. Williams & Co., Screven & Nisbet, Shackelford & Fraser, Styles & Carter, J. M. Caldwell & Sons, Holmes & Stoney, Mowry & Co., Mordecai & Co., J. S. Riggs & Co., and E. Robinson.

25 June 1866, 2.

DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—The Battery and its vicinity was on yesterday the scene of disgraceful disturbances. It appears, from the best evidence at our command, that a row commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Battery, between some white and colored boys who tried to amuse themselves by forming alignments and pelting each other with stones. The entertainment, however, grew warm, and in its progress enlisted the sympathies of grown persons of both classes, who resorted to sticks and other ready weapons of offence and defence. The police appeared very promptly on the spot and put an end to the fracas by arresting six or eight of the ringleaders. The crowd then dispersed and it was thought that no further disturbance would occur. Unfortunately this was a mistake. Those of the negroes who had escaped the police were intent on "asserting their rights." Summoning all of the kindred spirits of the same color and mind, who were in the immediate neighborhood, and reinforced and directed by some eight or ten negro soldiers, they formed a procession of two or three hundred, and riotously marched through East Bay, Tradd, Legare and other streets. A strong detachment of police, and a guard of a half company of United States Regulars, furnished promptly by the Commandant of the Citadel, left the Guard House, and deploying by separate detachments, succeeded by 8 o'clock in clearing the streets and restoring order and quiet. We have heard of no serious injuries being inflicted, although very many bruises were received by the antagonists. It is difficult to tell what might have occurred had not the promptness and diligence of the city police and the military authorities quelled the disturbance.

25 June 1866, 4

PASSENGERS.

Per steam ship Moneka, from New York—George Krite, David Evert, A. Maxell, Dr. Durant, Jacob Barrett, Geo. P. Hebank, L. Muller, and 18 steerage.

Per steam ship E. C. Knight, from Baltimore—W. Bollmann, B. E. Miller, U. S. A., W. Blackham, W. Simons, Miss Caroline Barney, and Mrs. Fannie Ferdinandis.

Per steam ship Quaker City, for New York—W. C. Seaman, L. Lehman, M. Hattrach, H. H. Seedorff, R. S. Voorhis, J. H. Moses, O. D. Hubbard, H. W. Wright, H. Norton, W. Brower, R. H. Bigger, W. Patton, J. A. Greene, Capt. Geo. Pierce, C. K. Huger, Miss C. Lazarus, A. Moise and lady, Miss E. Lowndes, Miss Lilly Huger, H. Lawrence and lady, C. Hammon and lady, J. E. Stelling and lady, Mrs. Weldon, J. M. Kinloch.

25 June 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.....JUNE 25.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship *Moneta*, Marshman, New York—left Thursday, 3 P. M. Mds. To A. Getty & Co., Willis & Chisolm, D. A. Amine, M. Alexander, C. N. Averill & Son, U. D. Ahrens & Co., A. H. Abrahams & Sons, J. E. Adger & Co., E. Bates & Co., Brown & Schirmer, J. B. Betts, F. Bernhardt, E. E. Bedford, W. M. Bird & Co., J. U. Bosach, Bollmann Bros., H. Bischoff & Co., T. M. Bristol, W. T. Burge & Co., James Conner, L. Cohen, J. Comings, J. A. Cook & Co., Chesnut & Hefron, Chisolm Bros., Clark & Gruber, C. D. Carr & Co., Major Dennis, M. Drake, DeCotte & Sales, D. Erart, A. W. Eckel & Co., J. M. Eason, R. Feldman, S. Fricbourg, Cohn & Co., B. Foley, D. F. Fleming & Co., H. Gerds & Co., Gonzales, Woodward & Co., Grassler & Smith, Wm. Garney, Gramme & Schwabe, C. Goldstein, J. H. Graver, Philip Hays, H. Harbers, S. Hart, Sr., J. H. Hillen, Hart & Co., J. Heeseman & Bro., Hastie, Calhoun & Co., Hunt & Bro., J. Hurkamp & Co., A. Illing, S. Isaac & Bro., L. F. Kessler, W. Kinaman, Kinck, Wickenburg & Co., H. W. Kriete, H. Klatts & Co., King & Cassiday, H. Knight, O. L. Kornarhens, Langnick & Sell, Laurs & Stelling, N. Levin, Jr., Laurey & Alexander, C. Litschgi, J. H. & D. Muller, J. J. Martin, C. Madsen, J. McCarthy, J. Michaelson, J. B. McElhose, S. R. Marshall, Wm. Matthiessen, Agent, T. Murphy, Macullar, Williams & Parker, J. Marion, Melchers & Muller, R. H. McDowell & Co., Muller & Nimitz, Mantoue & Co., J. E. Meisler & Co., Wm. McComb & Co., McLoy & Rice, Mikell & Boyle, G. A. Neufér, D. O'Neill & Son, C. A. Ostendorff, H. Oliver & Co., B. O'Neill, D. Paul & Co., Jos. Purcell, J. R. Pringle, C. F. Panknin, Phillips & McDowell, W. P. Russell, Wm. Rabenstein, Raoul & Lynch, J. N. Robson, Stoll, Webb & Co., G. W. Steffens & Co., Strauss, Vances & Co., Shackelford & Fraser, Street Bros. & Co., L. Schnell & Co., J. Sayas, J. Steiber, J. B. E. Sloan, J. S. Schirmer, J. B. Togni, W. G. Trott, Ufferhardt & Campsen, J. H. Vohlers, F. Von Sauten, White & Paine, Dr. W. T. Wragg, W. G. Whilden & Co., O. Whittemore, Son & Co., W. White, Werner & Ducker, F. Wehmann & Co., G. W. Williams & Co., Wagener, Heath & Mauseca, Joseph Walker, J. C. Wohlers, Austin, Andras & Co., Nathan & Ottolengui, National Express Company, Southern Express Company, Adams' Express Company, Order and others. June 24th, 3.30 A. M., 15 miles North Frying Pan Shoals, passed steam ship *Quaker City*, bound North. Experienced head winds the entire passage. June 23d, 4.30 P. M., 20 miles North Lookout, passed steam ship *Emily B. Souder*, bound North.

26 June 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
• June 23.**

89 bales Cotton, 183 barrels Naval Stores, cars Lumber, Mdze., &c. To Ravenel & Co., Screven & Nesbit, G. W. Williams & Co., Gonzales, Woodward & Co., W. K. Ryan, J. & J. D. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Eason & Co., J. H. Baggett, E. H. Rodgers & Co., Holmes & Stoney, Gailard & Minott, C. K. Huger, Z. Davis, J. G. Moffett, Adams, Frost & Co., G. E. Pritchett, Mowry & Co., B. A. & J. F. Early, Caldwell & Robinson, West & Jones, B. H. Bardin, and Smith & Williams.

28 June 1866, 2

Messrs. Editors:—Each day I am more and more impressed with the conviction that there should be some place set apart for the amusement and relaxation of our people. We are receiving continually an increase to our population. Overcrowded Europe is sending to our shores her sons and her daughters, and they bring with them the feelings and the usages of their fatherland. We must receive them in confidence and try and make them forget the losses they have sustained, and by one kind welcome, and the amusements we can offer them in the cool shade, the pleasant walks, the soft breeze, the bright flowers, with peace and respect paid them, lessen, if not obliterate the recollections of their childhood's home. Europeans are not accustomed to our colored population, and have not the pity and kind feelings for them that their former owners have, and the negro who always looked on the poor stranger as on one with whom he could be free and easy with, used that liberty on Sunday with those who regarded it as an insult; and what was the consequence? Our Sabbath, a day that has always been in Charleston so calmly and happily spent, was desecrated. Party was arrayed against party, and the tranquility of our people disturbed. Those scenes will occur with frequent repetition until separate places are appointed. The white man and the black cannot meet upon terms of equality. Nature did not intend it, and all human actions cry out against it. If the negro is honest and civil he will be treated with kindness and politeness; but it ends there. Our old and respected freemen and their families, who are identified with our city, never look the position those freedmen want to assume. They were men of honor and character, and great numbers of them were men of property. Their intercourse with us was marked with respectful confidence, and the feeling was reciprocated. Amongst every nation of people there are distinctions: The learned and the illiterate, the noble and the plebian, the wealthy and the poor, and even amongst our colored population those grades are marked and will be so to the end of time. The poor freedman does not understand his position yet; but kindness and forbearance, with the good example set him by our respected freemen, will soon improve his conduct. Let us have some place appropriated that those who wish may meet their friends to enjoy the luxury of Nature that our climate affords, and then the dreadful scene of Sunday will not occur in our dear old city.

B.

28 June 1866, 7.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT AT BENTONSVILLE.—A correspondent of the Nashville *Banner* records the following incident, illustrating the imperability of GENERAL JOHNSTON:

To those familiar with the ground upon which the battle was fought, it will be remembered that Bentonsville, a small village of a few straggling houses, was the key to the semi-circular position occupied by the Confederates, containing as it did our hospitals and commanding our only line of retreat. Around and in front of this village had surged the terrible conflict. To gain it was victory for Sherman, annihilation for Johnston. Five assaults of a desperate character had been made, and yet Johnston, with eighteen thousand men, had held intact his position against the overwhelming odds of Sherman's army. As yet no preparations for retreat had been made, or if made they were known only to the General and the few charged with their execution, when about 3 o'clock on the third day of the conflict, the astounding intelligence was brought to the General, first by a hatless cavalryman, secondly by the General's own servant who was in the town, and lastly by Major McD., of General Hampton's staff, that the enemy had gained Bentonsville, driving back our cavalry in confusion. Not only the defeat, but the utter destruction of his whole army stared General Johnston in the face, yet not a muscle in that iron countenance changed—it was as calm as on review. Young Wade Hampton, aid-de-camp, was dispatched to his father with orders to attack and drive the enemy from the town, at all hazards, while Major _____ was ordered to push forward a brigade of infantry to the support of the cavalry. I was standing near the General at the time, and could but marvel at the calm intrepidity with which this great Captain viewed the probable annihilation of his whole army, "and from the nettle danger plucked safety." In one hour the enemy were driven in confusion from the town, and shouts and huzzas were ringing throughout the army over one of the most desperate cavalry charges on record—a charge which covered with glory Baxter Smith and the brave Texas brigade of which he was then in command. To that charge inspired and directed by Johnston, and executed by Colonel Smith and his dauntless troopers, was attributed the safety of the army, for had Mower been permitted to fortify Bentonsville after capturing it, thus cutting off from Johnston the only bridge over which he could retreat, the day would have been inevitably lost to the Confederate arms.

29 June 1863

FATAL RESULT OF THE RIOT ON SUNDAY.—We regret to learn that Mr. RICHARD BRANTFORD, a young gentleman, who, on his way home in company with a young lady, passed through Legare-street at the time of the riot last Sunday evening, and was struck by some of the flying missiles, died yesterday morning from the injuries received.

An inquest upon the body at the residence of the father of deceased in Limehouse-street, was commenced by Coroner WHITING yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to meet at nine o'clock this morning.

A postmortem examination was made by Drs. MIDDLETON MICHEL, J. S. MITCHELL and HENRY WINTHROP, which disclosed a deep wound over the forehead, about four inches above the right eye brow, extending to the skull with bruises over the nose, chin and cheek, the right temple and side of the face entirely closing the right eye.

On the removal of the scalp the physicians discovered a layer of clotted blood extending over the anterior and lateral right half of the head down to the arch of the temporal bone, and on removing this the skull was found to be fractured. The fracture corresponded to the wound along the integument of the forehead.

From the result of the examination the physicians express their belief that the deceased came to his death in consequence of the injury received on Sunday evening.

BOSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAM SHIP LINE.—It will be remembered that we sometime ago announced a project in contemplation for the establishment of a direct line of steamers between Boston and Charleston. Our enterprising fellow-citizen, A. J. SALINAS, Esq., now on a visit to Boston informs us, by telegraph, that the arrangements have all been completed, that a fine new steam ship named *Theodore D. Wagner*, of seven hundred tons burthen, has been advertised, in the Boston papers, to receive freight on the 12th prox. for this port, and will sail on Saturday the 28th of July.

On the departure of the *T. D. Wagner*, her consort, another new steam ship of the same size and accommodations, will be immediately placed on the line, and the regular days of sailing announced. Mr. A. J. SALINAS will act as Agent at this port. We wish the new line the highest success.

29 June 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
June 25 and 27.**

40 bales Cotton, 626 barrels Naval Stores, 5 cars Lumber, 2 cars Stock, bags Groundnuts, Mdze., &c. To B. F. Simmons & Co., B. H. Barden, Adams, Frost & Co., W. K. Ryan, C. P. Lucas, J. & J. D. Kirkpatrick, Screven & Nisbet, Thurston & Holmes, J. L. Drigers, Willis & Chisolm, Holmes & Stoney, J. M. Caldwell & Sons, Mowry & Co., G. P. Pritchett, F. Porcher, J. H. Baggett & Co., Z. Davis, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., M. Geraghty, J. F. O'Neill, and P. B. McLaurin.

30 June 1866, 2

THE RIOTS ON THE BATTERY.—The investigation into the causes of the death of Mr. R. M. BRANTFORD, and the circumstances that led to it, was continued yesterday by Coroner WIRTING, at his office in Chalmers-street. After an examination of the witnesses whose evidence is given below, the Inquest was adjourned to two o'clock Monday afternoon, in order to give time for the production of other witnesses who have not yet come forward.

Thomas Hill, sworn, says—That he was stationed on South Bay Battery Sunday evening last, from 5 o'clock. Lieut. Hendricks, while riding his rounds, came to his post a few moments after deponent got there, and ordered deponent to drive off from the mound on the Battery some boys who were making a great noise. He was about executing said order, when the boys resisted him. Called on a policeman off duty at the time for his assistance, and then drove them off by force. There was a colored man with one arm, who said that they could not do him so, and dared deponent and the said policeman (Jackson) to come down; and as they came down the said colored man struck said Jackson. About ten minutes of eight o'clock another disturbance took place, and John Jenkins, colored, headed a crowd of over a hundred freedmen and boys, with brickbats. As he came up, he (Jenkins) gave the command to halt, which the crowd obeyed. Jenkins ordered them to fire which they did, throwing a shower of brickbats at deponent and Sergeant Roach, also private Hackett. The police were forced to retreat.

G. P. Ahrens, sworn, says—That last Sunday night, between 7 and 8 o'clock, while standing in his piazza, in Tradd-street, near King, the deceased was walking on the pavement on the North side of said street. There was a large crowd of freedmen standing at the corner of King and Tradd-streets. At that moment, Scipio Fraser and John Jenkins were together, and Scipio Fraser said, "kill the son of a —," and then flung a rock at the deceased, which hit him on the head. Deceased then ran off. Said Fraser followed the deceased and knocked him down with a brick. Jenkins struck the deceased in the head with a brick. The crowd then came up and battered the deceased on the head with bricks. The crowd consisted of about twenty men and boys (colored). The deceased was walking along quietly, and had not spoken to any person whatever. At the time the crowd came, the blood was running profusely from his head. The prisoner before the Jury is John Jenkins, who deponent recognizes as the person that struck deceased with a brick, after Fraser had struck him. Said Scipio Fraser came to the yard of deponent and drew out a knife, and said he was the one that had killed the damned rebel, and that he would kill another one; that he had killed many a one in the army.

Chas. Rober, sworn, says—That on Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, he heard a noise in the street in front of his house, No. 75 Tradd-street. Deponent and a lady went up stairs and looked out of the window; saw a white man running towards Orange-street and a crowd of persons pelting him with bricks; saw said man fall on the ground, where he laid for about ten minutes, when two persons carried him home. They took him down the Western end of Tradd-street; he was bleeding freely.

Patrick Hackett, a Private of Police, sworn, says—Upon hearing the evidence given by Thos. Hill, deponent confirms in every particular, and is positive as to the identity of the prisoner as the leader of said riot.

J. G. Greens, a Policeman, sworn, says—That on Sunday last, about 6 o'clock, P. M., he was on duty in Meeting-street, near the Battery, and saw a crowd of negroes collected. One of them had drawn a knife upon the police. He was arrested and carried to the Guard House.

H. H. Mangles, a Policeman, sworn, says—He was on his way to the Guard House, when he saw a crowd of about twenty or thirty colored men, headed by John Jenkins, conducting themselves in a riotous manner, threatening to kill all of the d—d rebel sons of ——. Said Jenkins had in his hand a police club which had been taken from Sergeant Roach in the riot on the Battery a few moments before. Jenkins said he had the d—d son of a —— club; that he had laid a d—d white livered son of a —— low, and he would serve others the same way. Deponent arrested him on the day before yesterday.

Wm. O'Riley, a Policeman, sworn, says—That he was on duty at the corner of Tradd and King streets on Monday morning last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, A. M., when he was called on by Kate Kennedy, colored, and Sarah Brown, colored, to arrest a colored man named Scipio, who, on the night previous, knocked down and seriously wounded Mr. Richard M. Brantford. Upon arresting said Scipio, he told deponent that he had struck deceased but one blow. The next morning deponent carried the said Scipio to the Provost Marshal, and told him of the charges against said Scipio, and left him in custody of the Provost Marshal. A short time afterwards saw the said Scipio at the corner of King and Calhoun-streets. Arrested him again, and carried him to the Guard House. Scipio told deponent that the other man that was with him also struck deceased with a brick.

Mrs. Susannah Wilson, sworn, says—That she resides at No. 75 Tradd-street. On Sunday evening last about 8 o'clock she heard considerable noise in King-street. Deponent went up stairs to see from the window what the matter was. She saw a large number of colored men and boys turn into Tradd-street, using very abusive language to the police. There was no white person in Tradd-street but the deceased, who was walking along quietly. When the deceased got near Mr. Ahren's house, on the opposite side of Tradd-street, he was attacked by said riotous crowd with brickbats, and so severely injured that he lay on the ground lifeless. Deceased never spoke a word to any person whatever before or after he was struck. A number of colored men and women came out of the house next door West of deponent's residence and took part in the affair. Deponent ran across the street and assisted the deceased, at the same time the crowd were throwing bricks. Deponent cannot identify any of them.

A. Habermacht, sworn, says—That on Sunday last, about 6 o'clock, P. M., he saw the riot on the Battery, and the prisoner, John Jenkins, whom deponent fully identifies as a prominent person in said riot.

Sarah Brown, colored, sworn, says—That she was sitting on the step of the door of Mr. Ahrens' house, in Tradd-street, about dusk on Sunday last. The deceased was walking past quietly and alone; he never spoke or troubled any person whatever. Scipio Fraser, colored, alias John Williams, struck deceased a blow on the head with a brick. The deceased fell. Said Fraser alias Williams made his boasts on several occasions that night, and on Monday morning repeated the same, saying that he was the first that struck deceased, and if he ever got over it he would do the same again.

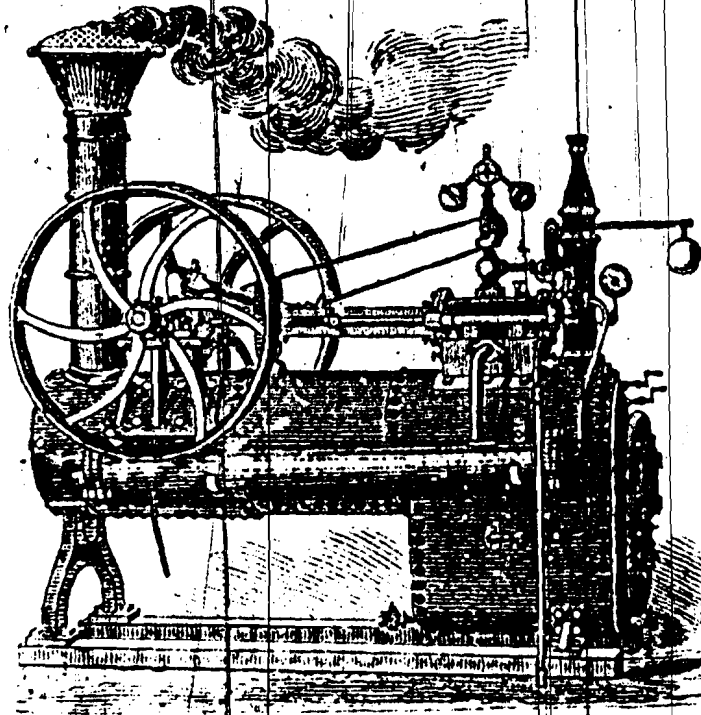
Samuel Samson, deposeth—That on Sunday last, about dusk, he saw a white man coming from the corner of Orange-street towards King-street; when he got to opposite Mr. Ahren's, he encountered a riotous crowd of negroes, and ran through them; when he was assailed with brickbats and other missiles, which caused him to fall; could not identify any of the party, but am satisfied that the parties are to be found on Ahren's premises and the house known as 77 Tradd-street—a disreputable house.

Witness further swears that Daphney Anderson was with a stick in hand, inciting the rioters.

The Charleston Courier.

4 July 1866, 3

HUGER & HASELL,
137 MEETING-STREET,
CHARLESTON, S. C.



RAILWAY SUPPLIES
LOCOMOTIVES, RAIL ROAD IRON
PORTABLE AND STATIONARY ENGINES
IRON AND WOOD WORK MACHINERY
SAW MILLS; CRIST MILLS, COTTON GINS;
MILL AND GIN BANDS, WILDER'S SALA-
MANDER SAFES, ETC.

April 26

1

4 July 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
June 30 and July 2.**

20 bales Cotton, 642 bbls. Naval Stores, cars Lumber,
bags Potatoes, Mdze., &c. To Graeser & Smith, Lee &
Spencer, C. L. Guillaume, E. R. Stedman, W. O. Bennett
& Co., Gonzales, Woodward & Co., J. F. O'Neill & Son,
B. H. Bardin, Mehrtens & Wohlman, Holmes & Stoney,
Gaillard & Minott, G. E. Pritchett, Shackelford & Fraser,
J. W. Brown & Co., and Styles & Carter.

July 1866, 7

The Violation of the Public Peace.

We regret to announce another disturbance of the public peace, on Saturday evening. The reliable particulars will be found in another column.

The police, while in the discharge of their duty, without provocation, and without cause, were recklessly, and in defiance of all law, and order, attacked by colored soldiers, placing the lives of many of the citizens, peaceably in the streets, in jeopardy.

A stern and prompt remedy should be applied. These occurrences have been too frequent of late; citizens while quietly walking to their abodes, have been ruthlessly assaulted and obliged in numerous instances, to flee for their lives. So much so, that many have ventured abroad with the consciousness, that there is neither safety for their person or being.

So it was but a few days ago that one of our most respected and esteemed citizens, while visiting his farm, was foully assassinated and shot through the back.

The present state of affairs comes home to every man in the community. The citizens can scarcely walk the streets without danger of assault.

On the part of our own people there is the most perfect conformity to law and order.

But we regret to say that the colored soldiers, especially with arms in their hands, have been allowed heretofore with impunity to assault our police and citizens to the danger of person and life.

The civil tribunals and officers have hitherto been denied jurisdiction. It is time therefore that those entrusted with authority should afford some protection.

The laws of the State are ample if they would only be permitted to have scope.

The attack on the police on Saturday night was without justification or excuse. They were in the discharge of their duty. They gave offence to none. They were assailed without cause by a band of colored soldiers, and shots freely fired by the latter, while the market was crowded with citizens making their customary purchases.

If the civil tribunals are not allowed to take cognizance, then those that assume the jurisdiction should at least see that order is preserved, and that there is some security to the persons and lives of our people.

At present our police are denied the use of arms. They are thus helpless in case of attack. They should be enabled, in the present condition of affairs, to afford some guarantee and protection for their own lives and for the safety of our people.

Our citizens are earnest for peace and repose. This they should be permitted to attain.

9 July 1866

Another Shot Disturbance.—Another of those disturbances which have recently caused much excitement and alarm in our whole community, took place in and around the neighborhood of the market about eight o'clock Saturday night. Between thirty and forty shots were fired during the affair, the rioters being recklessly and compelling everybody around, men, women and children, to retreat into the stores, the Charleston Hotel, and other places of safety. Providentially none of the shots took effect on the large crowd just coming out of the market. Policeman DUNN was severely but not dangerously wounded in the left shoulder. A colored man, named Henry Drayton, was shot in the right thigh, inflicting a serious and it is thought a mortal wound; and another colored man, name unknown, was shot in the neck. Drayton, after being wounded, walked as far as the burnt district, on Meeting-street, where he remained all night. He was picked up by the police Sunday morning, and sent to the hospital for medical attendance.

From Sergeant RILEY, of the City Police, who was on duty at the market with a squad of ten men at the commencement of the disturbance, we gather the following particulars:

Sergeant RILEY Saturday evening had stationed his men by twos through the market, with the usual instructions to preserve order and keep the passageways clear of any gatherings of individuals or other obstacles. About half-past seven o'clock a party of eight or ten colored soldiers went through the market and interfered with one of the policemen in the centre meat market in the discharge of his duty, keeping the passage clear. Sergeant RILEY, on being informed of the difficulty, collected his men and proceeded to the scene of disturbance. On arriving there he heard one of colored soldiers say, "d—mn it, I will shoot the first man that approaches me." Another said, "don't shoot." Sergeant RILEY observing a corporal among the colored soldiers whom he believed to be an officer of the Provost Marshal's went up and spoke to him. The corporal told him that the police had interfered with him, and ordered him out of the market, and that he would have the same chance as anybody else. The Sergeant told him that the policeman was instructed not to allow any party, white or colored, to obstruct the passage. After a few more words the Corporal said he was going to leave, and the party went off.

About half an hour afterwards, as Sergeant RILEY was being relieved by another squad of twenty men, under Sergeant POULNOR, the same party of colored soldiers, reinforced and armed, appeared at the head of the Market, on Meeting-street, with the evident intention of provoking a difficulty. Sergeant RILEY went to a United States white officer in the crowd of citizens, informed him of what had passed in the Market about half an hour previously, and stated that these colored soldiers had, no doubt, re-appeared for the purpose of picking a quarrel with the police. The Sergeant then requested him to have a talk with the party and persuade them to leave. While talking with the officer, a volley was fired into the police by the colored soldiers, wounding policeman DUNN. The police then made a rush on the soldiers, who broke and ran, turning and firing at the police as they went. The police pursued the party to the office of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the Military Hall, on Wentworth-street. Sergeant RILEY states that he has every reason to believe that the whole party took refuge in the hall.

Several shots entered some of the doors and stores on Meeting-street, and one shot struck in the Telegraph Office, over the office of the Adams

15 July 1866, 2

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—On yesterday morning, two negro soldiers called at the foundry of Mr. ARCHIBALD McLEISH, in Cumberland-street, for the purpose of procuring a pistol, which had previously been left there to be repaired. Declining to pay the charges which had been agreed on, the mechanic who had made the repairs refused to surrender the pistol; whereupon it was snatched from his hands by one of the negroes, whilst the other, drawing a sheath-knife, struck at the man and inflicted a painful wound on his upper lip. The parties escaped with the pistol. As usual, no arrest has been made, although a file of guard was promptly sent by the Captain of Police as soon as he was informed of the affair.

THE MURDERERS OF B. S. RHETT, Esq.—In our notice yesterday of the arrest of a number of parties for the murder of Mr. RHETT, we failed to give credit to several worthy and vigilant officers who have worked with untiring assiduity in tracing out the perpetrators of such a cowardly and unprovoked murder. Among those who, in connection with Lieut. HENRICKS, who superintended the investigation, deserve the highest credit, are officers FARRELL, N. DAVIS, C. J. CALDWELL, and Sergeant NELSON, of the Police.

The Coroner's investigation was postponed yesterday to await the arrest of several unwilling witnesses.

10 July 1866, 2

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Riot of Saturday Night.

Messrs. Editors:—Having witnessed the dastardly row of Saturday evening, at the Market, whereby I, as well as many of your citizens, both male and female, were in danger, I take the liberty to ask one or two questions. From what I saw, if I had been one of the police, I should have shot as many of them as I could and taken the consequences.

Whose fault is it that nearly every freedman is allowed to go rampant through the streets of Charleston, day and night, each one with a revolver? At the same time, if a policeman carries, or uses one, he is fined \$50. And many of the police, as I am informed—correctly or not, I cannot say—if they use the only weapon which they are allowed to carry, they are put up for thirty or forty days.

I am not one in the habit of taking authority out of the proper hands. But if the authorities do not perform a duty which is requisite for the public security, then it seems to me it is time for the citizens to meet and form a Vigilance Committee. Now, why were no arrests made; they walked the entire length of the Market, and could be identified by many. The disturbance was brought on entirely by the freedmen, or soldiers, which I, as well as many of your citizens can testify to under oath. I was behind them the entire length of the Market, and until they fired upon the harmless police.

**FROM A NORTHERN MAN
WHO LIKES TO SEE JUSTICE,**

Charleston, July 9, 1866.

THE WEST INDIES.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CUBA.

Reported Insurrection at Puerto Principe.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA DECLARED.

The Insurgents Seven Thousand Strong.

Spanish Soldiers Deserting to the Insurgents.

Reported Landing of Two Thousand Chilian Troops.

The Revolt Said to Have Ramifications Through the Whole Island.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 9.

The Sun publishes the following account of a rumored revolt in Cuba, which they received specially from Capt. BOLLINS, of the steamer Cuba, which arrived yesterday from Havana on the 4th inst.

A few hours previous to the sailing of the Cuba, a citizen of Havana received a letter from Puerto Principe, giving an account of a serious revolt at that place. The Cuban officials had not made public any account of the affair, but the statements of the writer of the letter are said to have created intense excitement at Havana.

The substance of the letter is in the following effect: About the 29th ult. information was sent to the civil and military authorities of Puerto Principe to the Captain-General in Havana that in that place, as well as in the neighborhood, a spirit of revolt was observed for some time past, and treasonable language used openly in public places. The authorities at Havana, however, paid no heed to the warning until news came that a portion of the population had broken out in open revolt and declared for the "independence of Cuba" and a "separation from the Spanish Government." On the 1st inst. a military force consisting of five companies stationed at Puerto Principe was sent against the insurgents to bring them to order.

A fight ensued, in which the Colonel was killed and two other officers mortally wounded, while three com-

panies of the Spanish soldiers went over to the insurgents. The latter, thus reinforced and numbering seven thousand men, proceeded to the mountain region.

The moment this news was known in Havana, three steamers were dispatched with troops to the place of revolt; but before they were fairly on their way, which was on the 3d, the stirring intelligence arrived that four steamers with two thousand troops on board made their appearance near Nuevitas, bearing the Chilian flag, and effected a landing in the vicinity.

All the discontented thereupon proceeded to the place of rendezvous, and it was believed the revolt had its ramifications throughout the whole island.

Among those who left Puerto Principe, there were about one thousand negroes, who, it is asserted, were armed by their owners to join the insurgents.

The whole affair was looked upon as a general revolution of the natives to free themselves from the Spanish rule.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Further Particulars of the Alleged Revolt.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 3, 1866.

Since writing my last on the 30th ultimo, this city has been favored with copious showers every day, which rendered the temperature somewhat cooler.

The report of the suspension of the Governor of this city, Mr. C. DEL MAZO, by order of Gen. LEXSONDI, is gaining ground since its first circulation yesterday. The cause is not even surmised. It was said that there has never been any great amount of cordiality between them from the start.

Since last night the community has been startled by conflicting intelligence from the interior of the Island, about a revolt at Puerto Principe, Sanofi-Spiritu and Villa Clara, said to have been started by a captain and some other officials of the Spanish army stationed at those cities, with their commands, and seconded by some battalions of militia, and civilians of all colors and station. Their cry was "Viva la Independencia." Hages affirm that the authorities were informed of it last night at 3 o'clock by a telegram from the Governors of the revolted cities. Some movements of troops have taken place this morning, and, taking it altogether, it is certain that something is going on, as the official organs contain a general order from headquarters, cashiering the captain, who is said to be the leader of the movement.

Business has been very dull during these two days past. There is more firmness developed by holders of sugar since the receipt of the Columbus's advices, and up to this evening there is not any transaction to record, the market closing quiet, and a falling off in prices is anticipated.

In exchange there has been more activity. I hear of the disposal of £11,000 on London, at 18 1/2 % cent. premium; \$5,000 on New-York, 60 days, payable in gold, at 4 1/2 % cent. premium; \$10,000 on New-York, short sight, 17 1/2 % cent. premium; \$5,000 on Newport, payable in New-York in gold, 15 days, at 5 1/2 % cent. premium. Nothing doing in currency; rates nominal. 35,000 francs on Paris, 60 days, 5 1/2 % cent. premium.

Wharf sales have been brisk. Provisions—Butter, 41 kegs sold on private terms; 10 cwt. Bacon at \$15 25 % cwt. Chewing Tobacco, 40 cwt. at \$30 % cwt. Lard, 32 lbs. at \$22 % cwt.; 118 kegs and 36 cwt. tins, at \$24 % cwt. Beans, 100 bbls. at 9ra. Corn, 900 bags at 8ra.; Cheese, (E. U.) 50 cwt. at \$15 % cwt. Wrapping Paper, 28 pkgs. at 7 1/2 ra. per ream. Hams, 20 bbls. at \$21 % cwt. Bran, 100 bags at 32ra. % cwt.

The New York Times

10 July 1866, 5

Riot at Charleston, S.C.

Augusta, Monday, July 9.

There was a riot in the market at Charleston last Monday night. Some negro soldiers were blocking up the passage, and were requested to desist by the Police. The party then left, but shortly after returned reinforced and fired into the Police, dangerously wounding one or two colored bystanders. Forty policemen charged and routed the mob.

In reply to the charge that Gen. TILGNER is interested in cotton-planting, he says: "I certify upon honor that I am not interested directly or indirectly in planting in this or any other State."

The Charleston Courier.

27 July 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
July 25.**

289 barrels Naval Stores, 9 bales Cotton, 10 cars Lumber, bags Wheat, bags Rough Rice, car Stock, Hdzo., &c. To Gonzales, Woodward & Co., B. H. Barton, G. E. Pritchett, Adams, Frost & Co., Lee & Spencer, J. Hayden, Clifford & Matthews, Holmes & Stoney, Thurston & Holmes, J. D. Kirkpatrick, Screven & Nisbet, Gaillard & Minott, E. H. Rodgers & Co., Willis & Olin, Fred. Freeze, and W. Stock.

30 July 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.....JULY 30.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Schr. Jonas Sparks, Crowther, Baltimore—5 days.
Corn and Mdze. To Street Bros. & Co., Mordecai & Co.,
A. J. Gonzales, Northeastern Rail Road Company, and
order.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship Emily B. Souder, Lockwood, New York—
65 hours Mdze. To A. Getty & Co., Willis & Chisolm,
Adams' Express Company, J. E. Adger & Co., F. Ansell,
C. D. Ahrens & Co., Adams, Damon & Co., W. T. Burgo
& Co., A. Bischoff, H. Bulwinkle, J. Burnhardy, H. D.
Burkett & Co., H. L. Butterfield, Bruns & Bee, J. C.
Burckmyer, C. D. Brahe & Co., R. L. Baker, E. Bates &
Co., Bart & Wirth, D. Briggs, Agent, H. Bischoff & Co.,
Bollmann Bros., J. A. Cook & Co., Cameron, Barkley &
Co., Jno. Comings, L. Cohen, Clark & Gruber, J. W. Car-
malt, A. Canale, E. David, J. C. Dial, J. H. Devereaux,
W. C. Dukes & Co., W. H. Easterby, L. Epstein, C. D.
Franke, E. N. Fuller, Freybourg, Cohn & Co., B. Foley,
Fraser & Dill, H. Gerdtz & Co., Graeser & Smith, W.
Gurney, Green, Trapmann & Co., J. H. Graver, B. W.
Gale & Co., Hart & Co., J. Heesemann & Bro., J. Hyman
& Co., W. L. Holmes, H. Harris, P. Hayes, J. Hurkamp
& Co., F. Horsey, J. H. Haeslop, J. W. Harrison & Son,
J. Hirschfield, A. Illing, C. H. Johnson, Klinck, Wicken-
berg & Co., T. Kelly, F. Kressel, W. Kinsman, H. W.
Kinsman, H. Klatte & Co., King & Cassidey, P. Lillien-
thal & Co., A. Langer, Laurey & Alexander, W. T. Little,
E. Lafitte, D. Lopez & Sons, G. H. Linstedt, L. Lorentz,
N. Levin, Jr., Melchers & Wohlrnan, Mantoue & Co.,
McLoy & Rice, W. McComb & Co., J. H. & D. Muller,
Muller & Nimitz, W. Matthiessen, J. Mulburn, Miller &
Stone, Mowry & Co., Milligan & Melchers, O. H. Moise &
Co., V. Milnor, J. E. Merster & Co., D. Meitzler, J. A.
Morgan, H. Meyer, McKay & Campbell, T. McCarty, G.
A. Neuffer, National Express Company, D. Paul & Co.,
Geo. Prince, O. P. Poppenheim, C. F. Panknin, J. C.
Ogerman, B. O'Neill, South Carolina Rail Road Agent,
Ravenel & Barnwell, E. H. Rodgers & Co., W. Roach, J.
Russell, W. P. Russell, J. R. Reed, W. Rabenstein, J. N.
Robson, J. B. E. Sloan, G. W. Steffens & Co., Stoll, Webb
& Co., R. Stevens, Sheppard, Duc & Co., W. Steele,
Screven & Nisbet, T. E. Screven, W. E. Smith & Co., T.
Street, J. Silvey, J. S. Schirmer, W. G. Trott, Col. C. W.
Thomas, Jno. Thompson & Co., Thurston & Holmes, A.
Tobias' Sons, Taft & Howland, Ufferhardt & Campsen,
B. T. Walker, Wardlaw & Carew, B. G. Wilkins, W. B.
Williams, Joseph Walker, W. G. Whilden, F. Weihman &
Co., O. Weiters, E. J. Wiss & Co., Werhman & Lillien-
thal, Wagener, Heath & Monsees, G. W. Williams & Co.,
A. Zoller, Order, and others.

The Charleston Courier.

2 August 1866, 2

The fine steam ship *Theodore D. Wagner*, Capt. BAXTER, arrived here about nine o'clock last night, having made the passage from Boston in ninety hours. The *Wagner* brings a full freight, and we learn that a full return cargo is already awaiting her.

THE SCHOOL advertised this morning by the Rev. Mr. MYERS, will combine many advantages. Mr. M. is a gentleman of education and high character, and has recently settled among us as the Minister of the Jewish Congregation in this city. Of his course his qualifications to teach the Hebrew Language are complete. He will also give instruction in Book-keeping, which is very desirable to all, whatever may be their future occupation. The Classics and French will also be taught. As Mr. MYERS is from London, he will be fully qualified to give instruction in our mother tongue.

The Charleston Courier.

2 August 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON, AUGUST 3.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship Granada, Burling, New York—28th July. Mdze. To Ravenel & Co., J. E. Adger & Co., O. N. Averill & Son, D. A. Amme, A. H. Abrahams & Sons, Albee & Warren, C. D. Ahrens & Co., H. Bischoff & Co., W. T. Burgs & Co., Brown & Schirmer, Bogert, Denny & Co., W. M. Bird & Co., Brown & Hyer, B. H. Bardin, J. W. Brown & Co., Bollmann Bros., T. M. Bristol, T. W. Bliss, J. B. Betts, E. Bates & Co., Cameron, Barkley & Co., J. Campsen & Co., Craig, Tuomey & Co., J. W. Carmalt, W. S. Conner & Co., J. A. Cook & Co., J. Cantwell & Co., J. Cosgrove, L. Chapin, N. M. Chafee, M. Cohen, J. & F. Dawson, G. Davis, W. H. Essterby, Adams', Southern and Harden's, and National Express Companies, Captain F. B. Ellison, T. F. Ellsworth, J. B. Emery, B. Feldman, B. Foley, D. F. Fleming & Co., C. Graveley, C. L. Guilleaume, J. H. Graver, Hart & Co., Geo. A. Hopley & Co., Heesemann Bros., W. S. Henery, P. Healy, E. Hershfield, C. K. Huger, Hoffman, Brabham & Co., W. E. Holmes, Agent, J. Hurkamp & Co., A. Illing, King & Cassidey, J. P. Keip, J. Kenerty, H. Klatte & Co., L. F. Koester, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., Lopez & Son, P. Lyons, Laurey & Alexander, Little & Marshall, N. Levin, Jr., Latschgi, J. McKonkay, Wm. Matthiessen, Mills House, Mehrtens & Wohlman, R. H. McDowell & Co., McLoy & Rice, Muller & Nimitz, R. Marshall, G. McKay & Campbell, T. McCarthy, Miller & Stone, Wm. Marscher, G. H. & D. Muller, W. H. Nicholson, Noyes & Vall, B. O'Neill, C. A. Ostendorff, J. H. Oppenheim, J. O'Donnell, D. O'Neill & Son, W. F. Paddon, Geo. Prince, D. Paul & Co., F. Puckhaber, Pratt, Willson Bros. & Co., C. H. Panknin, P. Poppenheim, J. N. Robson, J. B. Read & Co., Jno. Russell, O. Ring, E. H. Rodgers & Co., Ravenel & Barnwell, J. H. Stenhouse, J. B. E. Sloan, J. W. Steele, G. W. Steffens & Co., Stoll, Webb & Co., Saltus & Roche, W. A. Skribe, W. B. Smith & Co., A. J. Salinas, Henry Stender, Robert Stevens, T. Street, T. P. Stovall, L. Schnell & Co., J. B. Togni, J. F. Taylor & Co., M. A. Tanninsson, Taft & Howland, T. Tupper & Sons, Thurston & Holmes, W. G. Trott, O. Tiedemann, Valentine & Son, C. Voigt, Willis & Chisolm, Joa. Walker, G. W. Williams & Co., Werner & Ducker, Wagener, Heath & Monsees, F. Wehman & Co., Watson, Ryerson & Co., W. A. Wardlaw, Wardlaw & Carew, Yates, Agents of Northeastern and South Carolina Rail Roads.

Steam ship Theodore D. Wagner, Barter, Boston—90 hours. Mdze. To A. J. Salinas, Francis J. Porcher, D. O'Neill & Son, H. Daly, J. M. Eason, Henry Tappan, Taft & Howland, O. J. Chafee, Order, McKay & Campbell, Adams, Damon & Co., R. W. Gale, T. M. Bristol, National Express Company, C. D. Adams, Henry Daley, M. Drake, Geo. Waterhouse, W. B. Stanley, Jno. Fraser & Co., D. H. Slicox, Graniteville Manufacturing Company, D. A. Amme, Albee & Warren, A. F. Black, G. V. Ancher & Co., W. P. Russell & Co., Planter's Hotel, Geo. W. Clark & Co., Effingham Wagner, Macullar, Williams & Parker, White & Paine, John Helms, John Thompson, M. Goldsmith & Sons, Order, P. P. Locke, and order.

Steam ship Adele, Hall, Baltimore—left Saturday P. M. Mdze. To Street Bros. & Co., I. E. Hertz & Co., J. E. Adger & Co., H. Cobia & Co., H. Gerdtz & Co., J. W. Carmalt, Rail Road Agent, G. W. Williams & Co., O. N. Averill & Son, Mehrtens & Wohlman, G. W. Almar, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., E. Klein, Southern Express Company, J. & J. D. Kirkpatrick, J. Wiley, E. J. H. Fischer, Chisolm Bros., H. Klatte & Co., H. Bischoff & Co., W. Roach, Thurston & Holmes, Ravenel & Barnwell, Graeser & Smith, Bruns & Bee, Mordecai & Co., Renneker & Glover, B. Feldman, G. W. Steffens & Co., J. B. E. Sloan, W. G. Whilden & Co., W. M. Bird & Co., J. F. Taylor & Co., C. Sahlman, W. H. Potter, E. N. Fuller & Co., Stenhouse & Co., Luhrs & Scelling, Jennings, Thomlinson & Co., T. H. Chupain, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., Laury & Alexander, Willis & Chisolm, J. N. Robson, and order.

6 August 1866, 3

W. C. TILTON,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

South Atlantic Wharf,

CHARLESTON, SO. CA.

Agent for Geo. Page
& Co., of Baltimore,
Md, Celebrated Patent
Portable Circular
Saw Mill, Stationary
and Portable Steam
Engines and Boilers,

OF ALL SIZES, ADAPTED TO THRASH WHEAT,
Ginning Cotton, Pumping Water, and Grinding Meal,
etc. This Portable Engine can be hauled over any
ordinary route with two horses.

IMPROVED HORSE POWERS,

ADAPTED TO GINNING COTTON, THRASHING
Wheat or Rice, and Grinding Meal. This Horse Power
is very simple in its construction.

IMPROVED GIST MILLS,

OF ALL SIZES, PAGE'S IMPROVED FORTY-EIGHT
INCH FRENCH BURR STONE MILL is a superior
Machine.

SHINGLE MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE WILL MANUFACTURE A SUPERIOR
SHINGLE.

VERTICAL SAWING MACHINES.

THESE MACHINES ARE NEW AND NO LESS EXCELLENT
ARTICLES, constructed upon just mathematical
principles, so that their work is always executed
with a precision and directness that challenge comparison.
They are calculated for crooked and all kind of crooked
work; and as they will perform the work of fifteen to
twenty hands, they will be found to be a valuable acquisition
to those employed to execute such work.

TIMBER WHEELS,

WITH SCREW OR WINDLASS
Machine for Hauling up Logs
Machine for Gunning Saws
Machine for Sawing Slabs into Laths and Palings
Machine for Splitting Kindling Wood.

AUGERS,

FOR BORING POST HOLES FROM SIX INCHES TO
TWELVE INCHES DIAMETER.

POST DRIVER.

THIS IS A VALUABLE ARTICLE FOR PUTTING
in light posts, rendering the digging of holes unnecessary.

PAGE'S

IMPROVED GARDEN PLOUGH.

THIS PLOUGH IS A COMPLETE LABOR SAVER.
It will do the work of a dozen men with the hoe.

COOK'S PATENT GAUGE COCK.

THIS IS DECIDEDLY THE BEST GAUGE COCK IN
USE. For simplicity and durability it is unsurpassed.

WILL SUPPLY BUILDERS AND OTHERS

WITH SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, BLIND TRIMMING,
etc., at reasonable prices.

CARRIAGE STOCK.

HICKORY AND OAK SPOKES
KLM HUBS
HICKORY, ASH AND OAK RIMS
ASH AND OAK FELLOWS
LANCE WOOD POLES AND SHAFTS, for Buggies and
Wagons.
WALNUT, WHITE PINE AND SPRUCE LUMBER
always on hand. Orders executed for any extra sizes at
short notice.

6 August 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON..... AUGUST 6.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship *Moneta*, Marshman, New York—left Thursday, 3 P. M. Mdze. To A. Getty & Co., Willis & Chisolm, J. E. Adger & Co., Adams, Damon & Co., O. N. Averill & Son, W. M. Bird & Co., H. Bischoff & Co., W. Brookbanks, Bollmann Bros., D. Briggs, T. M. Bristol, Cameron, Barkley & Co., H. Oobia & Co., L. Cohen, J. Campsen & Co., W. H. Chafee, J. Cantwell & Co., J. W. Carmalt, T. M. Cater, N. M. Chafee, E. J. Dawson & Co., H. A. Duc, W. H. Easterby, J. R. Emery, J. M. Eason & Bro., A. W. Eckel, B. Foley, Frank & Dill, A. Foster & Co., R. W. Gale & Co., J. H. Graver, H. Gerdtz & Co., O. Goldstein, Gonzalez, Woodward & Co., Graeser & Smith, Geddings & Barbot, Hart & Co., J. W. Harrison & Son, Hastie, Calhoun & Co., C. K. Huger, H. Harbers, J. Hurkamp & Co., P. Healy, S. Iscar & Bro., A. Illing, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., J. King & Co., H. Klatter & Co., L. F. Koster, W. Kinsman, Little & Marshall, A. Langer, Laurey & Alexander, Mehrtens & Wohltman, McLoyle & Rice, Muller & Nimitz, J. H. & D. Muller, W. Marscher, C. H. Muckenfuss, W. McComb & Co., J. B. McElhose, L. F. Myer, Wm. Martin, P. Metzler, M. Marks, North, Steele & Wardell, D. O'Neill & Son, J. F. O'Neill & Co., B. O'Neill, D. Paul & Co., C. P. Poppenheim, E. B. Paterson, Wm. Roach, J. N. Robson, E. A. Ray, B. S. Rhett & Son, Ravenel & Barnwell, J. S. Schirmer, Street Bros. & Co., D. H. Silcox, Shepard, Dub & Cohen, G. W. Steffens & Co., J. B. E. Sloan, E. B. Stoddard & Co., J. Small & Co., Stoll, Webb & Co., Saltus & Roche, R. Stevens, C. Stackley, T. Tupper & Son, Taft & Howland, Thompson & Bro., J. H. Vollers, F. Von Santen, Werner & Ducker, Wagener, Heath & Monsees, B. T. Walker, Geo. W. Williams & Co., United States Subsistence Department, South Carolina Rail Road, Northeastern Rail Road, Adams' Express Company, Southern Express Company, National Express Company, Order and others.

arrived by W.T.S. Woodward

Steam ship *John Gibson*, Reed, Baltimore—left Thursday, 4 P. M. Corn and Mdze. To Willis & Chisolm, Ravenel & Barnwell, Cohen, Hanckel & Co., Hunt & Bro., Graeser & Smith, W. Marscher, Mehrtens & Wohltman, J. N. Teideman & Co., H. Oobia & Co., Werner & Ducker, H. Klatter & Co., Bruns & Bee, J. & J. D. Kirkpatrick, O. N. Averill & Son, Rail Road Agent, M. M. Quinn, C. D. Franke, Carsten & Jacobs, J. N. Robson, O. J. Chafee, T. M. Cater, H. Bischoff & Co., Hope & Webb, J. M. Eason & Bro., J. Hurkamp & Co., Dr. Peter Porcher, A. Tobias' Sons, J. F. Heffron & Co., D. A. Amme, R. T. Walker, Laurey & Alexander, Wurhmann & Lillionhall, T. J. Kerr & Co., D. H. Silcox, J. Campsen & Co., Mordecai & Co., O. Phillips, J. Walton Smith, Porcher & Henry, S. S. Howell, Agent, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co., J. F. Ficken, W. G. Whilden & Co., H. Horne, H. Gerdtz & Co., Austin, Andrus & Co., Hart & Co., O. Voigt, King & Cassidey.

Brig C. B. Allen, Barber, Boston—15 days. Ice. To A. Gage & Co.

Brig Daniel Boone, ———, Boston—31 days. Ice. To A. Gage. The D. B. has had head winds and calms most of the passage.

Steamer *Pilot Boy*, Payne, Savannah, via Hilton Head and Beaufort. 37 bales Cotton and Sundries. To Ferguson & Holmes, Pinckney Bros., E. Doyle, and others.

Steamer *Fannie*, McNelty, Georgetown, S. C. 2 herces Rice, &c. To Ferguson & Holmes, and Shackelford & Fraser.

8 August 1866, 2

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A colored man was arrested yesterday afternoon for attempting to commit robbery at the Stationery establishment of Mr. JOSEPH WALKER, Southwest corner of Meeting and Market-streets. He made considerable resistance and attracted a crowd to the spot, but was finally taken by the police and locked up in the Guard House.

AFRAY ON EDISTO ISLAND.—Two freedmen, named Horace and George, residing on Mrs. HAMAHAN'S plantation on Edisto Island, got into a difficulty, last Wednesday, which resulted in a fight and the severe beating of the latter, which it was believed will prove fatal. A number of officers, to form a Commission for the trial of the case, left the city yesterday for the Island. The difficulty originated from some dispute in reference to the work on the plantation, one of the parties charging the other with not having performed his share of labor.

DIED FROM HIS INJURIES.—Henry Drayton, one of the colored men shot and severely wounded in the disturbance which took place on a Saturday evening in the Market, about a month ago, died yesterday from the effects of the wound. Coroner WHITING held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above fact.

13 August 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON..... AUGUST 13.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steam ship Lulu, Childs, Baltimore—left the City Tuesday P. M., and the Roads Wednesday A. M. Corn and Mdze. To Street Bros. & Co., South Carolina Rail Road Agent, Graeser & Smith, H. Blsch. ff & Co., Thos. Stern, Willis & Chisolm, J. N. Teideman & Co., L. Schnell & Co., Bruns & Bee, H. Gerds & Co., Gonzales, Woodward & Co., havenel & Barnwell, Howe, Doucin & Co., Taft & Howland, Wurhman & Lillenthal, F. Wehman & Co, H. F. Baker & Co., Stenhouse & Co., Ebaugh & Mallonee, Mordecai & Co., G. W. Almar, Laurey & Alexander, J. N. Robson, Wardlaw & Carew, J. H. Graver, J. Cook & Co., J. O. Blohme, Werner & Ducker, B. O'Neill, H. Cobia & Co., and order.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Sacramento, Hussey, New York—10 days, Mdze. To Wm. Roach, J. E. Adger & o., C. N. Averill & Son, Adams, Damon & Co., Agent South Carolina Rail Road, A. Bl choff, J. C. Burckmyer, T. M. Bristol, John Bina, Bollmann Bros., W. C. Dukes & Co., Feaser & Dill, R. W. Gale, H. Gerds & C., G. H. Hoppock, Hunt & Bro., G. A. Hopley & Co., Jennings, Thomlinson & Co., Lengnick & Sell, Miller & stone, Muller & Nimitz, Mehrtens & Woh tmann, Mowry & Co., B. O'Neill, G. E. Pritchett, C. F. Panknin, Pierson & Co., J. B. E. Sloan, D. H. Silcox, G. W. Steffens & Co., Thurston & Holmes, W. S. Corwin & Co., J. H. & D. Mul'er, W. G. Whilden, Werner & Ducker. D. G. Wayne, Col. Thomas.

Schr. Virginia Price, Shutes, New York—10 days. Mdze. To Shackelford & Fraser, and others.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Payne, Savannah, via Hilton Head and Beaufort. Mdze. To Ferguson & Holmes, Cameron Barkley & Co., C. Ring, F. D. Lee, Southern Express Company, Harrison & Schalla, and D. Nisbet.

Steamer Fannie, McNelty, Georgetown, S. U. 5 tierces Rice and Mdze. To Ferguson & Holmes, Shackelford & Fraser, J. & F. Dawson.

16 August 1866, 2

THE STEAMER PLANTER.—This famous steamer was put up by the Government at auction yesterday morning. There was a large attendance of bidders, but no sale effected, the lowest bid which it was announced the Government would accept having been fixed at fifteen thousand dollars. No bid was made at that price, and the steamer was withdrawn. The highest offer made was ten thousand dollars. It was stated that the Government had recently repaired the *Planter* at a cost of twenty thousand dollars.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF AN OLD HOUSE.—The numerous friends of Mr. PENNAL, the popular proprietor of the once favorite grocery at the Northwest corner of King and Calhoun-streets, lately known as RASTIN'S Drug Store, will be pleased to learn that Mr. R. E. PENNAL, son of the old proprietor, has taken a lease of his father's old stand, and re-opened it as a grocery establishment on a scale fully equal to that of former years. Mr. PENNAL'S experience and well known business capacity, courtesy and attention cannot but ensure the success he so fully merits. He announces an extensive stock of fresh supplies, including the choicest Wines, Brandies and other Liquors, of both domestic and foreign manufacture. Attention is invited to his advertisement in to-day's paper.

The Charleston Courier.

17 August 1866, 1

Havana News.

New York, August 16.

Havana dates to the 12th instant have been received here per steam ship *Columbia*. Owing to the fear of the cholera, all vessels arriving from American ports are quarantined for twenty days. The Captain General has ordered all criminals or notoriously bad characters who have been twice or more in prison, to be transported to the Island of Fernando. It is reported that he is so disgusted with Cuban affairs as to tender his resignation. Business is very dull in Havana, and freights to the United States are accepted at 23 a 24 per cent. discount.

17 August, 1866, 2

[COMMUNICATED.]

Petition.

We would earnestly and respectfully invite the attention of those who are entrusted with the interests of our community, to one of the most oppressive, vulgar and serious nuisances which was ever inflicted upon a people, or allowed to prevail in a civilized or respectable community. We allude to the carts and vessels employed in the business of cleansing the privies of our city. For several months past have the people of this section, Beaufain and St. Philip-streets been especially favored by the attention of these intolerable nuisances. Individual appeal to those in authority have so far been ignored or failed to remedy an evil so easy of correction, while a thriving business has been carried on in our midst by parties regardless of consequences so destructive to the health or comfort of the citizen.

The very rumbling of these vehicles is the signal for a general closing of doors, windows and every other avenue on the route by which they pass, and even this fails to exclude the pungent odors which remains for hours hovering around a motionless cloud of stagnant vapors, ready for the slightest access to invade every apartment, from the lowest cellar to the highest attic. With open vessels spluttering and splashing through the streets, on they go until the air is tainted and poisoned for hours, and you have your choice of suffocation by the only remedy in your power, or asphyxia induced by subjection to the malarious influences. This, too, in the very face of a dreadful scourge which momentarily threatens to invade our city, and against which the preventives of blockade, &c., employed, reminds us forcibly of the one-eyed stag who guarded against the approach of danger only from a single quarter. It is literally removing the seeds of pestilence from one locality to scatter it broadcast through an entire community.

With vessels properly lined and closed, the nuisance, if not entirely removed, might be much modified, and we cannot see the difficulty of effecting some such ordinance-- obliging these parties to carry the proper implements of their business, instead of trying to steal a march upon one at particular periods. Where there is so much at stake, we wonder at the tolerance of those who, entrusted with the care of the community, have permitted the continuance of this evil. From 9 o'clock to the dawn of day may these visitations be regularly anticipated, and it is little relief to know, were it possible to be rendered oblivious by the anasthetic agent of slumber, that the villainous gases thus evolved had been imbibed and assimilated with our vital organization. We again appeal for redress to those who have it in their power to relieve us.

MANY CITIZENS.

17 August 1866, 4

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.....AUGUST 17.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steam ship Granada, Bursley, New York—left 11th August. Mdze. To Ravenel & Co., O. N. Averill & Son, Adams, Frost & Co., Adams, Damon & Co., C. D. Ahrens, J. M. Adger & Co., T. M. Bristol, H. Bischoff & Co., Bollmann Bros., H. D. Burkett & Co., Bergman & Co., T. W. Bliss, G. W. Clark & Co., L. Cohen, W. H. Chafce, O. N. Colten, Henry Cobia & Co., J. C. H. Clausson, Cameron, Barkley & Co., L. Chapin, F. F. Chapman, E. J. Dawson & Co., J. & F. Dawson, W. O. Dukes & Co., J. H. & W. Dewees, J. B. Duval & Son, Fraser & Dill, O. Early, J. M. Eason, W. H. Easterby, Fogarty & Stillman, J. F. Fickon, W. Gurney, Graeser & Smith, Gruber & Martin, Obi. P. O. Gaillard, Gibbes & Co., Goodrich & Wineman, Gonzales, Woodward & Co., J. H. Hillen, J. Hurkamp, J. W. Harrison & Son, F. Horsey, G. H. Hop-pock, A. Illing, H. L. Jeffers & Co., Kluck, Wickenberg & Co., King & Cassidey, J. P. Kelp, Kline & Bernard, Wm. Knobloch, Jno. King & Co., D. Lopez, N. Levin, Jr., Lairey & Alexander, Chas. Litschgi, Luhrs & Stelling, W. T. Little, Wm. Matthiessen, J. McConkey, W. McComb, S. R. Marshall, J. H. & D. Muller, Miller & Stone, Mehrrens & Wohltman, F. O. Mey, North, Steele & Wardell, B. O'Neill, D. O'Neill & Son, Ostendorff & Co., C. P. Poppenheim, W. E. Pfeil, D. Paul & Co., Pler-son & Co., O. F. Panknin, Pratt, Wilson & Bro., J. Rus-sell, C. Ring, J. N. Robson, Ravenel & Barnwell, Wm. Roach, Strauss, Vances & Co., G. W. Steffens & Co., Stoll, Webb & Co., J. B. E. Sloan, C. Stackley, L. Schnell & Co., F. E. Schroder, Jacob Schirmer, W. B. Smith & Co., D. H. Silcox, T. Street, Taft & Howland, Tobias' Sons, W. G. Trott, Robt. Thurston, C. Voigt, White & Paine, Wardlaw & Carew, Wagener, Heath & Monsees, G. W. Williams & Co., E. J. Wiss & Co., Werner & Ducker, J. Walker, W. G. Whilden & Co., L. Weiskopf, Zogbaum, Young & Co., Adams, Southern, National and Harden's Express Companies, and Rail Road Agents. The G. has experienced head winds during the entire passage.

Brig Tangier, Smith, New York—12 days. Corn. To Thos. J. Kerr & Co.

Schr. Louisa, Ancrum, —. Naval Stores. To Cart, Kopff & Jervey.

Steamer Fannie, McNelty, Savannah, via Beaufort and Hilton Head. Mdze. To Ferguson & Holmes, T. S. Ell-worth, J. N. Robson, Gruber & Martin, Southern Ex-press Company.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Payne, Georgetown, S. C. Mdze. To Ferguson & Holmes.

The Charleston Courier.

26 August, 1866, 4

**Consignees per Northeastern Rail Road,
August 18.**

2 bales Sea Island and 12 bales Upland Cotton, 2 cars
Stock, 5 cars Lumber, 316 barrels Naval Stores, Mdze.,
&c. To G. W. Williams & Co., Z. Davis, B. A. & J. F.
Early, Holmes & Stoney, S. L. Howard, Macbeth & Ravenel,
Gonzales, Woodward & Co., Schreven & Nisbet, W.
O. Bennett & Co., J. Haydon, G. E. Pritchett, B. H. Barden,
and P. Hudson.

22 August 1866, 2

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL CHARGED WITH COMPLICITY IN COTTON FRAUDS.—Affidavits have been filed at the Executive Department in Washington, charging CUTHBERT BULLITT, United States Marshal of Louisiana, with complicity in cotton operations in that State. The informer is a New Orleans cotton speculator, who alleges that he made an arrangement with BULLITT by which a large lot of cotton should pass the Government authorities unquestioned, in consideration for which BULLITT was to receive one-fifth of the proceeds of sale. The cotton was passed out, sent to market and sold, and BULLITT was paid a number of thousand dollars as his share of the spoils. It would seem that subsequent operations did not turn out so well, or that the official began to demand an unreasonable share of the plunder, whereupon his plumb was blown on him. BULLITT, until recently, has been an unconditional Radical and a denouncer of the President's policy. Lately fearing the loss of his official head on that account, he changed his course, and made up a delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, putting himself at its head. The KING delegation, however, had the inside track, and could have kept him out, but to avoid any conflict amalgamated with him, but his connection with the Convention will not save his official head. The President will not countenance speculation, fraud or malfeasance. The order for BULLITT's removal will be issued at once.

23 August 1866, 2

DEATH OF A SOUTH CAROLINIAN IN MEXICO.—A letter from San Louis Potosi, Mexico, announces the death there of Colonel **JAMES MONROE**, of this State, and late of the Confederate army. Like many others, he was mortified at the ill-success of the Confederate army, and chose to spend his life in a foreign country, rather than submit to be ruled by a Government that he despised. With a number of other gentlemen of the same tone, he selected San Louis Potosi, Mexico, as his future home. On the 10th of June the Mexican laborers had a ball, at which they all got drunk and commenced fighting among themselves, when the Colonel, who was alone, undertook to stop them. They turned on him, and being drunk, all of them, they killed him.

The Charleston Courier.

25 August 1866, 2

ROW AND ASSAULT ON A POLICEMAN.—During a row and fight between some freedmen on Tradd-street yesterday afternoon, one of the ringleaders drew a revolver on Policeman HALPINE, who was endeavoring to quell the disturbance, and struck him a severe blow over the right eye. The blow somewhat staggered the policeman, but he succeeded in closing in with his assailant and wresting the weapon from him. The freedman managed to escape, but was afterwards arrested by order of Lieutenant CAMPBELL, brought to the Guard House and locked up. He gave his name as Wm. Bolt. One of the freedmen testified that the prisoner had made an assault upon him while lying sick at his residence and unable to defend himself. His friends coming to his assistance they in turn were assaulted by the policeman, which resulted in the disturbance above stated.

The Charleston Courier.

27 August 1866, 2

THE RECENT ORDER FROM THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.—The following is the text of the order issued on Wednesday last by General O. O. HOWARD, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, a telegraphic synopsis of which has already appeared in our columns:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF R. F. AND A. LANDS,
WASHINGTON, August 22, 1866. }

[Circular, No. 10.]

In accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of War, it is ordered that on and after the 1st day of October next, the issue of rations be discontinued, except to the sick in regularly organized hospitals and to the orphan asylums for refugees and freedmen already existing, and that the State officials, who may be responsible for the care of the poor, be carefully notified of this order, so that they may assume the charge of such indigent refugees and freedmen as are not embraced in the above exceptions.

O. O. HOWARD,

Major-General, Commissioner.

The following is the number of destitute whites and freedmen, inmates of hospitals and asylums throughout the South: Virginia, 569; District of Columbia, 226; South Carolina, 221; North Carolina, 215; Alabama, 287; Georgia, 474; Mississippi, 100; Florida, 38; Louisiana, 418; Arkansas, 128; Kentucky, 87. Total number of Government dependents, 2,763.

The Charleston Courier.

31 August 1866, 2

THE SHIPMENT OF ARMS TO THE SOUTH.—
Heretofore special permits have been required for the shipment of arms and ammunition to the South, but by a special order of the Treasury Department, dated on August 21st, the various collectors of customs have been instructed that permits for these shipments are no longer required. The trade in arms and ammunition will therefore be hereafter without any restriction.

5 September 1866, 2

The New Federal Tax.

We have issued from our Job Office a pamphlet containing a full and accurate synopsis, alphabetically arranged, of the provisions of the new United States Internal Tax Law, to take effect on the 1st August; together with a list of the Stamp Duties, and the details of the Cotton Tax—embracing information daily required by the Merchant, the Banker, the Factor, the Professional Man, the Artizan and the Mechanic—in fact, by every person. It is put up with an eyelet hole and loop, in order that it can be hung up in a convenient place for reference.

Copies are now on sale at this office and at COURTENAY'S, No. 9 Broad-street. Price 25 cents per copy or 5 copies for one dollar.

Copies will be sent by mail on receipt of the price.

The Charleston Courier.

10 September 1866, 2

COOLIE LABOR.—A Chinese Commissioner named A. H. YUE is on his way to the Atlantic States from San Francisco. He is accompanied by an interpreter and by Mr. ROBERT STITCH-LAN, who has been many years in China. The object of A. H. YUE's visit to the East is to introduce Chinese laborers into the United States, and with this view he will travel through the Southern, Western and Eastern States, offering to furnish field hands.

THE LATE GENERAL STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

EULOGY BY HON. WM. HENRY TRESGOT.

Delivered in the House of Representatives of South Carolina, Friday, September 7, 1866.

At the request of a large number of our friends and readers, we lay before them this morning the admirable eulogy delivered by Hon. Wm. Henry Tresgot, in Columbia, on Friday last, upon the career of the lamented General Stephen Elliott.

MR. TRESGOT'S REMARKS.

Mr. Speaker.—I rise to second the resolutions which have just been read. In doing so I must ask the indulgence of the House if I speak somewhat more at length than the propriety of such an occasion ordinarily warrant. General Elliott was no ordinary man. Beside his individual virtues he was the representative of much in Carolina life that has passed away for ever, and the circumstances under which we are met to-day do honor to his memory may well fill all our minds with sad and serious thought.

Since I have been a member of this House it has been my painful privilege to join more than once in the expression of our sorrow for the loss of colleagues, honored in their lives and mourned in their deaths. Then, however, our sorrow was not without hope. Our grief was tempered with patriotic pride; we believed that they were martyrs in a holy cause; we felt as we laid them gently and reverently upon the bosom of the State, they loved, that the time was not far distant when that State, free, strong, radiant in the glory of their fame, would gather her living children around the graves of her dead and consecrate their memories to immortal gratitude. And they themselves went out to meet death with joy in the assurance of victory. You must recollect, sir, the touching incident which is told of a lad who was borne fatally wounded from the field of the first Manassas. As his friends stopped him to ask his condition, he pointed back to the battle field and explained, "Don't mind me, the army is there, father is there, the country is there." So these men as they passed away, pointed to the battle fields upon which they had fallen; and by their example exclaimed, "Don't mind us, our army is there, our kindred are there, our country is there." But to-day, sir, where is our army—where are our kindred—where is our country?

And when in the darkness that has come upon us, we gather with broken hopes and bitter memories around the grave of another who came back to us from the great conflict shattered and death-stricken, who lingered only long enough to see the desolation of his own home, the humiliation of his own State, and then laid down to die, what words can comfort such a grief—how can we cheat that grave of its victory, how deprive that death of its sting?

We know now that for our lost cause such a life as Stephen Elliott's was a great and useless sacrifice, but for that very reason ought it to hold a more dearer place in our affections. Indeed I use no exaggerated language when I say that such lives are doubly precious to us now, for they are our only indication to posterity. We have but a sorrowful history to teach our children. We must tell them that in the pride of a strength and wisdom which we did not possess, we inaugurated a revolution which we could not achieve, that in the unequal strife our past power and our future hopes were alike broken in blood. Our indication with them and in history must be that we ventured on this terrible issue in an honest, earnest, unquestioning conviction of the truth, under the solemn obligation of our duty to maintain inviolate those principles of Constitutional liberty which we had inherited, and that it was no unworthy effort which at the close of such a war had cleared our great defeat from shame, and given dignity to our disaster, and as we trusted for our hour of expected triumph to the strong and simple manhood, the unambitious and unflinching obedience to duty, the heroic achievement of soldiers like him, so in the hour of our reverse when God has taught us, that neither human courage nor human wisdom can control the issues of His providence, we can point to their example as fitting illustration of the spirit in which we fought, and tell as a lesson that shall never die, how, like the French soldier, who, when desperately wounded, thrust into the sabre gash, the Cross of the Legion which the Emperor had given him, least it should be taken away, these brave men hid in their wounds and carried to the safe and sacred custody of the grave the honor of the cause they served.

And the example of a man like General Elliott is only the more valuable because he was not one of the great names of history. He commanded no large armies, he won no famous battles. He simply did his duty where his country put him.

Stephen Elliott was born in eighteen hundred and thirty at Beaufort, in this State, and was the eldest son of the Hon. Stephen Elliott and Ann Hatwood Labordeau. His father was one of the most highly respectable gentlemen of that section of the State. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and a large and successful planter, who, combining the duties of both positions, had devoted himself with great usefulness to missionary work among the negroes. For many years preceding the war he had declined the invitation

of a regular congregation, and having built a Church upon his own plantation preached regularly and most efficiently to the slaves of the neighborhood. They were both members of a family long and honorably known in the history of the State. Among the earliest settlers of the colony, they were established in name and fortune at the Revolution. Without attempting to achieve that sort of reputation which attaches to eminent public life, they possessed, and through many generations maintained, a large and useful local influence, representing their parishes in the House and the Senate of the State Legislature, cultivating with success their extensive estates, exercising a graceful and genial hospitality, and discharging with conscientious responsibility their duties as citizens. One characteristic strongly marked all the rare, the combination of scholarly taste with an enthusiastic devotion to the sports of the field, sometimes developing into an affectionate study of nature, as in the well known botanical researches of Stephen Elliott, the elder; sometimes into profound and elegant scholarship, as in the life and labors of Bishop Elliott, and sometimes into such a special character as the late Hon. William Elliott, a gentleman of many and varied accomplishments, for many years a member of the State Senate, and chosen companion of Polk and Fremont, in their hours of leisure; the hero of many a woodland chase, and the model of every Beaufort boy, who, for the first time, waded into the surf at Bay Point to throw his line for bass, or saw, with trembling eagerness, the great wings of the Devil fish dash on the broad waters of Port Royal.

General Elliott was nurtured and reared in the town of Beaufort, where he was born—Old Beaufort. It was a block house surrounded with a few scattered dwellings in the days of the Yemassee wars, and it needed strong arms and stout hearts to win acre after acre of the rich hunting lands which spread round it. But shrewd trade and hard blows did their work. Shrewd and slowly the men of Beaufort stretched out their hands and grasped all that beautiful and bountiful country that lay between the Combahee and the Pootaligo; and along the great water of Broad River. Upon the lands which they took from the savage whom they could not tame, they placed the savage whom they could tame. From godly Boston and pious Providence came the crowded slave ships, and the white man's brain and the black man's strength worked together to send cargo after cargo of rice and indigo to the mother country. Then came the Revolution, and the sons of the men who fought the Indians for the Crown, with the same persevering courage, fought the Crown for their country. After their hard won victory they grew and prospered. The forests vanished before their energy, and the islands that lay between them and the sea became tributary to their skill.

Every year broader lands grew white with the great staple of their agriculture—the savage whom they had taught to work became a contented and contented laborer—wealth brought elegance to their homes and culture gave finish to the natural refinement of their manners. Where the old block houses stood were raised the homes of happy and Christian households. It was indeed a people of homes, for no commerce ruffled the placid surface of its bay, no trade disturbed the shady quiet of its streets, its fair houses and noble gardens were scarcely more peaceful than their tranquil shadows in the waters that surrounded them. Long years of prosperity and power had given to its inhabitants a touch of no ignoble pride. Their lands had changed hands by purchase loss, perhaps, than in any other portion of the State, and their wealth had been the steady increase of the same labor from father to son. As in all small communities, near enough in neighborhood and kindred to secure intimacy among its members from childhood, but they were shy and reserved with strangers, but they were kind masters, good neighbors, true friends, active and intelligent planters, simple in their tastes, absorbed in their agricultural pursuits, they found in the domestic incidents of their households matter for perpetual and kindly interest, and rich indeed were those households with the fragrance of its pure and beautiful a domestic life as ever filled an earthly home. With very little incentive, and perhaps less disposition to public ambition, they preserved that strong interest in politics which education and the consciousness of a great stake in the administration of the country always give; and among them, both honored and loved, was more than any man whose character and ability had large public influence. But in politics they were intelligent believers. In a very simple creed—they could be summed up in two commandments—"Love South Carolina." I will not vindicate its wisdom. All very strong feeling is apt to run into error by its exaggeration. A statesman would call it narrow, a philosopher would call it weak, but it was broad enough to cover their lives, it was strong enough to support them in death.

If I have dwelt too long upon the character of this community, the House will forgive me. For many years I lived among them. I speak of men I loved, of homes in which I was welcome. I cannot forget that of those I knew, many a proud head is humbled, many a brave heart is still, many a sweet and gentle face is shadowed with an everlasting grief. The fire on their hearts has gone out forever; rivalry and ruffianism have run riot in homes where dwelt domestic love and household honor, and by an act of cruel, lawless and iniquitous spoliation, a whole society which its traditions, its industry, its courage, its refinement and its virtues, represented for many generations the best traits of Carolina character, has utterly perished.

And it was for this community...

As a boy he won the affection and confidence of his comrades, and "Ste Elliott" was as much their leveler then as Captain Elliott was when at the commencement of the war he took command of their chosen company. They all recognized his quick and practical intelligence, his untiring energy, his venturesome spirit, the skill with which he used his gun or managed his boat. By the time he was a well grown youth he had acquired a quick eye, steady nerve, that habit of self-reliance which sport full of danger always cultivates, and that knowledge of the country which was to be of such great service to him in the future. For there was not a winding creek, not a cut off through the marshes, not a dangerous shoal in the navigation from Pootaligo to the ocean that he did not know. After sound and solid preparation at the excellent school in Beaufort, he went to Cambridge and thence to the South Carolina College, and there graduated with credit, not a scholar perhaps himself, but with a genuine and educated appreciation of the value of scholarship in others. Soon after his return, he married one of his early companions who had grown into graceful and accomplished womanhood, and then settled upon one of the beautiful islands that look out upon the ocean where Broad River widens into Port Royal Harbor. There carrying out the lessons he learned from his excellent father, he lived a kind and judicious master among his people, cultivated his estate with signal success, and looked through the vista of coming years to a long life of honorable usefulness and great happiness.

But in 1860 the State succeeded, and in 1861 called upon her sons to redeem the pledges she had made. Intimations not to be disregarded, warned the Government that one of the earliest demonstrations upon the power of the United States would be made upon the coast of Carolina. Preparation was made rapidly, and as was then thought efficiently to meet the danger. The harbor of Port Royal, which seemed the probable point of attack, was defended by two forts, and Captain Elliott, who had been elected to the command of the Beaufort Artillery, was placed in charge of the batteries at Bay Point, one of the localities that was supposed to command the entrance of the harbor. The capture of Fort Sumter and the result of the first battle of Manassas had given undue confidence to our spirits and led us to underrate the capacity for war of those with whom we were in conflict. The summer passed tranquilly by, but in the shortening days of October the people of Charleston, from their steeples and honeysops, watched with eager anxiety the long line of battle ships that, bearing the old flag, swept past the harbor on its mission of wrath; and early in November the greatest naval armament that the United States had ever put to sea was collected in the waters of Port Royal. It is strange now to think that, with a year's warning, with full knowledge of the danger, the only resistance to this tremendous power was left to two earthworks, two miles apart, hastily erected by such civil skill as could be found, and with the aid of the native labor from the adjoining plantations, and garrisoned by a few hundred citizens, militia who had never known a harder service than the weariness of a Governor's review. And still stranger, that the neighboring population went on quietly with their accustomed life, not a household was disturbed, not a piece of property removed, and all waited with undisturbed confidence the result of this desperate contest. But so it was.

The attack was opened soon after sunrise on the 7th of November, and for many hours the forts were exposed to a fire which, even in the annals of this war, was almost unparalleled. It was very soon evident that all our soldiers could do was to show their powers of endurance; for, by mid-day, the forts were demolished, the guns dismantled, and the fleet safe within the lines of the defenses.

It is enough to say, that, in this forlorn hope, Stephen Elliott and his comrades did their duty. He knew that the heavy war cloud which hung upon the blue waters of the bay and rose over the tree tops and floated far away over peaceful fields, was heavy with destruction for all he loved, and that the noise of battle was shaking the walls of homes in which mothers and wives were praying for the safety of the brave men who fought his guns. But it was no time to think of home and family and possessions. They had done all that brave men could do, all that was left to do was accomplished, and the weary and disheartened troops secured their difficult retreat to the main. There Captain Elliott with his company of artillery was placed on the line of inner defence which had been determined by Gen. Lee, and which, under various commanders, was successfully held from then until the spring of 1865. It is not necessary to repeat the history of that occupation. It was a long and weary watch. It lasted through cold and bitter winters, and hot and sickly summers, but it was never broken. The forces of the United States were driven back in effort after effort to effect a lodgment on the main land, and until the war ended their power was bounded by the navigation of their gunboats. In this arduous but comparatively obscure service Captain Elliott spent many months. His enterprise, alike prudent and bold, the unbounded confidence of his men, his thorough and minute knowledge of the whole country, made him pre-eminently useful. He indulged in no fretful longing for promotion—no impatient anxiety for a sphere of larger ambition. When his duty was appointed, there his whole energy was displayed. His services were not recognized by his promotion to a Majority, but the time had come when a larger opportunity was to be given him, and where he was to identify his name forever with the proudest chapter in the

Soon after the war commenced it was evident that the United States Government would put forth all its strength for the reduction of Charleston. This was but natural. Not only was Charleston the most important port of the Confederacy, but it was the symbol of the Revolution. In its Convention was signed the first Act of Secession, in its harbor was fired the first hostile gun, and upon the ramparts of Fort Sumter had the old flag first been lowered in acknowledged defeat. The port was blockaded, the entrances to the harbor obstructed, and all that military skill, individual courage and unstinted national expenditure could compass, was concentrated against it. It is not for me now to tell the story of that famous siege, to describe the patient skill of Beauregard, the indomitable energy of Ripley. It is sufficient for me to say that days ran into weeks, and weeks grow into months, and months became years, and still on the walls of Moultrie, on the ramparts of Sumter, on the low, dark earthworks of Fort Wagner, and along the beach of Morris Island, the sentries paced the line of their unbroken outposts and cried "all is well," and the heart of the whole Southern land was with us. The great armies of Virginia and the West, as they paused in their own heroic labors, listened with proud sympathy to the story of the stubborn conflict. Brave men among our enemies did honor to our steadfastness and the curiosity of other and older nations "proud in arms" kindled into generous admiration. But the prevailing skill and courage of our adversaries at last found their hour of vengeance. The disastrous landing on Morris Island was effected. For days and nights the fierce attack and the steady repulse moistened with blood the island sands. Slowly and sternly the stained and shattered works of Fort Wagner were abandoned and finally the island was evacuated. The whole power and energy of the attack was then concentrated upon Fort Sumter, and under a fire which no human work could stand, its walls crumbled, the great fortresses were battered into a mass of almost shapeless ruin, and it was found necessary to withdraw the garrison of regular artillery, who, under their heroic commander, Colonel Ripley, had fought it to the water's edge. For a moment the heart of the city sank. Through sad and weary months it had borne disaster within and confronted danger from without, but now, indeed, it seemed as if the touching lament poured out thousands of years ago over Troy, might be uttered by all who loved her—

"The spear, the spear hath rent thy pride;
The flame hath scorched thee deep and wide;
Thy coronal of towers is shorn.

And thou most piteous art, most desolate and forlorn."

But General Beauregard determined not to abandon the fort. It might not be the key to the harbor, but its occupation by the enemy would be a dangerous advance, and the means of further and final success. And in that spirit of soldierly pride which has been the motive power of many a high achievement, he determined to hold what had been so early won and so long kept. Gen. Beauregard selected Major Elliott to take command of the fort. At that time he was at the Stone river, where he had been sent on special and important service. He accepted this duty as he did all others, modestly and resolutely, and on the night of the 4th September, 1863, he crossed the harbor and entered upon his command. To undertake this duty required something higher than ordinary courage. There were brave men who considered it hopeless. Few believed that those ruins could resist the force which had so far destroyed them, and the mere fact that the soldiers who entered these broken walls and shattered casemates, went there to die, because the honor of their State required it. To perform this duty required more—it required the faculty of imposing his own resolution upon every man of his command, and centering into himself the unswerving confidence of those whom he directed. It required calmness, self-possession and that indomitable will, which, by some strange influence, seems to impart to the very dead material, the stone and brick, and wood with which brave men work, a power of living resistance. This duty he undertook, and this duty he performed. The very weakness of the fort he converted into its strength; for when the front walls had fallen, with the aid of his engineer, Major Johnson, a companion every way worthy of him, he tunneled through the mass of ruins, and every succeeding bombardment only made his means of communication and protection stronger. But I will not attempt a detailed account of his service. You all know that he had scarcely taken his command when, on the 7th September, Admiral Dahlgren determining to test Gilmore's assertion that Sumter was "a harmless mass of ruins," summoned the fort to surrender. Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to Major Elliott to reply to Dahlgren that he could have Fort Sumter when he took it and held it. You all know how, on the night of the 8th September, thirty launches, supported by a portion of the naval force, attacked the fort and were signally repulsed, leaving 118 persons in the hands of the garrison. You all know how the fort was held until the enemy, in sullen confession of their inability to take it, confined their hostile demonstrations to distant and ineffectual bombardment. You all know the weary labor, the heroic endurance, the steady courage which stood through all this, and conquered. Mr. Speaker,

History may write another judgment than ours upon the justice of the cause in which we fought, the sifting of the first gun upon Fort Sumter may be remembered in after days as the first rash act of a wild and fatal delusion, but when, in the early summer of 1864, Major Elliott left those ruined walls to join the army in Virginia, he had served upon their massive fragments a story of Carolina chivalry so simple, so noble, so true, that it will forever kindle the sympathy of brave men for the

State he loved, and temper the measure of justice men on the State he saved.

For his services in Fort Sumter Major Elliott was rapidly promoted, and in 1864, as Lieutenant-General, he joined the army of Johnston. He was placed upon the line near Petersburg. Soon after his arrival the famous mine was sprung and a portion of his brigade was destroyed by the explosion. While rallying his men to the brilliant platoon, which followed he was shot in the shoulder, a painful and dangerous wound, which paralyzed entirely his right arm. After long confinement to the hospital he was enabled to resume his duties, although with great difficulty, and was sent back to Carolina and placed in command at James Island. Here he remained until the evacuation of Charleston, from which place he moved with General Johnson in his effort to effect a junction with General Lee. He was severely injured at Bentonville, and this, with the consequence of his wound compelled him to obtain a furlough and return to the State which he reached just before the final surrender of the armies of the Confederacy.

The cause for which he had bravely fought was lost; the army in which he had served was disbanded; his home was in the possession of the United States armies; his once rich and powerful kinsmen were in exile and in poverty. In the same spirit of quiet resolution with which he accepted high responsibilities and met great dangers, he submitted to necessity. He went back among his old slaves, and was warmly welcomed in their new condition. They would gladly have joined in the restoration of his estate. But the policy of the Government at the South, unfortunately in that, as in many other cases, forbade the arrangements which he would have made. At that time, as we all know, neither the friends who loved him, nor the State which owed him so much, had the power to aid him. He removed his family to a hut on the seashore, which, in former days, had been a rough shelter in his fishing expeditions, and there, day after day, in sight of his own house, within sound of the labor on his own plantation, amid the scenes which re-called the bright hours of his boyhood, his pleasant and prosperous manhood, he fished, and crossing to the neighboring village of Hilton Head, carried himself the fish which he had caught to sell for his subsistence. The sight of this simple, quiet, brave man, who respect from all. General Gilmore, who had commanded the United States forces while General Elliott was at Sumter, and whose headquarters were then at Hilton Head, in a spirit worthy of his reputation as a soldier, asked of the Executive his pardon as a special personal favor, and it was granted. And it is a fact worthy of our reflection, that in the election for members of Congress from St. Helena, in 1865, the entire vote of the Northern settlers on that island was given to him. He was a member of the House of Representatives when the war broke out, and was again elected after it closed. From that time he was our colleague here, and I need scarcely recall his conduct. Wise, practical and conciliatory in his counsel, he never affected a sentiment he did not feel.

He believed that the issues we had made were irrevocably decided against us; that the interest and the honor of the State required that she should lay broadly the foundations of the new life she purposed to lead; that the sooner her legislation was conformed to the constitutional requirements of the Government, the better for all her people, white or black. In this sense he spoke and voted. Just as he had done his duty before, so under the new system which he had accepted, was he prepared to do his duty again. And to-day his strong common sense view of the duty which lay before him, his freedom from all passion in the perplexing questions which surround us, his undisturbed consciousness of his own purity and honesty of purpose, and the consideration which his eminent services had won, would have made him an invaluable counselor. But soon after the last regular session he sickened—his constitution had been exhausted by the exposure of camp, the confinement of beleaguered garrisons, the suffering of wounds—and he died. His last request was that he should be buried by the side of his mother.

He was faithful to us in his life—let us be true to his memory. The cause in which he fought has perished. The great chieftain whose commission he bore is a worn and dying captive, the flag under which he served is faded and put away forever, and over his dust in proud triumph floats the "Star Spangled Banner." But if we are ever to look again upon that banner as the symbol of a common and a re-united country, its stars must shine kindly upon our dead, and "its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land," must cast no shadow of shame on the graves of men like him.

The Charleston Courier.

14 September 1866, 2

Spanish Consulate, }
CHARLESTON, September 11, 1866. }

THIS OFFICE HAS BEEN REMOVED TO THE
BUILDING next to the Charleston Library.

Hours from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

H. C. M. Consul F. M. DE MONCADA.

September 12

12

Chief Quartermaster's Office, }
DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, }
CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19, 1866. }

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE
paid by the undersigned to any person who will deliver
to him the OFFICIAL RECORDS OF INTERMENTS OF
THE UNION PRISONERS AT FLORENCE, S. C.

C. W. THOMAS,

Brevet Lieut. Col. and Chief Quartermaster.

May 21

The Charleston Courier.

6 November 1866, 2.

DAN CASTELLO'S GREAT SHOW.—As we anticipated, the Mammoth Tent on the Citadel Square was crowded last night to its utmost capacity by a very respectable and appreciative audience. Owing to the good reputation which Dax had established in this city last winter, and the decided sensation which the parade of his cavalcade created on yesterday morning, the rush at the doors, before the commencement of the show, was almost overwhelming. Thanks to the attention of the ushers, however, and the excellent police arrangements, good order was observed, and the performance was conducted to its close without interruption. Besides the equestrian feats, the batouille leaps, and the intelligent doings of "Whoa January," the famous horse Czar, and the pretty little acrobats, received full measures of praise from the audience.

Quite a disappointment was occasioned by the failure of the Royal Lion to make his appearance on the streets, as promised on the bills, but the Company was relieved by the public of this portion of their programme as soon as it was understood that it had been prevented by the city authorities. Dax will continue to give entertainments throughout this week, and we understand that arrangements have been made by which tickets can be obtained at the Charleston Hotel and the Carriage Warehouse of Messrs. NATHAN & OTTOLENGUI, at the corner of Meeting and Wentworth-streets.

6 November 1866, 2

The Education of White Children.
Can some "Board" be formed, and some one of influence—say a clergyman—be induced to labor for the establishment of a school for white children in the city? We have to know what the claims of the "colored children," and the very zealous and untiring efforts which have been made outside the disinterested and humane institution known as the "Freedmen's Bureau" for their education; but the numerous poor white families that have children growing up in ignorance would be glad, no doubt, to know that they are somewhat thought of. Possibly some generous religious denomination could be induced to extend to these—many of them children of deceased soldiers—a little sympathy. Some building that the "colored children" have no use for might be procured, and a thousand dollars or so raised for the education of those who were once esteemed as of some importance in society. ONLY A "LOOKER ON."

8 November 1866, 2

UNITED STATES COURT—HON. GEORGE S. BRYAN
PRESIDING.—The Court opened at 11 o'clock yes-
terday morning.

DACOSTA & MADAN vs. schooner *Aid*.
W. E. MIKELL, Esq., one of the proctors for li-
bellants, opened the argument in the above case,
and was followed by HENRY SEABROOK, Esq., on
the part of respondents. The argument will be
continued this morning by Hon. HENRY BUIST for
libellants, and closed by Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL for
respondents.

The Charleston Courier.

9 November 1866, 2

UNITED STATES COURT—HON. GEORGE S. BRYAN,
PRESIDING.—The Court opened at eleven o'clock
yesterday morning. The argument in the case of
DYCOSTA & MADAN vs. Schooner *Aid* was continued
by Hon. J. B. CAMPBELL for Respondents, and was
closed by the argument of Hon. HENRY BUIST for
Libellants, after which the Court adjourned.

The Charleston Courier.

10 November 1866, 2

SUPERIOR COFFEE.—The attention is invited to the advertisement of Cuba grown coffee over two years old, for sale by A. J. GONZALES, No. 73 East Bay. Housekeepers will find this an excellent article.

10 November 1866, 3

TO HOUSEKEEPERS!	
TWENTY BAGS OF SUPERIOR COF EE,	
WARRANTED CUBA GROWN, OVER TWO YEARS old, and to have been fifteen months in the pod before being shelled.	
For sale by November 10	A. J. GONZALES, 78 East Bay.

15 November 1866, 4

PASSENGERS.

Per Bremen bark Everhard Dellus, from Bremen—Johanna Marjenhoff, Minna Vaulkhausen, Elise Peper, Wilhelmina Gerkin, Dorothea Hencke, Moses Ischer, Louis Behrens, Johann Lau, Carl Volkhausen, Regine Mollenheuer, and 120 in second cabin.

Per steamer Dictator, from Palatka, via Jacksonville, Fernandina and Savannah—Hon. D. L. Yulee, M. O. Roberts, E. Dickerson, J. G. Simpson, T. B. Hamilton, H. Stubben, M. O. Wagner, Mrs. E. N. Stewart and 2 children, W. N. Marsh, J. B. McNeal, G. W. Shoemaker, Miss Nathan, Gen. W. A. Owens, W. Perry, Joe Waldo, Lewis Demmore, J. D. Hopkins, W. P. Shettleworth, Dr. E. C. Pasley, Capt. F. S. Rou, Dr. John Boyd, Miss Worth and servant, Capt. Russell and son, V. Sanchez, R. McRae, Jacob Grimely, J. B. Shiffer, S. J. Kernard, J. H. Simonton, A. O. McDonald, Joseph Pine, J. B. Pine, Miss M. Sallie, B. P. Moody, Joe Farara, and 5 deck.

Per steamer Emilie, from Georgetown, S. C.—P. W. Fraser, Mrs. P. Weston, Mrs. C. Mayrant, Miss Stoncy, Major G. R. Leonard, W. Grimes, W. W. Shackelford, J. Robinson, D. Campbell, E. Davis, and 12 on deck.

Per steam ship Andalusia, for New York—J. M. Davis, and Mrs. George Hubbell.

A Trip Up the St. John's River.

ON BOARD STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
November 8th, 1866.

At sea! Off at last! Out of harness, and not unlike that favorite quadruped, the horse, when turned out to pasture, first lopes off a short distance before grazing, by way of experiment, being not so sure that for a time he is relieved of his burthen. Now, therefore, being beyond the reach of your (my) halter regard me *pro renata*, as this favorite quadruped, and look for neither rhyme nor reason, while I'm cantering and frisking about.

On the lower deck of the fine steamer *Dictator*, we were welcomed, on Friday evening last, by the Captain, and the hospitalities and freedom of this popular side-wheeler was extended to us. This kindness also received an endorsement from our friend, Mr. L. O. NOWELL, of the firm of J. D. AIKEN & Co., the efficient Agents, and to his support, came Purser A. G. CAYRO, who fully carried out the promises, made by both, Captain and Agents.

Let it be understood that there was a dissimilarity on this occasion from the ancient *formosa* of freedom given. Instead of the extended courtesies being proffered in a gold box, or in one surmounted with precious stones, it came with extended hands, and accompanied with that frankness of manner so characteristic of the veteran of the sea.

"A trip to Florida, eh?" said one. "Well, I hope you'll be pleased," exclaimed another, and while meditating upon the probable results that might accrue from a flying visit to this garden spot of the South, there came the summons to "cast off stern line."

Noislessly, and like a thing of life, stored this comfortable and pretty craft from her moorings. With watchful eye and tender care, Captain Coxetter saw her clear the pier-head, with a countenance beaming with self-reliance, implying that he had

"Stamped the troublous Ocean tide
And met the tempest to its pride."

In gliding down the bay, we gave a sad and silent go-by to the shattered battlements of renowned Sumter--an exemplification of Southern pluck. The garrison of this fort, it will be remembered, continued to peal forth its sundown or evening gun for months after the fort had been pronounced untenable, in fact up to the time it was evacuated. Other stoutly contested harbor fortifications along the water line were passed in like silent manner. The heroic deeds that were performed within these fortified posts, from time to time, in an unsuccessful struggle, will ever remain as green spots in the recollection of all Carolinians. The sacrifice of life; the super human efforts and oft repeated privations of those who have survived to chronicle the events which history will never do justice to, all, all come uppermost in memory's irresistible reflections, as we continue on our course by star-light outward bound.

"The steamer veered, the harbor cleared,
And merrily did we drop,
Below the kirk, below the hill,
Below the lighthouse top."

It is, indeed, a lovely night, and a perfect calm. The smooth sea, made perceptible by the harbor lights and bright constellations, seems forgetful of its occasional fury. The gradual diminution of the passengers, together with a feeling of drowsiness, reminded us that we, too, must seek balmy sleep, the sweet restorer of tired nature.

Daylight, Saturday morning, displayed to view Tybee, and within an hour, after passing forts Palaski and Jackson, the easy, sea-moving steamer was fast abreast of her dock, at

SAVANNAH.

her first landing. Taking advantage of several hours delay, a visit to friends was perfected. At the Palaski House we encountered an old associate, in the person of Joseph P. Carr, a young lawyer of much promise, eldest son of our popular fellow-citizen, Charles D. Carr. Mr. Carr has become a resident of Augusta, and still possesses that gravity and reserve of manner in the successful practice of the law that he had while a student. His presence in this city was with the view of obtaining the discharge from military custody, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, of two citizens who were under sentence of death, by a Military Commission. The object was accomplished by their having been turned over to the civil authorities. The District Attorney should have discharged them. Another writ will have to be sued before these men can be set at large and have their liberty of action. These were the last military prisoners in Georgia. You have been reminded that we were not unmindful of your interests, Messrs. Editors, even though our stay was brief in our sister city. "Though on pleasure bent yet have we a frugal mind." Wonderfully is Savannah recovering from the results of the war, and her commercial prospects are far brighter this day than they were *ante bellum*.

The hour for departure came, and once more we were under steam, moving down the river, and, after clearing the bar, proceeded in a Southwesterly direction for Florida.

Sunday morning, we ran into the St. Mary's, and, by four o'clock, the "Dictator" was, for a short time docked, at

FERNANDINA.

the second point of landing. This city is located

on Amelia Island; is the Atlantic terminus of the Florida Rail Road, which extends Southwest from Cedar Keys on the gulf. In connection with her other improvements, Fernandina can now boast of six steam saw mills, within her corporate limits. Her harbor too can be entered with more safety than any other on the Southern coast.

We re-crossed St. Mary's bar at 5 o'clock, and, at 6 1/2, on the "seventh day," a day of rest and worship, we smoothly entered the arms of the placid

ST. JOHN'S.

This river, representing a wide and sluggish appearance, has about ten feet of water on its bar; is from three to five miles in width, and is navigable, I believe, for vessels drawing over eight feet of water, only as far up as Lake George. It has its origin somewhere in the Southern marshes or swamps, and taking as it does a Southerly course of 400 miles, runs nearly parallel with the coast, and discharges itself into the broad Atlantic. At

MAY PORT MILLS.

a delay occurs, only sufficient to put on shore the freight destined for this, the third port of landing:

JACKSONVILLE.

the next and fourth stoppage, presents, as we approach, rather a prepossessing appearance; has about 5,000 inhabitants, and is twenty-five miles distant from the mouth of the St. John's River. There are published here, every Thursday, the Florida Times, W. H. Christy, proprietor, and the Florida Union, which is issued every Saturday, by J. K. Stickney.

A balmy day we have for our Sunday on this river, and as we are at this time some thirty-eight miles from Palatka, pursuing the even tenor of our way, and seeing no obstacle ahead (*mentis contrivendo*, a lawyer would say), I seek the Captain--"a good portly man, of faith, and a corpulent; of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage, and, as I think, some fifty." Through this medium I endeavor to learn something about the vessel which is taking such good care of us.

MELOATA.

the fifth deposit of freight and passengers we left just after Meridian. This place is the depot for the city of St. Augustine, which is on the coast, eighteen miles East of this landing. The latter city was founded in 1564. It is the oldest city in the State of Florida, and, if not in error, the oldest in the United States. There is no more popular resort for invalids in winter, on account of its salubrity of climate.

PALATKA.

is the sixth, and the *ultima thule* of the trip up, was attained, at half-past two o'clock, Sunday afternoon. This place has not since the war regained its former prosperous condition. But little business comparatively is now being done here, and well may it be asked:

"Is this your joyous city whose antiquity is of ancient days?"

Here can be seen the orange and banana in all their perfection, though the latter is but little cultivated.

We have, it is true, reached the objective point, but from the descriptions and inducements held out to us by Capt. Brock, of the *Darlington*, another line, to continue the trip some hundred miles further, feel that the *acme* of our desire, so far as the St. John's is concerned, has not as yet been accomplished. We close this troublesome letter, Messrs. Editors, with a brief allusion to the State of

FLORIDA.

which has a sea coast of more than 1000 miles in length. It is of diluvial formation. Divided, as it is, into thirty-seven counties, there are found but few good harbors on the East, though its sea-coast is indented with bays and lagoons. There are in this State an area of 57,000 square miles. The name of Florida was at one time given to all that extent of country which extends from Canada to the River Rio del Norte. In a period of 200 years it has been curtailed by various political events. Roberts, in his Natural History, states that the name of Florida was given by Juan Ponce de Leon, in consequence of his having discovered the country, on Easter Day, in the year 1512. Memory, at this moment does not serve me, but history, somewhere, disputes the point, and accords to Sebastian Cabot, his discovery, in 1498, while sailing under English colors. Now for the fulfillment of our promise in regard to

THE STEAMER "DICTATOR."

She is an A1 side-wheel steamer of one thousand and sixty-nine tons--old tonnage; is two years old; built in New York of the very best material, and is braced with diagonal iron braces. So far, she is the swiftest, and certainly the most superb sea-going vessel on our coast. Her owners are Arthur Leary, James Murphy & Co., of New York, and Louis M. Coxetter, her commander.

In taking leave of Captain Coxetter and his fine steamer, the "Dictator," we cannot forbear alluding to the sprightly energy of his first officer and right hand man, Captain E. D. Mulligan. Mr. McMullan, the second officer, a young sailor, admirably sustained his position. With her engineers, Messrs. Lockhart and Gline, we have not been brought in juxtaposition, but they have severally been recommended for the interest manifested by them in all that tends to promote the welfare of their floating home. Her stewardess, the willing Catherine, and the steward, as well as their assistants, must also be reminded that their ceaseless endeavors, in administering to the wants and comforts of the passengers, have not by them been overlooked. Thus terminated

"The abstract and brief chronicle of the time."

GULIELMUS.

...sympathies
 We have on occasion, more than once, to re-
 mark that the Masons of the North, have set an
 example of virtue, charity, sympathy and good
 faith, in their relation with their brethren of
 the South, which the professedly religious of
 the former region seem very slow to follow.

We have an additional instance of this, for-
 furnished us in the proceedings of Orange Lodge,
 No. 14, A. F. M., on Monday night, when
 to the gratified surprise of the fraternity, Wor-
 shipful Master, R. S. Burns, introduced in the
 pauses of the regular business, a splendid case
 of Masonic jewels, a gift from the brethren in
 Massachusetts—think of it—Massachusetts—
 with the following affectionate letter, which he
 prefaced with the most appropriate remarks—
 finally submitting the gift and letter to the ac-
 tion of the Lodge.

Boston, October 23, A. L. 5866.
 Brethren of Orange Lodge, No. 14, A. F. M.,
 Charleston, S. C.:

Be pleased to accept this case of jewels, as a
 slight tribute from your brethren in Massachu-
 setts, of the Masonic and brotherly feeling
 which pervades our hearts, and as a token of
 our sympathy with you in your losses. May you
 be reminded when you look upon these jewels,
 that there are warm Masonic hearts even in
 cold New England, and that the chain, which
 binds us together can never be broken by party
 feeling, sectional animosities or religious creeds,
 and may the time come, when this chain shall
 be extended over the whole country, binding
 our States more firmly together, and blending
 their separate stars in one golden halo of light.

Fraternally,
 JOHN K. HALL,
 RICHARD M. BRIGGS,
 J. M. RODOCANACHI.

On motion of Bro. W. GILMORE SIMMS, a Com-
 mittee of three was appointed for the immediate
 consideration of the action to be taken on the
 subject; and the Committee having retired, re-
 turned, when Bro. W. GILMORE SIMMS, Chair-
 man, submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Brethren of Orange Lodge No. 14,
 we are indebted to Worshipful Bros. John K.
 Hall, Richard Briggs and J. M. Rodocanachi for
 a rich, valuable and highly appropriate gift of
 jewels, suitable to our order, and essential to its
 ritual and workings—a gift which happily illus-
 trates that large liberality and generous sym-
 pathy with brethren, which should ever distin-
 guish the fraternity to which we belong. They
 have heard of our distress; and heedless of the
 span which divides us—heedless of political strife
 and the conflict of opinions—heedful only of
 those benign tenets of our craft which are as-
 signed to render our fraternity, always and
 everywhere, superior to the hates, appetites
 and struggling passions which afflict and
 separate men and nations; they, of their own
 free will, with cheerful accord, and generous
 hearts, and in the fond affectionate terms of a
 devoted brotherhood, have come to our relief,
 and, with reverential service, seek to renovate
 our temple, and adorn our shrines and columns
 with those sacred insignia, which are chosen
 for the first tuition of the craft, in all climes
 and nations, by which they are appointed to
 work, and in which they behold those sacred
 symbols which inculcate and elevate the duties
 of our order. The tribute which they thus
 render us, is designed, in their own emphatic
 language, to show that, warned by the Masonic
 faith, duly cherished as a law, at once grateful
 and imperative, the human heart becomes warm
 even in regions the most cold and sterile—that
 the sacred influence shed by Masonic fires,
 makes its own pure atmosphere—which is
 not to be tainted by sectional pre-
 judices; by the conflict of rival creeds
 or even hostile religions; that grasping at one
 extremity, the golden chain which makes of

world—its electric pulses are transmitted at
 once—making kindred echoes, as it flies—to all
 extremes of the chain, no matter how remote,
 and with each vibration of the several links,
 under the transmission of the sacred fluid; each
 beat finds a consensual pulse of sympathy,
 answering with uniform thrill, throughout the
 vast area of men thus encircled by the golden
 bond which makes Masonry a perfect whole,
 toleration within this area recognizes, without
 envy or jealousy, or hate, the several ob-
 jects which are precious in other eyes, how-
 ever worthless or insignificant it may seem
 in our own. Charity here, that divinest of
 the virtues, has that significance which, in
 the cause of humanity, never stops to inquire
 of the aims, or creeds, the moods or opinions
 of him, the sufferer, who needs its protecting
 and relieving cares; while love brings hither,
 with these her sisters, her tender sympathies,
 that warms the cold virtue to an active passion
 and imbue humanity with that finer essence of
 faith from which we gather all that is precious
 in the ripened fruits of religion. Responding
 to the proofs of toleration, Charity, Love, as
 shown by our brethren of Massachusetts, in
 the gift of love which glows in the jewels—lan-
 guage of sympathy which they employ in the
 transmission of these material jewels, be it

Resolved, By Orange Lodge No. 14, A. F.
 M., that our grateful thanks are due to the
 Brethren of Massachusetts, who have thought of
 our people in the day of their distress, and in
 the desolation of their altars.

Resolved, That we gratefully respond to the
 sympathies which they express, and behold in
 this, their remembrance of us, a fresh proof of
 that virtue in the Masonic fraternity which has
 kept it for thousands of years a living principle
 of light and love, in spite of the desolating wars
 of nations and the savage and destructive pas-
 sions of benighted men.

Resolved, That copies of this preamble and
 these resolutions be properly engrossed and
 transmitted, under the direction of our Wor-
 shipful Master, R. S. Burns, severally to the three
 Brethren, viz.: John K. Hall, Richard M. Briggs
 and J. M. Rodocanachi; and that these said
 Brethren be requested to accept from Orange
 Lodge No. 14, of Charleston, S. C., certificates
 of honorary memberships of said Lodge, to
 which they have been chosen by the unanimous
 vote of our Brotherhood, met this night in
 solemn council.

Resolved, finally, That duly regardful of our
 laws, as Masons of the sacred principles to
 which we are sworn—of the noble uses, of our
 Catholic Order—we stretch out fraternal hands
 to the grip of our Massachusetts Brethren, as-
 sured of their truth in the faith—of their pure
 fellowship—and of the consensual feeling of
 fraternity glowing in their hearts and in ours.

This preamble and these resolutions were
 warmly seconded by Brother Jno. H. Hoxton,
 Jr., in the following remarks:

Worshipped Sir:—The resolutions offered by
 our worthy Brother, conched in such elegant
 language, meets with a hearty concurrence
 from me, and I rise with corresponding feelings
 to second them. The act of those Brothers who
 have, in their munificence, so nobly supplied
 the loss of our cherished jewels, fully, amply
 verifies the truth which is so forcibly taught in our
 lectures, that Masonry is confined to no section
 or clime, and knows no creed either of politics or
 religion, but is as expansive as the blue vault of
 Heaven. Boston and Charleston politically,
 have been, and perhaps still are, the antipodes
 of each other, but, when influenced by the mys-
 tic tie, they not only approach, but become one
 and inseparable. It is peculiarly gratifying to
 me, as a member of No. 14, to know that in ad-
 dition to the position which, as a Lodge, we
 hold in our universal Brotherhood, our present
 status has commended itself to the notice of
 these distant brethren.

It speaks well for us, and I trust, that it will
 be an admonition to us all, ever to strive to
 serve the esteem and good will of those who,
 though personally unacquainted with us, are
 still united by the sacred tie of Fraternity, Re-
 verence, and Brotherly Love.

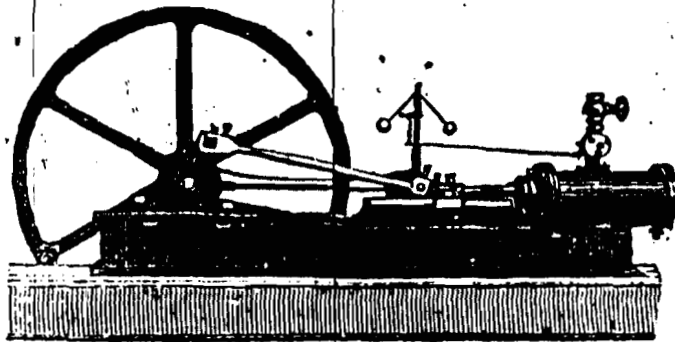
The Charleston Courier.

16 November 1866, 2

THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.— Our readers have already learned from our advertising columns that the *Mercury* newspaper, which suspended publication in February, 1865, will be revived next week, by its editor and proprietor, Colonel R. B. RHETT, Jr. In the editorial management of the *Mercury*, Colonel RHETT will be assisted by Capt. F. W. DAWSON, a gentleman of whom the *Richmond Dispatch* speaks as follows :

Captain Dawson was for some months connected with the city department of this journal, the interest of which he very much enhanced by his contributions. He has now gone to Charleston, where he will be engaged on the *Mercury*, the well-known journal in that city, suspended at the close of the war, and now about to be revived under the auspices of its former editor, Colonel Rhett. We most heartily commend our young friend Captain Dawson to the profession and the people of Charleston. A native of England, he came to our country and entered the Southern army, in whose ranks he fought gallantly until the last day of its existence. He merits the kind and cordial regard of all who appreciate such services, and all who respect talent, worth and honor.

20 December 1866, 3



CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK

OF

RAIL ROAD, STEAM BOAT

AND

SAW MILL SUPPLIES

STEAM ENGINES AND SAW MILLS
BAR AND SHEET IRON
CAST AND SPRING STEEL
LOW MOOR AND CAST STEEL LOCOMO-
TIVE TYERS
OILS AND AXLE GREASE
GUM AND LEATHER BELTING
RAIL ROAD, SHIP AND CUT SPIKES, &c.
EVANS & WATSON'S FIRE AND BURGLAR
PROOF SAFES, &c., &c.

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

150 MEETING-STREET.

August 29

1yr

31 January 1867, 1

The Bishop Elliott.

"The sweet remembrance of the just,
Shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

In the deep affliction with which the Episcopal Church, South, has been visited by the sudden demise of the loved and venerated ELLIOTT, there is a solace at once enviable and grateful in the outpourings of affectionate sorrow and sympathy, which, from all quarters of our country, have been laid o'er his newly made grave. We cull from among these the subjoined just and fervid tribute paid by the *Church Journals*:

The death of Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, will dash with grief the Christmas festivities of thousands of Churchmen; and the more so, in that its suddenness was such as to give no note of warning. Only in our last issue we announced that he had consented to preach in this city in behalf of the Church Book Society—an announcement made on the authority of a warm-hearted letter from himself—its handwriting being as firm and clear as in his best days: and we had intended to add, this week, that he would go on from here to Boston, and preach there also, in the Church of the Advent. In the midst of these happy anticipations, the announcement of his sudden departure on Friday night, is like a blighting frost upon blooming flowers, and causes a thrill of deep disappointment all through the Church at the North as well as the South.

For Bishop Elliott was no common man. Clearly the first of the Southern Bishops, not only in seniority, but in almost every quality that goes to make up the man, the gentleman, the preacher, the Bishop, he was in the very zenith of his influence, and enjoying the maturity of well-developed power; and being as yet only sixty years of age, and apparently in vigorous health, it was not unreasonable to anticipate for him many years of useful labor in the vineyard, before he should be called home to receive his reward. A native of South Carolina, and sprung from one of the most ancient and honored families in that State, his early manhood was passed there also; and in an active political career he imbibed the characteristic views for which South Carolina has become so well known. To these he adhered, with unhesitating zeal, and with a prominence which brought upon him a very natural abundance of obloquy from those who saw the path of duty leading in a different direction.

No man at the South suffered more keenly at the prostration of all his hopes than the Bishop of Georgia. The surrender of General Lee was to him the heaviest calamity of his life. But during the apparent triumph of the Confederacy, he kept the bitterness of the contest as far as possible out of the Church. In the meeting of the "General Council" of 1862 he was the ruling spirit; and not a word was said, not an act was done, which could make mischief in obstructing a re-union when the country once more returned to unity and peace. The Pastoral Letter sent forth from that Council was the work of his pen:

and in elevation of tone, in dignity, force, and beauty of style, has been surpassed by no Pastoral ever issued in this country. Its kind words towards the Church at the North were indeed well deserved. But the utterance of such sentiments; then, amidst the roar of the passions of civil war, was marvellously sweet to those who longed for peace; and not even the sharper words that followed long after from the midst of other and deeper griefs, could banish its remembrance. When the great controversy was settled by the sword, though crushed in heart, he nobly rose to his duty. He set the example to his people of obedience to the powers that be, taking the oath of allegiance himself, and exhorting them to take it, and keep it. The union of the Church was an object to which he looked forward at once, and he steadily pursued it through that course which—from his knowledge of Southern character and feeling—he knew to be alone feasible. And he set himself at once to the work of building up the waste places, and encouraging the hearts and strengthening the hands of his people in the mighty task before them.

Of the deepest and most earnest tinge of personal piety, and with a religious experience which inclined him naturally towards a Calvinistic theology, his mind was yet of so great breadth and strength that he could not be long narrowed down to that school alone. In his Professorship of the Evidences of Religion in Columbia, South Carolina, he laid a thorough foundation of the soundest character, and a wide range of learned reading, including the best of Anglican theology as well as not a little of the Fathers, ensured a steady progress in a Churchly direction. As a preacher he was remarkable. His written style was pure, idiomatic, easy, clear, and rhythmical, and his delivery was fervid and earnest in the extreme, with occasional electrical flashes of the rarest eloquence. As a pastor, his devotion during the fearful visits of yellow fever and cholera at Savannah, stamped his character in the hearts of all. Day and night—at times almost alone—he went fearlessly in and out among the dying and the dead, rendering them not only spiritual but bodily service. As an educator, he sacrificed his whole patrimony, besides years of personal exertion at Montpelier, in the attempt to establish Church schools of a high character for boys and girls. As a Bishop, he has risen year by year, until his influence was at the least as commanding as that of any other member of the House of Bishops.

But to those who knew him personally and intimately there are reminiscences of peculiar warmth and intensity. The dignity of his presence, the extraordinary yet manly beauty of his countenance, the charms of his brilliant conversation—glowing with poetry, fancy, and a boundless wealth of the richest humor and the keenest wit—the irresistible fascination of his smile, the heart-warm pressure of his hand, the generous overflow of his hospitality: all these awaken recollections too tender for public exhibition; too sacred ever to be forgotten by those who count them among the dearest treasures of the past. The place which he leaves vacant it will be hard, if not impossible, to fill.

31 January 1867, 2

Coffee in Court.

We do not care to fill our columns with reports of the frequent negro trials which occur in the District Courts, satisfied that, in general, they will possess but little interest for readers of any taste and delicacy. What we have seen of them exhibit such a general character of tediousness that we accord our sympathies to Judge and Jury who are doomed to the perfectly wearisome task of hearkening to long narratives, which lead to no conclusions, and to witnesses from whom you can extract very little in the way of proper evidence. But occasionally a good thing occurs, showing so happily the nature and the *naïveté* of the negro, as to make it irresistible. A friend tells us of a couple of instances, recently occurring, which we take down from his lips.

There were some fifty negroes, more or less in Court, charged with various offences of larceny, burglary and what-not, and there was no little difficulty in identifying each particular criminal with the special offence charged against him. Cuffie has so many *aliases*, and so little individuality, that the officers, and even the accusers, find it difficult to be sure of him even when they have him by the collar. On this occasion, one of the tribe was ordered to stand forward, while the indictment was read, but, he resisted and said:

"Look yer, Boss, I ain't the boy what tek de mule—I'm de boy dat teef de gun!"

This was ingenuous at least, and showed the pride of the soldier, which felt sure that stealing a gun was no such miserable offence, as was the stealing of a mule.

Another case is told of one of the prisoners, becoming impatient at the long delay of justice in his particular instance, who said to the officer:

"Look yer, Boss; you keep me yer two days already. Why not gib me a hundred lash at once and let me go!"

Here, now, was a manly sensible negro, who had a correct notion of the importance of time, an equally correct notion of his own deserts, and of the peculiar-remedy proper to the nature of a negro, by which to reach his conscience and prepare his heart for reform, simply by an external irritant applied to the skin.

5 February 1867, 3

*Sale of Wagons, Safes, Harness, Office Furniture, &c.,
lately the Property of the National Express and Transportation Company.*

**BY ALONZO J. WHITE & SON,
Brokers, Auctioneers and Real Estate
Agents.**

Will be sold, without reserve, **THIS DAY**, the 5th
February, at 11 o'clock, at 157 Meeting-street, oppo-
site the Charleston Hotel, lately occupied by the Na-
tional Express and Transportation Company, the fol-
lowing articles recently belonging to said Express
Company,

CONSISTING IN PART OF:

Five (5) Covered EXPRESS WAGONS (little used)

Two (2) Large Safes

Eight (8) Messenger Safes

One (1) Large Copying Press and Stand

Setts Harness (double and single)

Tables, Desks, Arm Chairs, Hand Trucks

Express Trucks, one Stove and Piping

Two Platform Scales and sundry other Articles.

Conditions cash. Articles to be removed on day of
sale. February 5

13 February 1867, 4

PASSENGERS.

Per steam ship Quaker City, from New York—F. W. Waldo and lady, Ralph Elliott, Mrs. Sage, L. E. Trescott, Mr. Valentine and lady, Mr. McIntosh, G. H. Hoppock, Jos. Bissicks and lady, Rev. F. J. Lanheim, F. Burkley, Dr. J. M. Dallam, W. S. Easton, Geo. Fuller, A. F. Fuller, Miss Jane Fuller, Mrs. Denning, Miss E. L. Denning, W. A. Backman and lady, Mrs. Leigh, Miss Johnson, T. H. Senior, Wm. Patten, J. W. Britton, Mrs. Farley, Mrs. F. W. Coles, Miss Mary Birchard, Mr. Frothingham and lady, W. A. White, Jr., Miss White, Mrs. W. G. Lane, Miss Amy Lane, Mr. Brumley and lady, Miss Brumley, Dr. Hubbard, Col. Jewett, Mrs. Glass and infant, Mrs. Standenmayer, Miss J. Drake, Mrs. Stearns, Miss J. Miller, Miss O. Opdicke, Miss Weston, Mrs. W. R. Forreton, and 9 in the steerage.

Per steamer Eliza Hancox, from Savannah, via Beaufort and Hilton Head—J. T. Stanton, M. Wall, G. Cromwell, J. Diamond, A. Chase, H. Jacobs, C. Nert, J. Hobinson, E. L. Hoffman, J. A. Thome, M. Alsina, W. B. Sayre, W. Hennings, F. Brown, L. Hollbrook, S. Feddes, E. D. Cafferty, James Mills, N. J. Rice, J. P. Smith, S. S. Roland, H. O. Vail and lady, Rev. J. W. Moore, W. J. Moore, F. S. Pierce, Gen. Gile, U. S. A., J. D. Jennings, Wm. Christy, and 20 on deck.

The Charleston Courier.

14 February 1867, 2

OBITUARY.

DIED, at Cheraw, S. C., on Thursday, 7th instant,
JULIA, wife of Col. ALLEN MACFARLAN, aged 42 years, 2
months and 13 days.

Richmond, (Va.) papers please copy.

14 August 1867, 2

DAYLIGHT THIEVING.—Some days since a gentleman while transacting business at a residence in the lower part of the city with the lady of the house, heard a strange thumping at the latch of the door leading to the sitting room. Supposing it to be one of the attendants of the premises, he gave no attention to the noise, but its simultaneous occurrence, with a similar sound at the side door, caused notice on the part of the lady, who called several times, questioning who was there. No answer, and a continuance of the peculiar noise induced her to advance to the sitting room door, and unlock and open it. To her astonishment an unknown contraband presented his physiognomy rather insolently, and purposed entering, but observing that there was some one else besides a lone female inside, he and his confederate beat a precipitous retreat, but not until they were observed to be two half grown brown men. Foiled in their rascally attempt, they fled looking back as they went, and very soon rounded a corner hard by, which shut them off from further detection and capture. We had thought that under the new *regime* of enlarged and comprehensive local justice, this dastardly propensity of illicit appropriation had happily ceased, if not at dead hour of night, at least in the broad glare of day time, but it seems that we were mistaken, and wrong in moral theory—and hence, we throw out a timely hint to our citizens, to “see to their locks,” by day as well as night, or they may repent of their folly in not heeding us. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Charleston Courier.

15 August 1867, 2

THE CUBA TELEGRAPH CABLE BROKEN.—The shore end of the Cuba cable was landed at Key West on the 3d instant, and on the 4th twenty miles of cable was paid out, when it was cut and buoyed to one hundred and thirty fathoms of water. The cable steamer then went to Chorrera, on the Cuba coast, laid the shore end and commenced paying out at a quarter to five P. M. on August 6. Everything worked well until the next morning, when the *Narva* fell in with an English steamer, who told them they were a long distance to the Eastward of their course. The true course was given them, and they reached the buoy at five o'clock, P. M., after using all the Cuban cable and nineteen miles of Punta Rosa cable. On preparing to splice the two ends they failed, the cable parting half a mile from the ship at seven o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday. Thursday and Friday were spent in grappling for the lost end, but without success.

The Charleston Courier.

17 August 1867, 2

THE DISTURBANCE ON KING-STREET.—A preliminary examination of Josiah Heyward, colored, for firing off a pistol during the passing of the torch light procession, at the corner of King and Lamboll-streets, Thursday evening, was made by the Mayor yesterday morning. A large crowd of colored people was in attendance around the Guard House. The testimony against the prisoner was of the strongest character; and, at the conclusion of the examination, the case was referred, by the Mayor, to the Provost Court. The clerk, HENRY OTJEN, was discharged, no evidence being adduced to show any breach of the peace on his part.

We regret to state that Mr. G. AHBENS, the proprietor of the establishment, sustained severe injuries, particularly about the head and from the blows and brickbats of the assailants. After himself and clerk were driven from the premises, his store and rooms overhead were entered and ransacked. Some \$60 in money was taken from the store, and two gold watches and about the same amount of money carried off from his sleeping room. The gold watches and a portion of the money was returned yesterday morning. Mr. AHBENS also suffered some from loss of stock. A considerable quantity of goods was thrown out in the yard or scattered in the street. Judging from the wounds on the person of Mr. AHBENS, and the appearance of the building from the effects of the brickbats, Mr. AHBENS must have had a very narrow escape with his life.

17 August 1867, 2

The Late Riot and its Teachings.

The occurrences of Thursday evening are suggestive of serious thought. They show the dangers which surround the peace and order of every community where negro supremacy is attempted. They contain a premonition of that condition of society which result from its agitation and existence.

Several hundred persons of color, with fife and drum, in a procession composed exclusively of blacks, with noise and song and cheers, parade the public streets at night with a banner, with its motto of political appeal: "Have you registered, if you have not do so?"

As they approach the lower portion of the city, one of their own number discharges a pistol, when, in a moment, without reflection, reckless of all right, and in defiance of the public peace, they break open the store and dwelling of a citizen. They assail it with stones and other missiles. They demolish the windows, and destroy and carry off the contents; when remonstrated with by one of the inmates, he is felled to the ground with a blow over the head from a club, is cut upon the shoulder with some sharp instrument, and saves his life by refuge at a neighbor's. Nor is the madness of the crowd satisfied until the greater portion of the stock is damaged or destroyed, and many of the articles carried away.

An occurrence of this character, so utterly without provocation, and by which the home of a citizen has been invaded by a mob, his property destroyed—his person assailed and his life placed in jeopardy, naturally excite the enquiry of to what point are we drifting?

It is alleged that the crowd acted under the mistaken notion, that the shot fired in an altercation, by one of their own party, had been fired from the house. But this presents not even the shadow of an excuse. Is property and life to be held at so slight a tenure here, as at any moment, to be at the hazard of an unthinking and infuriate mob? Is the domicile of a citizen to be no protection and to be liable to attack and demolition, according to the fancy, or the supposed grievances of every riotous procession.

It is admitted, that the inmates of the house were quietly and without offence within their own walls. This the investigation has established beyond doubt. They had closed their doors and were preparing to retire when the procession passed by.

As long as efforts are made to array the black portion of the population into an organization for the mastery, there can be but little assurance for the public peace and welfare. The violation of law, which has just taken place, is but one of the legitimate fruits, of this plan of antagonism.

The real evil we apprehend is to be found in the secret oath-bound political Leagues, which exist in our midst. These have been condemned by many of the more reflecting portion of the Republican party themselves. They are

here the stirrers up of agitation and the promoters of dissension. They are wrong in principle. They are in reality enemies of the public peace. Their object is not restoration. Judging by their indications, their design is to wield the black race as a separate element, as a political unit. These are taught to separate themselves from the white race, of their own city and State; to regard their former owners as hostile to their interests and rights, and to aspire, not for equality, but for supremacy.

The demonstration night before last was evidently political in its nature. They avowed this by the inscription on their banner. It was an appeal to their own color and race for an increased majority by registration: "Have you registered? If not do so."

It is equally clear that they acted under the auspices and authority of secret Leagues. They repaired to the residence of the President of the Grand Council of this oath-bound political order, and were addressed by him in response.

In the four days which have elapsed since registration there have been two thousand and ninety colored votes accepted to six hundred and twenty-eight whites.

The white race have been quiescent and peaceable. They have raised no voice and uttered no word.

And yet, as if this majority did not suffice, and the peace of the city is disturbed by a procession of violence and disorder, with flaunting appeals for political recruits, ending in the destruction of the property, and in the endangering the lives of its citizens.

Had the procession been composed of whites, and had they thus invaded the domicile of the humblest negro, the cry of rebellion and disloyalty would have been transmitted, as if by lightning, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Ashley to the Penobscot.

We have thus spoken because we believe this occurrence to have its root and origin in the evils which arise from the political associations into which the colored race have been drawn. They are in violation of public harmony and repose.

We believe that the truest friends that the colored race have are those of the white race who belong to the soil. They should repudiate those who are inciting them to opposition to and estrangement from these. If they do not heed our admonition now, they will hereafter. The time must come when the present state of affairs shall pass away and when disfranchisement shall cease and full civil government be restored. To whom then can they look for support and prosperity? Upon whom will they lean for counsel and aid?

The harmony of the races it is the earnest desire of the white race to promote and secure. Late events indicate that the black race have been led far astray from these sentiments and wishes. If they will have separation, and trampling equality under foot will raise the banner of supremacy, they will find that they themselves have drawn the sword which will ensure to their ruin.

22 August 1867, 2

THE DISTURBANCE ON KING-STREET.—A large number of witnesses, nearly all of whom took part in the torch-light procession, have been giving their evidence, for the last three or four days, in Lieutenant HENDRICKS' office, before Magistrate KANAPAU, as to their knowledge of the attack on Mr. AHRN's establishment, corner of Smith's Lane and King-street, last Thursday evening. They all testify unanimously to having witnessed the occurrence, but are unable to point out the guilty parties. Most of the witnesses state that they rendered all possible assistance in protecting Mr. AHRN and in saving his stock, as well as his money and watches, which were returned next day. The examination will be continued to-day.

FINED.—Three of the parties arrested for disorderly conduct in disturbing colored fire company No. 5, and their visiting friends from Savannah, as reported in our paper yesterday morning, after an examination before the Mayor's Court, were each fined \$5.

22 August 1867, 2

VAGRANCY.—A whole family, consisting of four persons, a mother, two grown daughters and a son about ten years of age, better known as the "Rail Road family," were committed to the Guard House yesterday afternoon, on the charge of vagrancy. The screams and conduct of the females while in charge of policeman RILEY, on their way to the lock up, attracted a considerable crowd after them.

NEW COTTON.—We are indebted to Purser McCORMICK of the steamer *St. Helena*, for a sample of very fine Sea Island Cotton of the new crop, from the plantation of Mr. F. S. WHALEY, Wadmalaw Island.

Five bales of the new crop of Sea Island cotton were also received in this city by the steamer *Pilot Boy*, which arrived last evening.

SHIP CHANDLERY.—We are pleased to announce that our young friend, T. D. CLANCY, who is personally popular with all who have met him, and possesses thorough business qualifications, combined with energy and probity, has purchased the stock of the late firm of CRAIG, TUOMEY & Co., and will henceforth carry on the Ship Chandlery and General Commission business at their old stand, No. 48 East Bay. We cannot too highly commend him to the patronage and support of our readers, and we cordially wish him abundant success in his new enterprise.

The Charleston Courier.

26 August, 1867, 1

THE CUBAN CABLE—THE LINE IN WORKING ORDER.—A dispatch from Punta Rosa, Florida, says that the submarine telegraph cable between Key West and Havana was successfully spliced on Sunday last, 18th instant, and is working well. The *New York Tribune*, of Thursday, says:

New York city and Havana are now connected by an ocean telegraph, and it is probable that the end of the present year will find us in instant communication with all the islands of the West India group; and that a very short time only will elapse before we shall have, by the same means, daily reports from the Cape of Good Hope and the Republic of Liberia. The first of the long proposed scheme of an ocean telegraph line via the West Indies to South America and the African coast has been successfully laid. This enterprise was conducted by the International Ocean Telegraph Company of this city. This Company was organized in 1865, the original projectors being Captain James A. Strymaer and Alfred Fell, Jr., General William F. Smith being subsequently associated with them and assuming charge as President of the Company. It first built a line through Florida, 400 miles in length, which is already operating from New York to Key West. The Cuban submarine cable was finished in England, and was shipped from Liverpool on June 27, direct for Havana. The work of submerging it began during the first part of the present month, but on the 7th instant the cable was unfortunately broken about midway between Key West and Havana.

After several days spent in grappling, the wire was drawn to the surface of the water, a successful splice made, and the great work accomplished. The several islands of the group, including Jamaica, St. Domingo, St. Thomas, &c., are within short distances of each other, and great inducements have been made to secure the extension. The Government of Spain granted a concession, giving the International Ocean Telegraph Company the exclusive right for forty years to lay all cables between Cuba and the United States, and the Captain-General of Cuba was directed to afford every facility in carrying out the project. The State of Florida also granted a similar exclusive concession for a period of twenty years, which was further ratified and sanctioned by the Government of the United States. The Venezuelan Government has entered into a contract with parties to connect that country with European lines by means of a telegraph cable to Cuba. The Government is to pay \$30,000 quarterly for thirty-three years, and have its dispatches sent free. A very liberal grant has also been made by the Argentine Government to establish a telegraph line between Buenos Ayres and the Chilean frontier, which, in connection

with the telegraph system of Chili and the projected coast line of the Hispano-American Inter-Communication Company from Valparaiso to Panama, for which grants are now being sought, will place the Southwest and Eastern coasts of South America in immediate communication with the West India Islands, the United States and Europe, *Harper's Weekly* says:

"The importance of these lines to the merchants of this country cannot be calculated. The trade of the West Indies amounts to nearly \$500,000,000 a year, and, partly owing to the superior means of communication sustained by Great Britain with that region, three-fourths of this traffic is transacted directly by English merchants. The Isthmus of Panama is the natural focus of the whole trade of the Pacific. The commerce of the Southwest coast, which, according to all laws, political and geographical, should belong to us, is now almost entirely in the hands of the European commercial communities, attributable mainly to the same liberal system of postal connections whereby England fosters indirectly the establishment of markets for her principal staples. Were our merchants placed in telegraphic communication with the West India Islands, Brazil, and the Republics of Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Chili and Argentine, there would be no reason why a fair average of the commerce of these countries should not be directed to us. The success of the line to Cuba, and the extension to the other islands and to Brazil, Panama, &c., will undoubtedly greatly affect this commerce in favor of American merchants."

DESCRIPTION OF THE CUBAN SUBMARINE CABLE.

The cable was made by the India Rubber and Gutta Percha Telegraph Company of London. The company guarantees the working of the cable for fifteen years, its qualities being considered superior to those of any other submarine cable laid hitherto, experience having furnished many valuable improvements. This cable is composed of seven copper wires, covered with three coats of India rubber, which are again covered with hemp, the whole being coated with galvanized iron wire coated with zinc. The shore end of the cable is two inches in thickness, weighing at the rate of two tons per mile, laid to a depth of 150 fathoms. Connected with this piece, which is one and a half mile long, a medium sized cable, an inch and two lines in thickness, fourteen miles in length, weighing one and three-quarters of a ton per mile, and sunk to the depth of 300 fathoms. The same proportions are observed on both ends of the cable, the centre cable being thinner, having a diameter of ten lines, weighing one and a quarter ton per mile, and submerged to the depth of 400 fathoms. The communication from Key West to Punta Rosa, through the Florida bay, is by another cable, 183 miles long, nine lines in thickness, weighing three-quarters of a ton per mile. The entire submerged length of the cable is 191 miles.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Incoming Cotton Crop—Prospects for Cotton—The Efficiency of Free Labor Demonstrated—Opening of the Fall Trade in the City—Revival of Sporting Tastes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Sept. 26, 1867.

The period is now at hand when the planters are to realize the results of the toils and ventures of a year which has been to them a season of unexampled anxiety and risk. Cotton picking has fairly begun all over the State; the clear weather with the bright September sun is maturing the bolls with unhoped for rapidity, the regular field-hands have more than they can do to gather the fleecy staple as it opens; high wages and abundant rations are tempting back to labor the shiftless pensioners of the Freedmen's Bureau who swarm about the towns and cities; the new-crop cotton brought into market by every train has ceased to be a novelty, and all classes of the people welcome its coming as the unfailing harbinger of better times.

THE EXTENT OF THE INCOMING CROP.

Everybody engaged in the cotton trade is now busy making estimates, from such data as are obtainable, of the probable amount of the crop now being picked. The supply of the staple furnished by the Southern States for the years 1867-68 will be an anomaly as compared with that of previous years, inasmuch as it will represent more accurately the actual growth of the season. The increased need of the planters for capital and the unprecedented scarcity of ready money in this section have combined to force every bale of last year's crop to market, so that while quite one-fifth of the supply of 1866-67 was made up of the remains of former crops which had been retained in the interior, no considerable addition to the incoming crop need be expected from a similar source. I find that the most experienced factors, the shrewdness and correctness of whose previous estimates gives weight to their present opinions, agree in computing the crop of 1867-68 at about 2,250,000 bales. This calculation is based upon carefully compiled statistics of the area of land planted and the quantity of labor engaged in the cultivation of cotton, due allowance being made for the loss incident to casualties, past and prospective, such as excessive rains, the ravages of the caterpillar, &c., as well as for the diminished value of the labor of the freedmen, owing to the diversion of their minds to matters of politics and education. Of the aggregate, the Sea Island cotton, which has suffered to a far greater extent from the casualties referred to than the Upland, will constitute a very insignificant fraction. It is believed now that the whole crop of long staple cotton in the South will not exceed, if indeed it reaches, 20,000 bales. These estimates are made upon the supposition that the first frost will occur about the usual time. Should the frost come very early or very late, the actual yield will, of course, be proportionately decreased or augmented.

THE FUTURE OF COTTON IN THE SOUTH.

In conversing with several intelligent planters I find a feeling of despondency generally existing among them as to the future culture of cotton in the Southern States. This feeling arises not from any doubt as to the ultimate efficiency of the negro as a free laborer, but rather from the contemplation of the gigantic strides which East Indian cotton has made of late years toward the mastery of the markets of the world. The planters say that the result of a competition between the American grower and the East India producer cannot, in the long run, be otherwise than disastrous to the former. They are dismayed by the comparison of the cost of labor at the present time with that in the past. Formerly, the maintenance of a slave cost from \$60 to \$100 per

annum. Now, the services of the same laborer cannot be had for less than four or fivefold that amount. The wages of an efficient field-hand (exclusive of his support) are now, at a moderate estimate, \$10 to \$12 a month, or its equivalent in a share of the product. This is about five times greater than the wages paid by the East India cultivator, at a gold valuation. To counteract this immense disparity in the price of labor, the Southern planter can only rely upon the superior productiveness of the soil he cultivates, aided by those agricultural improvements which consist in high manuring by the free use of the phosphates and deep plowing. From these considerations, the practical conclusion is, that nearly all the cotton lands on the Southern Atlantic border which do not yield more than three bales of cotton to the hand, unless the exhaustion of the soil is vigorously counteracted by systematic manuring, must sooner or later be abandoned to the growth of cereals, the raising of stock and other forms of industry.

I have already remarked that the doubts so generally entertained at one time of the possibility of transforming the slave into a free agriculturist, efficient, steady and persevering, are already pretty effectually dispelled. It is now conceded on all sides that the value of

THE NEGRO AS A FREE LABORER

has been subjected to a fair test, with a result which, under the circumstances, must be regarded as highly favorable. Previous to the present year, owing to the chaotic confusion which prevailed for some time after the close of the war, there can hardly be said to have been any general or organized attempt on the part of the planters to avail themselves of the labor of the freedmen. In planting the present crop, they undertook the experiment with many misgivings; but the almost universal testimony now is, that the negroes, except in cases where they have been subjected to the evil influence of disorganizing white agitators, have proved little less tractable and efficient as freedmen than as slaves. The best proof of this lies in the fact that, notwithstanding the many drawbacks of a peculiarly inauspicious season, the actual results of the planting operations of the year will not, considering the area under cultivation, fall much below an average crop before the war.

THE CITY—FALL TRADE.

Although but a few bales of the new crop have as yet been placed upon the market, the stimulating influence of their appearance upon general trade is already perceptible. The stagnation which has existed on the business streets during the summer has given place to a fair degree of activity and bustle; the work of rebuilding the burned district, especially where it is crossed by the main thoroughfares, seems to have received a fresh impetus; and the merchants engaged in the jobbing trade, of which Charleston had acquired a considerable share in 1860, are once more busy and in good spirits. Savannah is an eager competitor with this city for the profits of this jobbing business; the two cities are vigorously backed in their efforts by the several steamship and railroad lines connecting them with New-York and the interior; and the rivalry promises to be spirited and persevering.

SPORTING MATTERS.

One of the best evidences that the last spark of rebellion's feeling has died out among the people here, may be found in the marked revival of sporting tastes, which have lain dormant for the past seven years. The base ball fever has attacked the rising generation of Charlestonians, and there are nearly a dozen clubs, white and black, composed of juveniles and children of a larger growth, already organized. The Citadel-green, erst the Campus Martius of Confederate battalions, is now daily the scene of the peaceful pastime. Racing is too expensive an amusement for Carolinian pockets, and the once famous Washington Course is now a cotton field. But amateur regattas take place every Saturday on the placid waters of the Ashley, and crowds throng the battery to witness the sport and to cheer the victorious oarsmen. We have also had several spirited yacht races, in which the *Maggie Mitchell*, a swift Northern boat, has uniformly been the winner. A new yacht, called the *Wesmor*, has been built here for the special purpose of contesting the palm, and a match has been arranged to come off at an early day for \$500 a side.

The Charleston Courier.

3 October 1867, 2



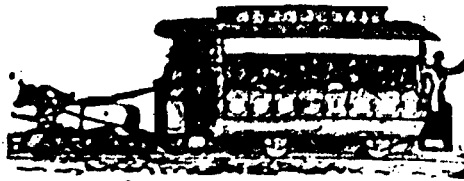
**TO RENT—THAT LARGE AND
EXTENSIVE STORE, 73 East Bay, with resi-
dence above. Apply to:**

**CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, 56 Broad-street.**

October 3

3 October 1867, 2

CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY.



OFFICE CHARLESTON CITY RAILWAY COMPANY,
CHARLESTON, October 3, 1867.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 7TH INSTANT,
the Cars will leave on the LAST TRIP from the
Lower Terminus at half past 9 o'clock P. M.

By order E. H. JACKSON,
October 3 Superintendent.

CITY TAXES—MONTHLY RETURNS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ASSESSOR,
CITY HALL, October 1, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL CONCERNED,
that the Monthly Returns for the month of Sep-
tember past, in compliance with the Tax Ordinance,
ratified on the 28th day of December, 1866, must be
made on or before the 15th instant.

October 1 13 D. C. GIBSON, City Assessor.

NOTICE.

HAVING CLOSED UP MY RAILWAY SUPPLY BUSI-
NESS, I have this day formed a co-partnership
with Mr. DANIEL RAVENEL, Jr., for the transaction of
INSURANCE, BROKERAGE and GENERAL COMMISSION
BUSINESS. We will continue the AGENCY OF
ENGINES AND MACHINERY in general.

C. K. HUGER.

THE UNDERSIGNED

HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES TO-
GETHER under the name of HUGER & RAVENEL,
as INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS and GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

CLELAND K. HUGER,
DANIEL RAVENEL, JR.

October 1 6 October 1

NOTICE.

THE SHIPPING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS
will, for the present, be carried on as usual by the
undersigned at No. 48 EAST BAY STREET, over the
store formerly occupied by CRAIG, TUOMEY & CO.

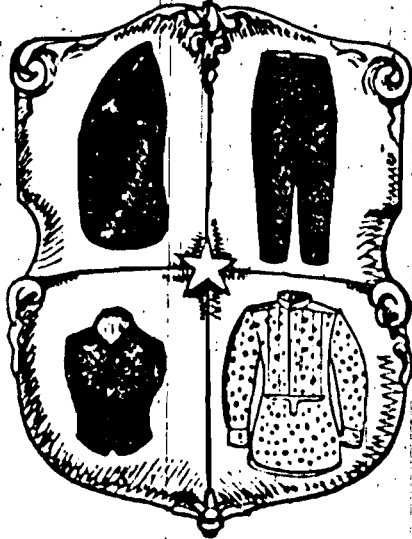
All persons having individual claims must be pre-
sented, and those individually indebted will make pay-
ment to

JOHN TUOMEY.

July 20

15 October 1867, 3

**FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING,**



AT

**219 KING-STREET,
WEST SIDE,**

ONE DOOR SOUTH OF MARKET-STREET.

NOW OPENED, AN ELEGANT ASSORTED STOCK OF CLOTHING, made up specially for this market. The greatest skill and care has been bestowed on the Cutting and Workmanship, and every customer can rely on purchasing from this house

A PERFECT GARMENT.

THE STOCK COMPRISES ALL GRADER, FINE, MEDIUM and Low Priced, including many NEW STYLES.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING,

FROM THREE TO SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

To supply the increasing demand in this Branch of my Business, I have greatly enlarged my STOCK. Parents will find here all they need for their sons.

SHIRTS.

THE STAR BRAND LINEN BOSOM SHIRTS AND FURNISHING GOODS. The STAR BRAND SHIRTS I have sold in this city for over Twenty Years; have always given satisfaction in Fit and Material.

IN FURNISHING GOODS

OFFER MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, Travelling Shirts, Half Hoos, Suspenders, Neck Ties, Scarfs (SLAVES of Beaver, Buckskin, Dogskin, French Kid and Cashmere). COLLARS of Linen and Paper in all Prevailing Styles.

Plantation Clothing.

A FULL SUPPLY OF CLOTHING FOR FREEDMEN, of ENGLISH KENSKY and DOMESTIC GOODS. Heavy Goy BLANKETS, weighing five pounds each.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THE STOCK I OFFER THIS SEASON IS VERY ATTRACTIVE, consisting of ENGLISH, FRENCH and AMERICAN CLOTHING, Beavers, Tricots, Coatings, Cassimeres, Velvets, Velvetines and Corduroy. The excellence of the Style and Fit of Garments made at this House, by an experienced Outfit from France, are sure to please customers who will leave their orders.

PRICES FIXED AND MARKED ON EACH GARMENT.

The Entire Stock Offered at Low Prices.

PURCHASERS ARE INVITED TO CALL AND LOOK THROUGH THE SUPPLY.

WM. MATTHIESSEN,

AGENT.

B. W. MATUREOUS,

SUPERINTENDENT.

October 5 1867

MEDICATED PAPER,

A CURE FOR THE PILES.

ANOTHER LOT JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE by **HIRAM HARRIS,** Stationer, 59 Broad-street.
PRICE PER PACKAGE FIFTY CENTS.
October 5 1867

The Charleston Courier.

30 October 1867, 2

NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN BURNT OUT AT MY LATE PLACE
of business, 48 East Bay, I, in this form, an-
nounce that my business will not be seriously retarded.
My friends are informed that for the present the SHIP
CHANDLERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS will be
carried on at 73 EAST BAY, nearly opposite Adger's
North wharf. THEODORE D. CLANON.
October 30

The Charleston Courier.

1 November 1867, 2

PERSONAL.—Colonel ALLEN MACFARLAN, President of the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Road, arrived in this city last night, and is the guest of the Mills House.

ALMOST A ROW.—Considerable excitement was occasioned yesterday at the corner of East Bay and Elliott street, by a large crowd of colored men, who had surrounded a white soldier, and were threatening to beat him. Officer LEVY came to the rescue, and succeeded in removing the soldier and dispersing the crowd. We did not learn the origin of the difficulty.

The Charleston Courier.

4 November 1867, 2

CAMERON, BARKLEY & Co.—The gentlemen composing this firm are among our oldest and most experienced mechanics. With their accustomed energy they have made the fullest preparations at their extensive establishment, Southeast corner of Meeting and Hasel-streets, to meet the wants of planters, farmers, and the public generally, for all articles in their particular line of business. In addition to their new stock of rail road, engineers' and mill supplies, they have for sale a variety of heating and cooking stoves, received from the most celebrated manufacturers, and have marked them down at prices as low, if not lower, than sold at previous to the war. It would be impossible to give a full description of the beauty and peculiar advantages claimed for each kind of stove on hand in the establishment, but we would advise housekeepers and others about purchasing, to give the above gentlemen a call and examine for themselves.

The Charleston Courier.

4 November, 1867, 3

CAMERON, BARKLEY & CO.,

150 MEETING-STREET,

DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

RAIL ROAD,

ENGINEERS' AND MILL SUPPLIES

Steam Engines

Circular Saw and Grist Mills

Bolts, Nuts and Washers

Bar and Sheet Iron and Cast Steel,

Of all Descriptions

Gum and Leather Beltings

Lacing Leather and

Blake's Patent Belt Studs

Gum and Hemp Packing

Paints, Oils and Varnishes

Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils

Sperm, Lard and Petroleum Oils

Brass and Iron, Single and Double-Acting

Force and Lift Pumps.

150 MEETING-STREET.

November 4

4 April 1868, 3

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—ONE OF THE the most desirable RESIDENCES AT FLAT ROCK, N. C., within a short distance of the Church and Post-office, can be purchased or rented for the summer. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

March 24

March 24, 27, April 1, 4

CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD.



OFFICE CHERAW AND DARLINGTON RAIL ROAD CO., }
CHERAW, March 30, 1868. }

ON AND AFTER THIS DAY THE TRAINS ON THIS Road will run as follows:

Leave Florence daily (Sundays excepted) at 7:45 P. M., after arrival of trains from Charleston and Kingsville, and arrive at Cheraw at 10:30 P. M.

Leave Cheraw on *Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays*, at 8 A. M., and arrive at Florence at 11 A. M.

Leave Cheraw on *Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays*, at 12:30 A. M., (at night,) and arrive at Florence at 8 A. M., in time to connect with trains for Charleston or Kingsville.

Passengers for Wilmington will take the 8 A. M. train from Cheraw.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Superintendent.

The Darlington, Florence, Bennettsville, Cheraw and Wadesboro', N. C., papers, will give four insertions.

The Charleston Courier.

8 April 1868, 1

A Card.

STEAM SHIP CHARLESTON, }
OFF THE PORT OF CHARLESTON, }
Monday, April 6, 1868. }

Captain James Berry:

DEAR SIR:—The undersigned, your passengers on this voyage now drawing to a close, feel that we cannot part with you and your efficient officers without expressing our sense of the great pleasure we have derived from our intercourse with you, and our appreciation of the courtesy and great kindness which you have manifested towards all of us.

We particularly desire to allude to the perfect discipline which pervades every department of your noble ship, and to state that from the moment we stepped upon her deck we felt an assurance of perfect confidence in her security and comfort.

Nor can we part with you without testifying to the marked efficiency of your valued officers. To your chief engineer, Mr. WILLIAM ALDEN, and his first and second assistants, Messrs. THOMAS FINNIE and EDWARD MISSET; to your first and second officers, Messrs. JOHN SEYMOUR and JOHN PENDERGAST, and to Mr. GEORGE H. BERRY, New York Pilot, and Mr. SAMUEL HANCOCK, Charleston Pilot; also to the kindness and attentions of Mr. W. HOTCHKISS, your gentlemanly purser, who have all contributed their several efforts to make the voyage both rapid, safe and agreeable.

Nor can we omit allusion to that most necessary, but sometimes poorly appreciated department, that of the steward, Mr. HENRY LYONS, who has kept us all beautifully supplied with all that could gratify the palate, which is not always an easy task at sea, while Mrs. CORLEY has even surpassed herself in kindly attention in the saloon.

To you all, we would express our hearty thanks for your urbanity and kindness to us, and do assure you that we part with you and your noble ship with feelings of genuine regret; and we unite in wishing you a long life of health and prosperity, such as you are so eminently entitled to enjoy.

Yours, very truly,

WM. M. BETTS.	P. J. OBERDORF.
A. L. FLINT, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.	ANTHONY HEBING.
T. KELLY.	SAMUEL BLAKENEY.
W. T. J. O. WOODWARD.	HARLES MEYERING.
JARED ROWLAND.	JOHN LEISE.
Dr. GEO. W. STAVENS.	H. A. DUO, Jr.
WM. W. LONG.	Miss BLAKE.
MITTIE TAYLOR.	Miss MAGUIRE.

8 April 1868, 2

BURNETT'S COCAINE FOR THE
HAIR has been tested by millions, and is to-day more
popular than ever.

GOODRICH, WINEMAN & CO.,

April 4

6

Wholesale Agents.

18 April 1868, 1

The Ku-Klux-Klan—What is it?

The New York *Herald* professes to have received the annexed circular from an official source. Whether it be a genuine document or not, is a matter of question, but it is at least interesting:

UNION CEMETERY, SOUTHERN STATES,
 April, the 7th, 1868.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:

By command of the Grand Cyclops of the secret order known to the outside world as the Ku-Klux-Klan, I am directed in the name of truth and justice to make the following statement in reference to this organization. The columns of the *Herald* have been selected as the medium of this statement for the reason of its well known metropolitan circulation.

It is a well known axiom that men prefer misrepresentation and slanderous criticism to truth and charity. It is equally well known that there exists at this time in the United States two (if not more) gigantic secret political organizations sustained by Congressional legislation, to wit: "The Grand Army of the Republic," a secret, oath-bound military order, and the "Loyal League," which is composed in the Southern States almost exclusively of negroes and Radical emissaries from the North. The grand objects of these secret Radical societies is to keep in subjection the Democratic party of the North and to Africanize the South, and thereby, acting in concert with Congressional legislation, perpetuate the rule of the Radical party and change the American Government from a free republic to a mongrel despotism. The army and navy of the United States, under the control of a Radical Congress, have been and are being used to destroy the liberties of a once free people, and to uphold and sustain with their mighty power the insidious and devilish purposes of the secret organizations of the "Grand Army of the Republic" and the "Loyal League." Therefore it is by no means wonderful that these secret societies should raise the cry of a "new rebellion," "rebel," "Southern traitor," "assassian," &c. Let the enemies of free government and the advocates of negro equality and negro domination beware! White men, and white men alone, are the comprehensive exponents of constitutional liberty, and must and will exclusively rule and govern the American republic. Michigan and Connecticut but echo this sentiment.

What, then, of the Ku Klux Klan? Is it a myth or a stern reality? We answer that it is a great and unconquerable organization. It is not confined exclusively to any State or Territory of the American Union, but has strength and form wherever the flag of the American Republic is recognized as the emblem of constitutional liberty. In some localities the organization is much more powerful than in others. It is stronger in Kentucky than in any other State; Tennessee next, Missouri third, Virginia fourth, Maryland fifth, and New York sixth. There is not a department of the Federal Government, of the army and navy, that has not a potent membership. Confederate and Federal soldiers, Confederate and

Federal sailors alike vie in the objects and purposes of the organization. There is not a leading daily newspaper throughout the entire country that has not their Ku Klux. Therefore, the Ku Klux Klan is neither sectional nor partisan, but eminently Conservative and national in its organization and purposes.

White citizens of the United States can only become members of the Ku Klux Klan, Radicals, Infidels and negroes cannot become members of the Ku Klux Klan; for the meaning of the term is a circle of friends, the sole object of which is the perpetuity of constitutional liberty.

The organization of the Ku Klux Klan originated from necessity—the result of Radical legislation and the formation of the secret political orders of the "Loyal League" and the "Grand Army of the Republic," consequently the Ku Klux Klan is the effect of Radical despotism and injustice. The Ku Klux Klan was first organized in Giles county, Tenn., in August, 1866, and was an absolute necessity, resulting from the tyranny, domination and aggression of the Brownlow Legislature. The passage of the Sherman-Shellabarger Bills and supplements in the spring of 1867 gave the organization a new impetus throughout the South. The increase of the organization in the Northern and Western States, and especially in the Pacific States, from the 1st November, 1867, to the 1st of April, 1868, has been beyond the expectations of its most ardent friends. The organization at this time numbers over seven hundred thousand members, with as rapid additions as the public security may require.

The Know Nothing party was defeated and utterly destroyed by the National Democratic Party, without recourse to a counter secret organization, for the main reason that the Know Nothing Party had not the control of the Federal Government and hence were unable to uphold their organization by the purse and sword. Until recently, however, the enemies of the Ku Klux Klan possessed the government and wielded its mighty powers. They possess it to-day, but only in name; not in reality. Let the tyrants of a mongrel and infamously corrupt party beware! Your party is but a shell. The castle of radicalism has been permeated and undermined by the white ant of the Ku Klux.

The Ku Klux Klan is, therefore, a secret political organization, the result of necessity, the sole object of which is to thwart Radicalism, arrest negro domination in the South, negro equality in the North, perpetuate the Federal Union and preserve the Constitution as the fathers made it. And whoever asserts to the contrary utters falsehood. That the Ku Klux Klan have secrets unknown to the uninitiated is not denied, so have the ancient orders of Free Masonry, Odd Fellowship and other secret orders and societies; but like Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship the objects and purposes of the Ku Klux Klan have thus been for the first time officially promulgated. The incredulous and guilty may carp and misrepresent; but the wicked, the ungodly and the perjured will soon feel the keen edge of the sickle and the invisible boring of the white ant.

Let the coffin be closed.

GABRIEL, G. G. T. & V.

THE SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE
(GREENVILLE, S.C.)
22 APRIL 1868, 2

Jefferson Davis in Cuba.

We have been permitted to make the extract which follows from a letter, written by a Charleston lady, now residing with her husband at Matanzas, and who was a refugee in Greenville, during the war and some time afterwards. The letter was addressed to a lady of this place, an intimate friend, who was well acquainted with Jefferson Davis, in former days, as she was, in fact, with nearly every distinguished Southerner, who figured in Washington society, having spent several years in that city, prior to the war, and we believe for a time resided in Richmond after the Confederate Headquarters were established there.

The letter was written the 20th March.—
Here is the extract:

"Who do you think I have seen? Had close to me in pleasant converse, knowing you envied me all the while and making you, for a time, the chief subject of our chat. Our dear beloved Jeff. Davis! I hear you scream all the way here, I see the big tears gather in your loving eyes. Yes! I was so happy, I took his hands in mine and we instinctively pressed them long in silence. He is travelling for his health, was in Havana and our Cousin Edward Sanchez telegraphed him to come and visit his house, an honor, I told him, I envied, for I once had a far more comfortable home than my young married cousin, but he was the only Southerner here. Uncle, Charles, Gus, and some of our friends, went, to receive him and he rode in our carriage with General F., who is at present in Havana with his family. I dined with them and all that evening we enjoyed almost to ourselves, till they notified him that a Committee awaited him at the Lyceum to make him an honorary member, and we did not have our walk on the Place d' Armes, as we had intended. He said he knew you very well and asked much about you, where you were, &c., &c., and desired his kindest remembrances and best wishes when I wrote; said he had heard a great deal about Greenville, and the energy of the ladies there, and how much had been done. You better believe I dressed up my 'little witch' and he took her in his arms and spoke of his family his little boy rear her ago that would ride her in the sleigh in Canada, &c. I told him we had worked together during the war, that everything had been conducted, planned and carried out by your never-failing energies and the part Anita performed, he scooped me full, and kissed Anita with many endearing little speeches. He has a look of melancholy, still he was entertaining and amusing at times. Joked about many 'lickents' during the war. My husband and I talk greatly."

23 April 1868, 4

Great Ocean Race.

THE STEAM SHIPS CITY OF PARIS AND CUBA MATCHED FOR THE RUN FROM NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN—LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY PENDING THE RESULT—THE VESSELS—PREVIOUS VOYAGES, ETC.

[From the New York Herald, 19th instant.]

The marine circles of New York, Liverpool and London are at present alike deeply excited regarding the termination of a great ocean steam ship race which had its inception, preparation and commencement at this port yesterday. Since it has been announced, at first very cautiously, that a race across the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown had been agreed upon by the agents of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steam Ship Company, (Inman line,) and the British North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, (Cunard line,) the excitement has day by day increased, until it assumed a phase that one almost unconsciously recalled the great interest manifested in the memorable ocean yacht race. This interest became more intense when it was divulged that the steam ships selected to decide which of these companies should, by a well-matured contest of this character, be proclaimed the champion line were, for the Inman line, the magnificent City of Paris, and for the Cunard line the equally handsome Cuba. Speculation immediately followed, and those at first only curiously inclined became quite enthusiastic respecting the performances of the vessels, while a legion of critical remarks were inevitably interpolated as to the abilities of their commanding officers. Of course, suggestions of the latter nature, whatever the character of the praise they meted out, could throw but little light on the result of the contest, yet it nerved them to strengthen their position of surmise by offers to bet, and betting became quite the rule among the merchants of our city, greatly increasing as the hour of departure arrived. The cable flashed the news to Liverpool and London, and there, equal in extent to that indulged in here, have the merchants been speculating and betting upon the result. There the Cuba is the favorite, but in this city the City of Paris is thought to stand the better chance of victory.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

The mutually agreed conditions of the great contest were that the vessels should be upon their berths as usual, receive passengers and cargo as before, but to sail at two o'clock P. M. Saturday, April 18, 1868. It was imperative that the time should be adhered to, and so far as practicable it was, as will be noted below. The grand stake for which the vessels, besides the honorable title of champion, are contending, must be enormous, but the amount has not been made public, perhaps never may be known; yet whatever it is, it will be but a mere percentage of the money staked upon the result, it being said that one wealthy and enthusiastic individual of this city is interested to the extent of \$5,000.

PARTICULARS OF THE CONTENTING STEAM SHIPS.

Since the inception of the Inman line its Directors have had in view the demonstration that private enterprise could maintain as high a standard of speed and elegance of equipment in their vessels as those who received the aid of subsidy, and in this their success has not been problematical. In reference to the City of Paris, she was con-

structed by the same firm as the steam ship Cuba, and at the same works, each alike; undoubtedly receiving the same harmony and proportion, flowing lines and symmetry. Their dimensions of hull and engines do not widely differ, but the style of engines do, greatly so. Presuming their relative merits will be decided in this contest the fullest particulars of each are herewith annexed:

THE CITY OF PARIS.

This steam ship was constructed at Glasgow in 1866. Builders, Messrs. Todd & McGregor; length on deck, 358 feet 7 inches; breadth of beam, 40 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 26 feet 2 inches; draught of water at lead line (yesterday) 23 feet 3 inches; number of decks, 3. Her frames are of wrought iron plates, the rivets being one and a quarter inches in diameter. She has six water-tight bulkheads and is rigged as a ship. Her tonnage is 2,646 tons, new measurement, 2,875 tons, old measurement. The motive power consists of Treank engines, having two cylinders 89 inches in diameter by 3 feet 6 inches stroke of piston. These are supplied with steam by six tubular boilers. Her propeller is of the three blade form, 19 feet 6 inches in diameter and 29 feet pitch.

THE CUBA.

This steam ship was constructed by Messrs. Todd & McGregor, Glasgow, 1864. Length of keel 325 feet; length on deck, 338 feet; breadth of beam 42 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 28 feet; draught of water at lead line (yesterday) 22 feet 8 inches; number of decks, three. Her frames are of wrought iron plates, 1 1/2 to 3/4 inch in thickness. She has eight water-tight bulk heads, and is rigged as a bark. Her tonnage is 2,973, old measurement; 2,781 tons, new measurement. Her engines are of the oscillating description, with two cylinders, 82 inches in diameter, having a stroke of piston of 6 feet. These are supplied with steam by four tubular boilers. The propeller of this vessel is 20 feet in diameter, with a pitch of 24 feet 2 inches.

COMPARATIVE VOYAGES OF THESE STEAM SHIPS.

From a carefully kept record the onward voyages of the contending vessels during the year 1867 have been obtained and are given in this article that it be further shown that the selection could not have been better. Each has accomplished good runs, and although the average of the several trips is in favor of the City of Paris, it is not of that nature that her success in this trial is a foregone conclusion. In the annexed table the voyages of the Cuba are six from Boston and two from this port; those of the City of Paris are all from New York:

CUBA.			CITY OF PARIS.		
From New York.	D.	H. M.	From New York.	D.	H. M.
February 6	9	6 0	February 9	9	3 0
March 20	10	15 0	April 6	5	8 0
From Boston.			May 11	12	21 50
May 8	8	11 5	June 15	8	17 18
June 19	8	2 15	July 20	9	3 0
July 31	8	3 25	August 4	9	8 15
September 11	8	8 31	September 28	9	14 30
October 23	8	18 4	November 2	9	10 0
December 4	8	6 0	December 7	8	15 45

These voyages, assuming the difference in distances from Boston to Queenstown to be eighteen hours less than from this port, would give an average of 9 days, 12 hours and 21 minutes for the Cuba, and 9 days, 1 hour and 57 minutes for the City of Paris.

24 April 1868, 2

THE STEAM SHIP MARYLAND.—The Baltimore Sun, of Tuesday, says: "This steam ship, whose preparation for a place upon the line between Baltimore and Charleston, was noticed in the Sun a few days since, yesterday made a trial trip to test her machinery, and, to some extent, something of her capability so far as speed was concerned. The ship is the property of MORDECAI & Co., and, as has been stated, was known before her purchase by these parties as the *Coquette*. She is of iron, with water-tight compartments, was built upon the Clyde, together with her machinery, which is of a ponderous character. She is, according to American ideas, rather disproportioned for profitable service, being 220 feet in length, with a beam of but 25 feet, and 14 feet depth of hold. She is, however, calculated for fast sailing. Her engines are double oscillators, with a double screw propeller, and they have just been overhauled with especial care by Mr. CHARLES REEDER, of this city. Her hull and rigging have been in charge of Messrs. JONES & ASHROFF, who have seen to her perfection in that matter. On the trip yesterday she went, partially freighted as far down as Swan Point, and being timed, made at the rate of sixteen miles per hour. The river and bay were very foggy, the shores being scarcely perceptible and many times unseen, which prevented a full exhibit of her powers. She will sail to-day for Charleston.

On the trip yesterday there were a number of merchants of the city present, together with representatives from Charleston, among whom were Mr. F. W. DAWSON, proprietor of the *Charleston Daily News*, and Mr. GRIFFIN, of the *Charleston Mercury*. A pleasant entertainment invoked short addresses from the parties present, in which mutual congratulations as to the prospect of the trade between Baltimore and Charleston were made. To a toast complimentary, Mr. Dawson replied in eloquent and feeling remarks towards Maryland, and Baltimore particularly, regarding not only the expressed, but the active sympathy of our citizens with the whole South, concluding with the toast: "Maryland—God bless her." Various other sentiments were given and briefly responded to.

The officers of the *Maryland* are E. O. REED, Captain; First Mate, R. E. N. BOGGS; Second Mate, ROBERT REED; Chief Engineer, SAMUEL CHAPMAN; First Engineer, MARK BARCLAY; Second Engineer, GEORGE DEAN; Chief Steward, WM. SPRAY; Purser, JOHN J. JACKSON. These officers are experienced men, and were formerly connected with the steam ship *Falcon*, lately on the same line.

25 April 1868, 1

THE RIOT YESTERDAY.—Our city was intensely excited yesterday afternoon, (says the Augusta Constitutionalist of yesterday) and but for the cool courage and undoubted bearing of Mr. John A. Christian, and the patience and self-possession of the whites, there would have been a scene of bloodshed that would have sufficed the insatiable thirst of the rankest Radical in our midst. The day had passed off quietly up to about 5 o'clock, at which time there were about three hundred negroes and about seventy-five whites in the Court House yard, crowding around the steps, waiting the closing of the polls, all peaceably and orderly. About this time the military Mayor of this unfortunate city—the man appointed by Gen. Pope as chief conservator of the peace—came out of the Hall, and standing in the portico, flourishing a roll of greenbacks, offered to bet one thousand dollars that Bullock was elected. This brag, from the chief Loyal Leaguer, enthused the negroes, who cheered lustily. The whites then cheered for Gordon and others.

One irreverent individual cried out: "You d—d perjured son of a b—, you had better pay off your police with that money." From this time to the closing of the polls there was considerable chafing. When the polls were closed, Bryant, we learned, advised his friends to go home. The same advice was given by Mr. Christian and Major Crump to the white citizens present. This last named gentleman had just left the Court yard in company with Mr. G. A. Snead, when the row commenced.

A general fight would have ensued, but for the reasons stated above. The negroes brandished their clubs and threw showers of bricks; the whites standing firm and cool. Soon, at the suggestion of Major Crump, the military squad was put in motion, and the bayonets dispersed the negroes, injuring several, and we hear running one entirely through. The officer in command very wisely ordered his troops not to fire.

About seven o'clock another serious disturbance occurred in Broad-street, occasioned by a mulatto, who is said to have assaulted a young gentleman who is, and has been for years, a cripple. Immediately after this the same negro struck a lady—the wife of an eminent surgeon of this city—felling her to the ground. There were several crowds of people on the streets talking over the incidents of the riot at the City Hall, and chase was made by several persons for the offending negro, while a couple of gentlemen raised the lady from the sidewalk and conveyed her into the store of Mr. W. C. Jones. By this time there had collected in the vicinity of Hansberger's corner about two hundred people. Several pistol shots were fired, one of which took effect in the thigh of the fleeing negro. Deputy Sheriff Crump, at great personal risk, succeeded in arresting the negro and protecting him from the rage of the incensed multitude. A number of prominent citizens arrived at this juncture and seconded Major Crump in the preservation of the peace. They afterwards assisted two policemen in getting the negro to the Guard House. The negro was very much excited, and did not seem to realize that he was among his friends. We learn that he is subject to fits of lunacy, and this may account for his strange demeanor. His name is Alfred, and was formerly the slave of Mr. J. E. McDonald, of Summerhill, S. C., but has recently been in the employ of Mr. Wheelock, of this city. His wound is not serious.

Just as the negro was started to the guard house, as above stated, some other negro threw a billet of wood in a crowd of whites, when a few more volleys were fired without any result.

We shall not moralize on this affair. There were several well disposed colored people who endeavored to persuade their race to quit the streets. These men also witnessed the successful efforts of the gentlemen referred to in saving the mulatto Alfred.

The Charleston Courier.

7 May 1868, 1

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR BANKRUPTCY.—The *Ultra Ku-Klux* is the inappropriate, but rather fascinating title of a new Union paper just started in Jefferson, Texas. In order that there may exist no misapprehension as to its politics and purposes, the editor thus chastely (?) salutes the public:

"We have no connection with any secret oath bound organization, except Freemasonry. We don't intend to. The Klux is a daylight institution, outspoken and above board, and intends to "worry" the "Loyal" as well as all other leagues sworn or pledged to assassinate Republican liberty in this young land. Woe to the patricides! The Klux is a Union paper and will battle for Constitutional freedom until hell freezes over or burns down. Both or neither of which results are likely to occur in eternity. If any one doubts the Klux being fully committed to the issue, raised by our circumstances, let him persevere in his offence—let him be offended. We have but one aim: that is labor for the restoration of the Government; good Government; free Government and a white Government. Moses was a white man, the Jews were white men, Christ was a white man, God is white, Truth is white, we are white, and so were all our forefathers who found and settled this land and gave their toil to reclaim it from solitude, their blood to rescue it from the wild beast, the savage and the tyrant, and with the Great Douglass, firm in the faith, we will maintain it a Government made "by white men for white men" to the end of time.

Who is on the other side?"

The Charleston Courier.

7 May 1868, 2

THE BATHING HOUSE.—We take great pleasure in announcing to the public that the old and well known proprietor of the Bathing House, Mr. McMANMON, has once more taken this establishment under his special charge and fitted it up in a manner looking only to the comfort and convenience of the public. Since the war the building has not been in a better condition, and we would advise all the lovers of salt water to pay him a visit. The painters are now giving the building a few finishing touches, and we are pretty certain that Mr. McMANMON will be ready to receive his friends and patrons on Monday. Don't forget to give him a call.

16 May 1868, 2

A NEW CAR.—A two horse car, we learn, will be put on the Meeting, Calhoun and King-street route this day, making seven cars in number. Conductor ROUMILLAT is to have charge of this new and comfortable carriage.

18 May 1868, 1

DEPARTURE OF THE GOLOONDA.—This superior ship, owned by the American Colonization Society, went to sea yesterday afternoon, with 451 emigrants for Liberia. Of these, 12 were from this city, 5 from Augusta, 21 from Sparta, 37 from Marion, Twiggs county, and 204 from Columbus, Georgia; 12 from Mobile, and 89 from Enfaula, Alabama; 42 from Columbus, Miss.; 65 from Ridge, South Carolina; and 9 from Nashville, Tennessee. They have chosen as their places of settlement in the African Republic—Monrovia, 68; Cape Palmas, 90, and Basa, 292.

Most of the men are farmers and mechanics, and are well supplied with agricultural implements and tools. Turning lathes and the requisite machinery for grist and saw mills, for which ample water power abounds in Liberia, were taken by some of the well to do of them. Sewing machines were not forgotten by the women. Our stores were patronized by the people for many of these articles; others were brought by them. Free transportation in the ship was given them by the Society, and such articles tending to promote the success of the emigrants and the Republic to which they go.

A fair proportion of the Company can read, and some can read and write. The communicants of churches are remarkably numerous. There are five licensed ministers of the Baptist and Methodist denominations.

The reception and embarkations of the people was conducted by Mr. Wm. Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, to whom we are indebted for much of the above information.

Emigration to Liberia is greatly on the increase among the people of color. Had the Society the means, thousands instead of hundreds would be glad to remove to the prosperous home of their race on their own ancestral continent.

[Savannah News & Herald, 15th instant.]

The Charleston Courier.

25 May 1868, 1

Mr. CAMPBELL rose to an explanation in relation to the name of Hon. CARLOS TRACY appearing in the resolutions as a delegate. Mr. TRACY, he said, was nominated by the Convention at Columbia. He is a gentleman of the highest consideration. late State Senator from Colleton District, and in every way worthy of the confidence of the people of South Carolina. Therefore, we did not think it proper to disapprove of that appointment, but on the contrary, thought it both becoming and graceful in us to endorse it here.

The Charleston Courier.

6 June 1868, 3

REMOVAL.

GEO. H. HOPPOCK,

ACCOMMODATION WHARF.

LATE 185 EAST BAY.

June 6

3

The Charleston Courier.

13 June 1868, 2

K. K. K.—We understand that General B. K. Scott, Governor elect of this State under the new Constitution, has been officially notified by the so-called Ku-Klux-Klan to "git up and git." Don't do it General, unless you are satisfied that the order comes from headquarters.

The Charleston Courier.

17 June 1868, 1

The Southern Emigrants to Honduras.

TO THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

Gentlemen:—Knowing no class of men more willing to correct error and injustice than those who conduct the Southern Press, we, the undersigned, hope, through the influence which your immense circulation has on the current events of the day, to contradict the gross falsehoods now circulating throughout the Southern States and elsewhere, in regard to the immigration at present established at San Pedro and the new town of Medina, in Spanish Honduras.

We have left our homes, and with our families have sundered the ties which once bound us to the land we love, to carve out a new destiny in this country. In feelings we are all Southerners, "and to that manner born." We think a few ~~pen-inks~~ will set at rest the falsehoods in regard to the country we have adopted as our home, as well as quiet the minds of many dear friends left behind us. It has been reported even in the press that we were actually starving or suffering for the actual and common necessities of life. This is untrue; we are all contented and know the future will give us bright homes, surrounded with plenty and the comforts of life, untrammelled by strife or sectional dissensions.

Unfortunately, the immigrants here invested their all in cotton, and planted nothing else. The worms came and eat the cotton, and blasting all their extravagant hopes, left them without resources. New immigrants have come with capital and prudence; the lands are being cleared; houses built; a saw mill is being erected; a steamer is being put on the Ulua and Ohamelion Rivers; and this year the Valley of Bula will bloom with all the luxuriant products of the tropics, such as corn, rice, plantains, sweet potatoes, tobacco, indigo, chocolate tree, sugar, coffee, and all the vegetables nearly that are used in the States. The soil is rich; the climate salubrious and delightful; water fine; labor cheap; the Government willing to do all it can to foster immigration; no taxes; lands given for the asking; the people of the country kind, willing and obliging, anxious to promote the welfare of every immigrant amongst them, as well as to aid those who wish to come. Our settlement is not got up for speculative purposes. There are none of us who have lands for sale, because new comers can obtain as good for the asking.

The new town of Medina is laid out in squares, and each person of good character is entitled to an acre lot for building purposes, and on the limits of the town to one hundred more for farming.

The money for the building of the inter-oceanic rail road is raised in London, and in a few months' time the work will probably commence. It passes through San Pedro and Medina, and the noble port of Oabello will become the entrepot for the commerce of the world. No man need expect to succeed and do anything unless he arrives here with a capital of at least two hundred and fifty dollars, and who expects to work. This is no country for idle men; we have no use for them, but for those who wish to recuperate their fallen fortunes, there is no country that offers such inducements as this.

And now, gentlemen, having trespassed on your valuable space to this extent, we, as Southerners, have one favor to request—that is, by giving publicity to this statement, to contradict and deny the many falsehoods circulated against this settlement, and to invite the removal here of such good persons as (being dissatisfied in the United States) wish to secure a quiet retreat in a most picturesque land of plenty; but we advise none to come here unless provided with a year's support and determined to meet and overcome difficulties.

Communications upon the subject of emigration here, addressed to any of the undersigned, will be promptly answered.

With high considerations of respect, we are,
J. M. Reynaud, Governor of the Circle San Pedro; George P. Frierson, La.; H. H. Brins, Ga.; A. C. Middlebrooks, Ga.; L. E. Burkmar, California; T. M. Henderson, La.; F. E. Claran, Maryland; T. E. Tindell, Ga.; B. G. Hyman, Ga.; George O. Hatch, Texas; S. O. Vineyard, Texas; W. H. Stivers, La.; W. A. Coleman, Ga.; J. G. Harrison, La.; W. J. Walters, Va.; John L. Flynn, La.; F. C. Happington, Ga.; E. B. Williams, Tenn.; Pablo Hernandez, La.; Pedro Hernandez, La.; F. S. Middlebrooks, La.

23 June 1868, 2

SMOKERS will be pleased to learn that MANTOUX & Co., of 114 East Bay, have received a large consignment of the Ku-Klux-Klan and Buffalo smoking tobaccos, which are manufactured from the best Virginia sun-cured leaf, and are in no ways adulterated. We have tried both and cordially commend them to our smoking friends. They can be purchased in retail packages of Messrs. JOSE JARA and E. BINDER.

The Charleston Courier.

25 June 1868, 1

HON. McQUEEN McINTOSH, of Florida, died on
the 18th instant.

26 June 1868, 3

**KU KLUX KLAN
AND
BUFFALO
VIRGINIA SMOKING TOBACCO.**

JUST RECEIVED, A CONSIGNMENT OF THE
above BRANDS, which we can warrant superior
to any ever introduced. They are manufactured from
the very best Virginia Sun-Cured Leaf Tobacco, and
not adulterated.

Orders received, and promptly filled at factory prices,
by

MANTOUE & CO.,

114 EAST BAY,

AGENTS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

Sold at Retail by JOSE JABA, and E. BINDER,
Broad-street. June 28

The Charleston Courier.

9 July 1868, 2

GENERAL GRANT AND THE JEWS.—The National News Company have printed a pamphlet, "General GRANT and the Jews," by P. H. VAN BORT, in which the General is taken severely to task. His General Order No. 11, December 17, 1862, is taken for a text, and the author of the pamphlet presents this order in its most unfavorable light. He concludes:

As a class, you have stigmatized and expelled us! As a class, we rise up and vote against you like one man! We are numerous, we are influential, we are wealthy, we are diffused over the whole continent, we are as one family, wherever our influence reaches, every Jew no matter of what political party—every Jew, with the votes he can command, will endeavor to defeat, and, with God's blessing, will defeat you.

Caleb Cushing, who is following his profession in Washington, is sixty-eight years old, and is said to be the freshest and most youthful man of his age in America.

The Charleston Courier.

13 July 1868, 2

ADVICES FROM HONDURAS, dated May 4th, say the colony of Georgians who had colonized near the town of San Pedro had mostly departed for the United States again, their cotton crop being almost entirely destroyed by the cotton worm, which, strangely enough, had never appeared in San Pedro before. A small colony from Louisiana had now taken possession, with fair prospects.

17 July 1868, 2

WHO ARE MASONS.—At a late Masonic celebration, the Rev. Mr. ALGER declared that four qualifications were indispensable for a good Mason. First, he must be no scoffer, but a man of a reverential spirit; second, he must be no dry poser, but a man of a living imagination; third, he must be no bigot, but a man of liberal mind; fourth, he must be no selfish worldling but a man of a generous heart. Whether genuine Christian men, consistent American citizens, have reason to fear and oppose Masonry, or to trust and befriend it, the speaker thought would appear clearly enough from a glimpse at the chief characteristics impersonated in its worthy disciples. These characteristics he illustrated with some detail under four heads. First, every true Mason is a pilgrim in search of light, traveling toward the goal of his destiny. Secondly, every true Mason is a warrior, fighting for innocence and charity against every form of evil. Thirdly, every true Mason is a patriot, bound to love and serve his native land, pledged to revere her laws and promote her weal. Fourthly, every true Mason is a spiritual architect, required to build an indestructible house of character out of the rude material of his being. Under the rough outworks the moral edifice goes up, little by little, until it is complete. Then death tears off the scaffolding of flesh and bones, and the pure temple, not made with hands, mounts to God.

GENERAL BRAUBEGARD, who has been in New York for several days, left that city for New Orleans on Monday.

EX-GOVERNOR M. L. BONHAM, of this State, was a guest of the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington, on Monday last.

21 July 1868, 2

MUSIC AT THE BATHING HOUSE.—As will be seen by a reference to our advertising columns, Mr. McMANMON, the enterprising and accommodating proprietor of the White Point Bathing House, will treat his patrons to music every evening during the summer months. About the best way we know of to keep cool is to go to McMANMON'S, take a bath, and afterwards sit down in the spacious saloon attached to the bathing house, and pass the evening in company with—anybody you please—in eating ices, drinking in the cool sea breeze, and listening to the dulcet strains of the music which the host will provide. Give him a call and keep cool.

29 October 1868, 2

HOTEL ARRIVALS.—The following arrivals were registered at the various hotels in the city yesterday:

Pavilion Hotel.—J. M. Rowe, Clarendon, S. C.; W. Tanchon, Darlington, S. C.; Dr. W. Baker, Santee; J. R. Winters, Marietta, Ga.; J. J. Ryans, South Carolina; S. Dibble, Orangeburg, S. C.; H. Pullman and Nail, Mocksville, N. C.; J. J. Klim and A. Wickman, Walterboro'; C. F. Brabham, Bufort's Bridge; John Robinson, New York; S. J. Otis, Portland, Me.; W. M. Durant, Robinson's Circus; Thomas B. Pohl, Branchville; W. Winfield, Robinson's Circus; L. R. Ross, bark H. F. Hussey; Q. E. Otis, bark Helen Sands.

Charleston Hotel.—Quinbus Richards, Crawfordville, Ga.; L. W. Duvall, Winnsboro', S. C.; Major T. S. Allison, U. S. A.; Miss A. Allison, C. D. Pace, Covington, Ga.; H. M. Gilbert, J. C. Brunson, Florence; Allan Macfarlan, Cheraw, S. C.

31 December 1868, 2

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA—IN THE MATTER OF AMBROSIO J. GONZALES, BANKRUPT—BY WHOM A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION OF BANKRUPTCY WAS FILED ON THE 16TH DAY OF DECEMBER; A. D. 1868, IN SAID COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.—This is to give notice that on the *twenty-third day of December, A. D. 1868*, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of AMBROSIO J. GONZALES, of Charleston, in the District of Charleston, and State of South Carolina, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said Bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 72 Broad-street, Charleston, South Carolina, before R. B. CARPENTER, Register, on the *eleventh day of January, A. D. 1869*, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. P. M. EPPING,

United States Marshal as Messenger.

December 31

1