

DIOCESAN COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

On the 11th May, the Diocesan Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church assembled in the Church of the Advent, Spartanburg. Divine service was performed by the Rev. Messrs. Pinckney, John H. Elliott, Roberts and Davis. The Council sermon was preached by the Rev. J. M. Pringle, and the Holy Communion administered by the Rev. P. Trapier, assisted by several of the clergy.

The Council was called to order by the Bishop, and the Rev. Mr. Howe having declined a reelection as Secretary, the Rev. J. D. McCullough was elected his successor. The number of clergymen and of Parishes answering to their names was, relatively, small, but in view of the state of the country, rendering travelling so difficult and expensive, and especially of the doubt prevailing almost up to the day of meeting, whether it would be practicable at all, the attendance was encouraging. During the session of the first day, nothing was done beyond the usual routine business, appointment of committees, &c., save that the following resolutions, offered by the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, were adopted:

Resolved, That this Council thankfully recognize the religious element which has distinguished our Generals and our soldiers in this bloody conflict, and the obligation laid upon us to use more energetic measures to preach the Gospel to our army in the field.

Resolved That a Committee of four be appointed by the President to suggest some practical mode of carrying into effect this obligation, and to report to-morrow to this Council.

The Rev. Messrs. Pinckney and C. P. Gadsden, and Messrs. Saxe and Palmer, were appointed the Committee.

On the second day several additional clergymen and laymen appeared and took their seats.

The usual elections were had, the usual reports made, and the Bishop's address read, showing the usual amount of Episcopal labor. The following is a summary of the Bishop's labors since the last Council: Confirmed 342, whites and 354 colored—total 696; ordained 5 Priests and 2 Deacons; consecrated 1 church.

The Bishop paid a touching tribute to the memory of the Rev. Messrs. Barnwell, father and son, both of whom, during the past year, have been transferred from the Church Militant to the Church Triumphant. He also informed the Council of the magnificent bequest of the late Francis M. Weston to the P. E. Society for the advancement of Christianity in South Carolina, in trust, for the purpose of establishing in Columbia an Episcopal School for girls.

The Committee in relation to ministrations to the army, reported resolutions, which were adopted, proposing to send a clergyman to the army in Virginia, and one to the army in Georgia; also inviting the Clergy to perform Missionary work among the troops in our own State.

The Rev. C. P. Gadsden offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of three Clergymen and three Laymen be appointed by the Chair, to prepare a plan for the establishment of a school for boys, on Christian principles, and of a high classical character, under the supervision of this Council; that they be authorized to obtain donations for this purpose, and that they report to the next Council.

The following Committee were appointed: Rev. Messrs. P. Trapier, Kidney and C. P. Gadsden, and Messrs. N. R. Middleton, W. F. Colcock and H. D. Lesene.

Appropriate resolutions were offered tributary to the memory of the Rev. Messrs. Barnwell and the Rev. E. Webb, and the Council adjourned, after a very pleasant and harmonious meeting, to assemble in Christ Church, Columbia, on the second Wednesday in May, A. D. 1865.

The following are the results of the principal elections:

Standing Committee—Rev. C. Hanckel, Rev. C. C. Pinckney, Rev. P. T. Keith, Rev. C. P. Gadsden, Rev. W. B. W. Howe, Messrs. H. D. Lesene, W. E. Martin, W. A. Pringle, W. T. Wragg and E. McCrady.

Deputies to General Council—Rev. C. Hanckel, P. Trapier, C. C. Pinckney and Messrs. J. K. Saxe, E. McCrady, and J. J. P. Smith.

Their Alternates are Rev. Messrs. Shaw, C. P. Gadsden and Kidney, and Messrs. G. A. Trenholm, J. A. Colhoun and H. D. Lesene.

Trustees of the Diocesan Seminary and of the University of the South the same as last year.

Committee to co-operate with the Bishop in supplying the wants of the army.—The Rev. C. C. Pinckney and Mr. J. K. Saxe.

Sidney Smith, passing a by-street behind St. Paul's, London, heard two women abusing each other from opposite houses. "They will never agree," said the wit, "they argue from different premises."

Every pound of cochineal contains seventy thousand insects boiled to death, and from six hundred thousand to seven hundred thousand pounds are annually brought to Europe for scarlet and crimson dyes.

EXCITEMENT IN PERU.

We continue to hear of "wars and rumors of war." Europe seems to be on the eve of a general clash of arms, growing out of the Dano German controversy. The following paragraph from the New York Herald shows that a collision between Spain and Peru is not improbable:

We have highly important news from Peru by the steamers which arrived yesterday from Aspinwall. War had been commenced on that republic, in a most extraordinary manner, by Admiral Pinzon, commanding the Spanish squadron in the Pacific, the first overt act having been committed on the 16th of April. Spain, without any declaration of war by Spain, or any previous notice, such as is customary with all civilized nations, the Admiral, for a grievance alleged to have been suffered by one of his countrymen at the hands of some Peruvians, proceeded to take possession, in the name of Spain, of the Chincha Islands, the property of Peru, and of a Peruvian vessel which he found in that vicinity.

He then sailed for the port of Callao, with the intention of seizing all the naval vessels of the republic lying there; but in this he was frustrated, the Peruvians having received timely notice of his designs. Great indignation and excitement prevailed throughout the country on account of these outrages on the part of the Spaniards, and the authorities and people were preparing to defend their sovereignty and reclaim their territory. At our last dates it was not known whether the Spanish Government sanctioned these proceedings of its agents. Not only were the people of Peru themselves enthusiastically united in the determination to support their Government and repel these aggressions, but they had the sympathy and pledge of support of the most influential resident foreigners, who, in public meetings, had strongly condemned the conduct of Admiral Pinzon.

"LIVES" OF BANK NOTES.—The average period which each denomination of London note remains in circulation is shown by the following authentic account of the number of days a bank note, issued in London, remains in circulation:

£5 note, 72.7; £10, 77; £20, 87.4; £30, 18.9; £40, 13.7; £50, 28.8; £100, 28.4; £200, 12.7; £300, 10.6; £500, 11.8; £1,000, 11.1. The exceptions to these averages are few, and therefore remarkable. The time during which some notes remain unrepresented is reckoned by the century. On the 27th of September, 1846, a £50 note was presented, bearing date 20th January, 1743. Another, for £10, issued on the 19th of November, 1762, was not paid till the 20th of April, 1845. There is a legend extant of the eccentric possessor of a £1,000,000 note who kept it framed and glazed for a series of years, preferring to feast his eyes upon it to putting the amount it represented out at interest. It was converted into gold, however, without a day's loss of time by his heirs, on his demise—a fact which can very easily be credited.

Stolen and lost notes are generally long absentees. The former usually make their appearance soon after a great horse race, or other sporting event, altered or disguised so as to deceive bankers, to whom the bank furnishes a list of the numbers and dates of all stolen notes. Bank notes have been known to light pipes; and British tax, made with rum and prize money, have not unfrequently in the time of war, made sandwiches of them between bread and butter. Carelessness gives the Bank enormous profits, against which the loss of a mere £30,000 note is but a trifle. In the forty years between 1792 and 1832, there were outstanding notes of the Bank of England—presumed to have been lost or destroyed—amounting to £1,320,000 odd, of which every shilling was clear profit to the Bank.

CHARLESTON TO BE IRON CLAD.—The indomitable energy of the American people, and their infinite capacity of adapting themselves to the circumstances in which they are placed are well exemplified by the action of the citizens of Charleston, who look upon a state of siege and fiery bombardment as the normal condition of their city. They are accordingly erecting an iron clad church in which they may perform their devotional exercises undisturbed, and propose to rebuild the city after that style of architecture. This being done, all they will need to make them perfectly happy during the remainder of their natural existence on earth will be the invention of a light and portable bomb-proof umbrella, which will enable them to take physical exercise without fear of the iron hail belched forth from the guns of the Union batteries.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

TRUTHFUL ANSWER.—A college student being examined in Locke, where he speaks of our relations to the Deity, was asked, "What relations do we most neglect?" when he answered with much simplicity, "Poor relations, sir."

Fourteen Regiments of Pennsylvania troops from Grant's army, whose term of service had expired, passed through Charlestown Jefferson county, Virginia, last week on their way home, and others had also returned on different routes.

CHARLESTON.

We stand upon the deck of a noble ocean steamer; behind us is a thronged and bustling wharf, piled with bales and alive with drays; before us spread the waters of an ample bay, upon the bosom of which, like another Venice, sleeps a historic city. In the middle distance a great ship swings idly upon her cable, "her pride, her majesty, her glory gone." The silent waters around are unvexed with the keels of busy commerce and ungraced with the sails of loitering pleasure craft. In the morning the rippling waves flash back the golden sunbeams, and in the evening the purple flush steals dreamily over the polished surface as quietly now, as when more than a century ago, the Huguenots sang their hymns in the shades of the oak and palmetto. Occasionally the still air is startled with the thunder of cannon, and instantly a huge projectile hurtles through the air and crashes amid the architecture of the city. A cloud of smoke bursts from a building, the fire bells ring an alarm, a confused sound of rushing engines, of shouts and of trumping is heard. The smoke disappears, and quiet broods over the scene. Let us enter the city. At first, the streets exhibit life and activity. Bronzed soldiers in gray uniform hurry by; an officer canters up, dismounts, and enters a sentinelled gateway; a few ladies, in black, are seen; a few merchants saunter listlessly by. As we advance, the streets become more quiet, and soon we are surrounded by luxurious homes, now the scenes of no domestic joys; by stately warehouses, where no eager merchants congregate; by beautiful temples, where sounds no more the organ's swell or the note of praise. All is solemnly still. Occasionally the facade of a building has been shattered by artillery, the slate, bricks and glass being scattered on the pavement. Woods spring up under our feet and mould gathers on the walls, while blackened ruins occasionally attest the presence of devastating fires. The destruction caused by bombardment is not great, but the air of desolation and abandonment is extreme. Nature, ever ready with her generous ministrations, seeks to compensate for man's violence, flowers are everywhere; the gardens are a mass of bloom. We are haunted with delicious odors as we tread the desolate streets. With no soft eye to gaze upon their loveliness, and no tender care to develop their beauties, these heaven-sent messengers bellow with their silent influences the sad desolate city. As we gaze around us the air trembles with the dull roar of artillery, and, with a devilish shriek, a shell bustles itself in the frieze of a neighboring building. Should we meet, by chance, a former habitue of the place, we shall find that the present desolation and the probable ruin of this beautiful city, has not provoked in his breast anything of submission or suggestion of despair; no, rather distraction than the polluting tread and ruffianly domination of a Vandal enemy. Better Heculeanism than New Orleans! And so with sorrow and pride, we leave the noble old city, breathing a prayer that the All powerful will take it under his protection, and vouchsafe a speedy and complete deliverance.—*Macon Index.*

GEORGE SALA ON THE BEAST.—Mr. Sala, a correspondent of a London paper writes:

There are few more curious subjects for speculation than that involved in the probable reception which would be met with by the political refugees whom the chances of this contest may force, ere long, to seek an asylum in Great Britain. We have been, from time immemorial, accustomed to extend a frank hospitality to exiles of every shade of creed and party. The deposed tyrant and the escaped have been equally welcome. Louis Philippe or Louis Napoleon; Metternich or Mazzini; Kossuth or Jean de Bourdon; Charles the Tenth or Cassidiere; it is all one to us. We should be happy to harbor Souloque; we should be happy to see Juarez; and if His Holiness the Pope turned up some fine morning at Myvat's, Exeter Hall would leave its card upon him and strive to convert him. Abraham Lincoln in London would be a lion, and Mr. Beresford Hope, the Marquis of Bath, and Lord Robert Cecil would be prolific of civilities to Jefferson Davis. But how would it be if Benjamin F. Butler came among us? Would there be one spot of English, or French, or Italian ground where he could find rest for the sole of his foot? I seem to hear the managers of the Grand Hotel and the Louvre saying they were very sorry, but they had not a single bed left, and hundred of guests vowing that they would pack up and leave immediately if Butler were harbored. I seem to see the waiters at table d'hotels and cafes turning away from him. I seem to hear the whole European continent crying out that Benjamin F. Butler is a pariah and an outlaw.

The Boulevards of Paris are to be completed in the course of the year. When finished, they will be some miles long and sixty yards broad; set with a double avenue of trees, and lighted by four rows of lamps; they expand into forty "places" at different points of their course, and will be adorned throughout their whole length with benches for the accommodation of the tired wayfarer. Augustus boasted that he found Rome of brick and left it marble; Napoleon may say that he found Paris in barricades and left it in squares.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL LEE AND BRAUREGARD IN COMMAND.—A letter from Richmond, dated the 2d instant, says: On yesterday General Lee was brought to the city too seriously indisposed to longer continue in the field, though, until imperatively required to do so by his physicians, he had never ceased the faithful performance of his arduous duties. It is gratifying to know, however that his complaint, a derangement of the bowels, has been mainly superinduced by the great heat and constant labor of the past few weeks. A few days of rest will restore him once more to the head of his legions. During his temporary absence, General Beauregard is in command, and with every confidence in their old favorite, army and people are full of confidence that all will go well under his supe intending care.

FARM OF A SOUTHERN LADY SOLD.—A Washington paper says: "We learn that the pretty country residence formerly owned and occupied by Mrs. Clemson, about two miles from the mansion of the late John C. Rives, has been sold for \$10,000. Mrs. C. is the daughter of the late John C. Calhoun, and, early in the rebellion, Mrs. C. left for the South."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. Editor: As the time is approaching when the people of Kershaw District, will have to select, those who will represent them, in the ensuing Legislature we respectfully recommend the following gentlemen as candidates.

For Senator.

Maj. A. H. BOYKIN

For Representatives.

Maj. J. M. DESAUSSEURE,

Capt. W. Z. LEITNER.

By inserting the above, you will oblige

April 15.

MANY VOTERS.

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Col. A. D. GOODWYN, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

April 22

if

For Representative.

We are authorized to announce Col. W. R. TAYLOR, as a candidate for the Legislature at the ensuing election.

June 10

if

Mr. Editor: You will please announce Capt. WILLIAM CLYBURN, as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, for Kershaw District, and oblige

April 18.

MANY FRIENDS.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having claims against J. W. Doby deceased, will present them duly attested; those indebted to him will make payment to

June 17

6

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Gardner, deceased, will make payment forthwith to the undersigned and persons having claims against said estate will present them to me duly attested.

June 17

M. E. C. GARDNER, Administratrix.

HEADQUARTERS.

RESERVE FORCES SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, June 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

THE following Order from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, 30th April, 1864, is published for the information of all concerned:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 101.

Brigadier JAMES CHESNUT, is assigned to the command of the Reserve Forces of the State of South Carolina, and mustered into service in accordance with 5th and 6th sections of the "Act, to organize forces to serve during the War," approved Feb. 17, 1864.

H. In pursuance of the above, I now assume command of these forces, with my Headquarters for the present at Columbia.

His Captain EDWARD H. BARNWELL is announced as Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. ISAAC HAYNE as A. D. C. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

June 17

JAMES CHESNUT, Jr., Brigadier General.

State papers copy once.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 10.

RICHMOND, VA., June 6, 1864

THE following notice is based upon a recent declaration of Exchange made by the Federal authorities, bearing date May 7, 1864, and is supported by valid Federal paroles on file in my office:

Sec. 1. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point, Virginia, previous to the 1st of June, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged.

Sec. 2. All Confederate officers and men, and all civilians who have been captured at any place, and released on parole prior to May 7, 1864, are hereby declared to be exchanged. This section however, is not intended to include any officers or men captured at Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, except such as were declared exchanged by Exchange Notices, numbered six seven and eight.

June 17

RO. OULD, Agent of Exchange.

Each paper in the State copy once and send accounts to District Enrolling Officer.

HIDES WANTED.

GREEN and dry hides wanted, for which the highest price will be paid. Apply to

May 27

D. D. HOOTT.