The Daily News.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1867.

THE ROBINS HAVE COME BACK AGAIN.

There's a call upon the housetop, an answer from the plain,
There's a warble in the sunshine, a twitter in the rain;
And through my heart at sound of these
There comes a nameless thrill,
As sweet as odor to the rose,
Or verdure to the hill;
And all these joyous mornings
My heart pours forth this strain—
"God bless the dear old robins,
Who have come back again."

For they bring a thought of summer, of dreamy, luscious days,
Of king cups in the meadow, making a golden haze;
A longing for the clover blooms,
For roses all aglow,
For fragrant orchards, where the bees
With droning murmurs go.
I dream of all the beauties
Of summer's golden reign,
And sing—"God keep the robins,
Who have come back again."

"Drinking Song."

"Talk of the nectar that flowed from Celestials,
Richer in headaches it was than hilarity!
Well for us animals—frequently bestials—
Hebe destroyed the receipt, as a cherry!
Once I could empty my glass with the best of 'em—
Somehow my system has suffered a shock o' late,
Now I shun spirits, wine, beer, and the rest of 'em,
Fill me—then fill me a bumper of chocolate!

Once I drank logwood, quassia and turpentine—
Liquors with cocculus, aloes and gentian in;
Sure, its no wonder my path became serpentine,
Getting a state, I should blush now to mention in!
Farewell to Burgundy, farewell to Sillery!
I have not tasted a drop o'en of Hock o' late!
Long live the kettle, my old distillery!
Fill me—oh fill me a bumper of chocolate!"

[London Fun.

Despaired of his Country.

The following manly and generous article from the New York "Times," a determined political opponent of its subject, reflects credit on the journal which atones for many of its political offences by a candor in its treatment of its adversaries, as admirable as it is rare:

The suicide of the Hon. Elijah Hise, member of Congress from Kentucky, seems to have been attended with circumstances and prompted by motives which make it peculiarly melancholy. He is said to have left a note stating that in the present condition of public affairs, his advanced age rendered him powerless to do any good, and he preferred not to make the attempt.

Mr. Hise held a seat during the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, having been chosen to fill a vacancy. He took a warm interest in the action of the House, and spoke several times on the main subject of debate—the restoration of the Union. His views, being those of the old State Rights school, were received with contempt as well as disfavor by the exultant and somewhat arrogant Republican majority—and this was extended, it must to their discredit be added, to his style of speaking—which was slow, measured and altogether too serious and sincere for the flippant tone and temper of the House. Mr. Hise was a short, stout man, of dark complexion, with iron-gray hair brushed back from his forehead, a handsome, earnest face which bore the marks of the deep, sad conscientiousness that was the ruling core for the condition and prospects of the country.

He had a clear, logical mind, and always made speeches well worthy of a degree of attention which was seldom given them in that House. On one occasion, during a night session, when he was brought in long after midnight, under a call from the House, and required to give a reason for his absence, he proceeded to say that he was wearied by the long session, and greatly depressed in spirit by the tone of the debates, and what seemed to him the sad condition of public affairs; and, feeling that he could be of no service there, he had yielded to this depression and gone home. Quite incapable of believing such declarations sincere and entitled to respect, the members were inclined to regard them as insulting to the dignity of the House, and demands were made that they should be resented and published. Conscious of his own perfect sincerity, Mr. Hise was utterly bewildered by this reception of what he had said—but after a little time he proceeded, while disavowing any such thought or purpose as was imputed to him, to explain and vindicate what he had said; and this he did with so much dignity, that even the scoffing rufians who had assailed him were forced into silence and respect. He was a man of the greatest possible sincerity—of fine talents, an accomplished and successful lawyer, and held in the highest personal esteem by all who knew him. He has given a proof of the depth and earnestness of his fear for the country, which even those who do not share cannot fail to respect.

"Reward of Merit."

We find the following in the Bridgeport Standard:

"That noble apostle of Liberty, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, sailed yesterday on a visit to Europe for the benefit of his health. Just before his departure, he was favored with the agreeable intelligence that $30,000 had already been raised and deposited in the bank to his credit, as a token of respect for his exalted virtues."

For more than thirty years, this Garrison has devoted himself to the destruction and separation of these United States—because of negro slavery—because the compact between the States left that matter to be regulated by each State for itself; and therefore he denounced that compact (the Constitution,) as "an agreement with death—a covenant with hell"—and labored, through an ordinary lifetime, to bring it into contempt, and to resist the laws made in pursuance thereof on the subject of slavery. He has filled the country with false views of Southern labor, and libels of Southern people, and abuse of our Government, until he has seen his treasonable teachings culminate in blood, and death, and sorrow, and debt, and the overthrow of Constitutional liberty! Of the man's hatred of slavery in the abstract, we have nothing to say; but his incendiary course of reaching its destruction through the violation of law, and the teaching of revolution, ought to make his name a reproach through all ages. We should think he would desire to leave a country he has so materially assisted to disintegrate and ruin. We are not suprised at the adoration and gifts with which his fanatical followers inaugurate his exodus; but "the fool who fired the Ephesian dome," was quite as worthy of a respectable immortality, as this architect of republican ruin.

[New Haven Register,

DEBUTANTE ON LITERATURE.—The last letter of "Evelyn," to the Mobile *Register*, has the following interesting intelligence:

"*On dit* has it that we are to have, at no distant day, a new *debutante* in the world of letters, the same being a young lady of this city. A short time since a very pretty young lady, who very cordially gave her age as one and twenty, called upon me as an editor of the "Crescent Monthly," to offer me some manuscripts. I must say that her fine face, elegant figure, and witha the remarkably neat appearance of her "copy," attracted more than the usual interest. I read the stories and sketches, and was struck by the talent that they displayed, and the singular force of language for one so young, and a young lady. Accompanying the package were several magazines which the public know well, containing articles that she had published anonymously, not yet having confidence enough to use her own name, which an engraved card told me was Miss "Adolaide Wood."

"I am aware that I am violating a confidence in telling this incident, but I plead as an excuse my desire to aid, as far as lies in my power, any one embarking upon the stormy sea of literature. Miss Wood need have no fears about the result of her career, for she has already written stories that older literateurs might be proud of, and she wants but the opportunity to make a name as a Southern writer. Suffering severely by the war more than I can tell, and far too much for one so young; seeing father, mother and brother laid in the grave—she has now come to help out a scanty governess's salary by her pen. The pity is that in all the South we have no magazine or periodicals that can pay for articles; and while indorsing these able sketches, and while willing to stake my reputation upon them, I know not what to advise. Be one ever so accomplished or clever, it is hard work to earn a living by the pen. The time may come, though, when Miss Wood can make both fame and money, and she has many years to spare yet.

About the middle of last June, Mr. H. W. De Berry, living below Lilesville, lost his wheat crop, which was just ready to be cut, by a hail storm. As soon as the weather permitted, he ploughed up the ground upon which the wheat had grown, and put it in corn, of course turning under the wheat that had been shattered out by the storm. The drought setting in soon after, the corn never came to anything. During the fall the wheat began to sprout, and looking so promising, Mr. DeB. concluded to let it alone. We were informed more than a week ago, that the wheat was waist high, heading up, and was given up by judges to be the most promising wheat crop in all this section.

Nature here seems to be teaching farmers two important facts—to plant small grain early, and to put it far enough below the surface to protect it from droughts in the warm season, and to prevent it from being thrown out by frost in the cold.

[Wadesboro' Argus.

An English paper says that the best cashmere shawls, the long shawls with plain ground, crimson, purple, blue, green or yellow—green are best—never cost less than £135 a pair, and are sold singly. The next kind, or square shawls, much more frequently imported into Europe, are either loom worked or needle worked—needle worked being the more orginal—and they cost from £30 to £50 in the Punjaub, without freight, or interest or profit to the importer, little facts which we commend to the attention of women who think they can buy the best cashmere shawls for $20 a shawl. What they do buy is either an imitation which was never in India at all, or a Delhi shawl, very good in its way, but no more approaching a cashmere shawl in beauty than durability. A man might lie on heather in a black cashmere for twenty years, and it would be as perfect as on the first day, while every imitation whatsoever will die out.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "Among the odd specimens of humanity that come before the Police Court there was one very singular case on yesterday morning. A woman named Rose Barber was presented, charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. This woman has had a singular history. During the late war she served as a private in the Confederate army and took part in several battles, always serving with credit. She is a woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and shows that she has been well educated. She does not bear the marks of a lowd woman, nor is her conduct, when sober, at all incorrect. She is a hard-working woman, but has an appetite for liquor and frequently gets drunk. Judge Grace took her own bond for thirty days, and let her go."

Madame Parepa-Rosa is to sing in the choir of St. George's church, (Dr. Tyng's) at a salary of three thousand a year. It's something to be able to worship with first-class artists, isn't it?

COMMERCIAL.

Exports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Mary Ogden—595 bales S I and 2345 bales Upland Cotton, 100 bbls Rosin, 2 bbls Wax, 2 bbls Rice.

BALTIMORE—Per steamship Falcon—303 bales Cotton, 57 bbls Naval Stores, 20,000 feet Lumber, 33 barrels Peas, 65 bbls Potatoes, 42 Boxes and 45 Packages, 16 bales and 1 hhd Hides, 3 bales Leather, 30 bales Yarn, 19 packages Sundries.

The Charleston Cotton Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS,
CHARLESTON, Wednesday Evening, May 15, 1867.

Some sales in the morning were at firm and full prices but the market afterwards advanced in some instances about 1c. per lb., in consequence of improving prices at Liverpool. The transactions were 210 bales—say 1 at 20; 22 at 21½; 5 at 22; 4 at 23; 13 at 24; 11 at 25; 52 at 25½; 39 at 26; 19 at 26½; 41 at 27, and 3 at 28c. We quote:

Low Middling.....25 @25½
Middling.....26 @27

Augusta Market.

AUGUSTA, May 14.—FINANCIAL.—GOLD—Brokers are buying at 135 and selling at 137.

SILVER—Brokers are buying at 128 and selling at 132.

SECURITIES—Georgia Railroad stock, 65.

COTTON.—There has been a fair demand to-day, principally for high grades, the lower grades and mixed cottons being neglected; good offering stock. We quote, from prices obtained during the day, 24½c for middling and 25c for strict to good middling. Sales amounted to 246 bales, as follows, 2 at 18, 6 at 20, 4 at 22, 67 at 23, 19 at 23½, 4 at 24, 76 at 24½, 66 at 25 and 2 at 25½c.

Receipts, 65 bales.

Mobile Market.

MOBILE, May 10.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866.....bales	29,009
Received this week.....	1,927
Received previously.....	218,996—220,823
	249,832
Exported this week.....	3,623
Exported previously.....	210,397
Burned and lost.....	2,437—216,657
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared May 10, 1867.....	33,175

MAY 11.—COTTON—The sales to-day have been confined to a few. Brokers report the stock offering light and selections poor, and sellers generally holding off for further advices, believing, as they generally do when Liverpool advices are kept back, that the news is favorable. On yesterday's Liverpool accounts (which should have been received here at 1 o'clock P. M. at the latest, and which were only given to the press for this morning's issue,) factors advanced their ideas to 25c firm, and only 400 bales changed hands. The same reticence has been observed to-day, and consequently we are unable to inform our readers what is transpiring on the other side.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.—The general market has been dull to-day, closing at the following quotations: Gold 136a137. Francs 5 90. Sterling—Sixty days 144, and Sight 146. New York Sight par checking, and ½ discount buying. New Orleans Sight par.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 10.—COTTON—Under the rather unfavorable influence of the New York and Liverpool advices, published in the morning papers, the market opened with a limited inquiry, and owing to the meagre character of the supplies, the unbraced pretensions of the holders, and the increased difficulties presented to the negotiation of English exchange, the movement has exhibited little activity at any time throughout. The failure of to-day's noon dispatches from Liverpool, also contributed to the general inaction, several buyers being thereby prevented from operating. Under these circumstances the sales were less liberal, amounting at the close to barely 2,000 bales, taken by ten brokers at former prices, the market closing at our quotations with a lowering tendency. Late in the evening a report prevailed that in addition to the above a lot of 500 bales was sold, but as we were unable to trace it to any reliable source, we decline to include it in our sales.

Referring to the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 18a20c; good Ordinary 21a22c; low Middling 23a24c; and Middling 25a26c. The sales for the past three days comprise 7000 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 19,000 bales, against 16,400 last week, and 10,850 the week before. The receipts proper for the week (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements), embrace 4592 bales, against 5127 last week, showing a decrease of 535 bales. The week's exports comprise 12,36s bales, 3088 of which were coastwise, and 9276 to foreign ports.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1, 1866.....bales	102,082
Received to-day.....	1,929
Received previously.....	716,198-718,127
	820,209
Cleared to-day.....	478
Cleared previously.....	693,779-694,257
Stock on hand.....	125,952

The exports are exclusively for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 63 hhds sugar, 4 barrels and 13 half bbls Molasses. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are light, but the demand is very limited. Only a few hogsheads good fair Sugar sold to-day at 11¾c per lb, and a few barrels thin Molasses at 55c per gallon. We quote Louisiana Sugar at 11¾c per lb for good fair; 12¼a12¾c for fully fair; 13¼c for prime; 13¾ for choice; 13½a13¾c for yellow clarified, and 14½a14¾c for white. Molasses 50a60c per gallon for fermenting, and 75c for prime. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but in the total absence of sales we are compelled to omit quotations.

CORN—Is scarce and the market is firm, although there is not much demand. The sales to-day are confined to 4000 sacks, of which 100 mixed at $1 45, 100 do. at $1 47½, 500 yellow and white mixed at $1 47, 200 yellow and white mixed at $1 48a1 50, 200 and 1500 white at $1 50 ₩ bushel.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet but firm. The rates are 3/16. ₩ lb for cotton by steam for New York; 1c. for Boston—steam. New York and Boston 35c. ₩ sack for corn, 60a65c. ₩ bbl. for flour and $1 for pork. Sail for Liverpool, 17-32a9-16d.; steam for Liverpool, ¼d.; Havre 1¼c. for cotton.

Galveston Cotton Statement.

GALVESTON, May 4.—

	This Year.	1865-66
	Bales.	Bales
Stock on hand 1st Sept.....	7,589	13,867
Received at this port this week.....	2,764	1,532
" " previously.....	136,928	136,852
" at other ports.....	10,080	19,167
Total.....	157,961	170,898

Exported to—

	Bales.	Bales.
Great Britain.....	46,279	53,575
France.....		1,739
Other Continental ports.....	6,512	1,570
Havana.....		80
Mexico.....		120
New Orleans.....	17,813	42,525
New York.....	50,873	51,979
Boston.....	16,474	8,075
Portland.....	451	
	136,402	159,183
On hand and shipb'd not cleared.....	21,529	11,715

JAMES SORLEY.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, May 14.—TURPENTINE.—Market steady. Sales of 200 bbls at $4 for Virgin, $3 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard, per 280 pounds.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales of only 47 bbls at 54½a55 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Sales of 627 bbls at $3a3 25 for No 2, $3 50a4 37½ for No 1, and $4 50 for pale, per bbl of 280 pounds.

TAR.—Only 26 bbls received and sold at $2 per bbl.

COTTON.—A small parcel sold at 23 cents for middling.

MOLASSES.—A cargo of 204 hhds, 42 tcs and 15 bbls, received from Cardenas, changed hands on private terms, and is selling from the wharf at 53½a55 cents per gallon, as in quantity.

TURNER.—Sale of four rafts at $10 for fair, and $11 50 per M. for prime mill.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, May 11.—BARK.—Quercitron continues very scarce; we notice small sales of No. 1 at $33, quote $32a33; of No. 2 market still bare, and in the absence of receipts and sales quotations entirely nominal.

COFFEE.—Was dull to-day, though holders firm; the only sales reported were 60 bags Rio at 19c gold, and 75 do do at 25c currency.

COTTON.—There was a much better tone in the market to-day, though without any material improvement as regards quotations; several small sales were effected, embracing good Ordinary at 24c, and Middling Upland at 28c. Stock offering light, holders mostly being unwilling to accept current figures.

FLOUR.—Is inactive, though good descriptions are in very limited supply, and holders firm. We report a sale of 50 bbls Howard Street Extra at $14, and 100 bbls choice Winter do at $15 50; also 100 bbls Rye Flour at $9 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is dull. Quotations generally remain unchanged, viz:

Howard-street Super and Cut Extra...	$11 50	@$12 50
Howard-street Shipping Extra.....	13 00	@ 14 00
Howard-street High Grades.....	14 50	@ 15 00
Howard-street Family.....	16 00	@ 17 00
Ohio Super and Cut Extra.....	11 50	@ 12 00
Ohio Extra Shipping.....	00 00	@ 00 00
Ohio retailing.....	00 00	@ 00 00
Ohio Family.....	15 00	@ 16 00
Northwestern Super.....	00 00	@ 00 00
Northwestern Extra.....	13 00	@ 14 25
City Mills Super.....	11 50	@ 12 00
City Mills, Standard Extra.....	13 00	@ 14 00
City Mills Shipping brands Extra.....	15 50	@ 17 50
Baltimore, Welch's, Greenfield and Weverton Family.....	18 00	@ 18 50
Baltimore high grade Extra.....	18 00	@ 00 00
Rye Flour, new.....	9 00	@ 9 50
Corn Meal, City Mills.....	6 00	@ 6 10

GRAIN.—Wheat—Receipts slim, and mainly comprised of Pennsylvania; no sales to-day; we quote choice Maryland white at $3 50; prime do $3 40a3 45; prime Cumberland Valley do $3 35; good $3 20; ordinary Pennsylvania $3a3 10. Corn—5500 bushels white and 2500 bushels yellow offered; market dull and lower; sales of 5000 bushels good to prime white at $1 18a1 20; 360 bushels do hominy at $1 23; 600 bushels inferior at $1 05a1 08; 2000 bushels Western mixed yellow at $1 14; no sales of prime yellow; wide difference between buyers and sellers. Oats—1800 bushels sold at 70c. Nothing doing in rye; receipts nominal, but market heavy.

HAY—Is still dull; we quote Pennsylvania at $30a35 for good to prime baled Timothy.

MOLASSES.—Stock small, and held strong; nothing reported to-day; quotations same as before given.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats were in demand to-day; we notice sale of 40,000 lbs loose rib Sides, to arrive, at 10¾c; 41 hhds packed do to the trade, at 10¾c; Shoulders are held steady at 9 cents; we also notice a sale of 30 casks fine sugar cured Cincinnati Hams, canvassed, at 16¾c. The jobbing demand continues fair for Bacon Shoulders and Sides, and prices same as before quoted, viz: Shoulders 9¾a10c; rib Sides 12a12½c; clear rib 12¾a13¾c, net cash; time orders ¼c higher. Lard—The last sale of Western at 13½c; stock light and held firm; retail lots 13¾c; City ⅛c less; Baltimore refined in kegs steady at 16c. Mess Pork $23 75a24, sales small; prime mess $22a22 25 per bbl.

BUTTER.—Are in limited demand, with sales of jobbing lots from vessel at $1 05a1 10 ₩ bushel for Maine Carter and Jackson's.

SUGARS—The imports are still quite liberal, but held firmly; only sale to-day was 15 hhds Cuba at 10¾c; quotations unchanged.

SALT—Stock in dealers' hands much reduced, and with lively demand market continues firm; we repeat for lots Liverpool Ground Alum $2 20, and do Fine $3 [illegible] 50, ₩ sack. Turks Island 62a65c ₩ bushel for lots from store.

WHISKEY—We hear of no further transactions, but quote held in bond at 30c ₩ gallon.

Consignees per South Carolina Railroad, May 15.

127 bales Cotton, 9 bales Mdse, 14 bags Rough Rice, 60 bbls Rosin, 22 bbls Crude and 11 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 1 case Sheep, &c., to A Robinson & Co, G E Pritchett, E Wellman, E H Hodgson & Co, W Lobby, H L Jeffers & Co, D R Williams, & Co, G W Clark & Co, R R Agent, M Goldsmith & Son, H Turner, Dowie & Moise, G E Gibbon, J B E Sloan, C N Averill & Son, E J Wiss & Co.

Consignees per Northeastern Railroad, May 14.

167 bales Cotton, 471 bbls Naval Stores, 2 cars Stock, 1 car Lumber, bags Peas, Mdse, &c. To Grasser, Lee, Smith & Co, Williams & Co, Kendall & Dockery, Mowry & Co, J A Quackenbush, Adams, Frost & Co, G P Pritchett, Fairchild & Hamlin, J F Jules, A & J B Kirkpatrick, Screven & Nisbet, Stoll, Webb & Co, Klinck, Wickenberg & Co, T L Webb, J C Bradley, Gaillard & Minott, and Order.

Passengers.

Per steamer Emilie, from Georgetown, S C—A G Heriott, Mr Croft and daughter, J P Smith, D Brown, B Lowndes and lady, M Ross, G Ross, A B Allston, J B Leonard, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Fraser, Miss Johnston, Miss R Miramon, Mrs Fispler, Miss E Fispler.

Per steamer W W Frazier, from Edisto and Rockville—L D Chadwick, W S Hanahan and lady, Mrs P H Seabrook, Miss Louisa Seabrook, Rev W S Lee and daughter, I Wilson, C G Bailey, A S Bailey, W E Reeves, J H Townsend, lady, child and servant, Lieut J M Johnston, Dr E M Jenkins, S H Jenkins, E Whaley, J Davis, C Seele, and 31 deck.

Per steamer Fannie, from Savannah via Beaufort, Hilton Head and Bluffton—A M Patterson, W J Thompson, A C Walsh and wife, W F Bethea, H A Bonner, Dr Bulloch, wife and two children, Mrs Solice and five children, Mrs Turner, W James, A M Huger, E J Tyne, Rev B Johnson, E M Crews, Mrs Wilkins and child, C G Dupont, J C Hayward, A Hazel, E Kokenulled, Kokenulled, Miss M Allen, Miss Julia Verdier, A L Burns, D C Rice, and eleven on deck.

PORT CALENDAR.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New M. ... 2h. 20m. morn | Full M. 18th, 8h. 32m. morn
First Q. 10th, 3h. 44m. even | Last Q. 26th, 6h. 2m. even

DAY.	MAY.	SUN. RISES.	SUN. SETS.	MOON RISES.	HIGH WATER.
13	Monday....	5..4	6..49	2..16	3..32
14	Tuesday....	5..3	6..50	2..52	4..27
15	Wednesday.	5..2	6..50	3..27	5..17
16	Thursday...	5..2	6..51	4..1	6..2
17	Friday.....	5..1	6..52	4..36	6..41
18	Saturday....	5..0	6..53	rises.	7..23
19	Sunday.....	5..0	6..53	7..55	8..3

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF CHARLESTON.

Arrived Yesterday.

Schr Samuel Eddy, Letts, Alexandria, Va, 7 days. Corn. To the Master, U S Quartermaster.

Schr Charlotte, Peterson, Combahee. 1300 bushels Rough Rice. To Adams & Frost.

Schr Ann S Deas, West Point Mill. 42 bbls Rice. To Roper & Stoney.

Steamer Emilie, Davis, Georgetown, S C. 1 bale Cotton, 44 tierces Rice, 185 bbls Rosin, Corn, Molasses, and Sugar. To W W Shackelford, J A Enslow & Co, Risley & Creighton, J C H Claussen, Willis & Chisolm, S Y Tupper, J F Taylor & Co, J R Pringle, and others.

Steamer W W Frazier, Torrent, Edisto and Rockville. 15 bales Cotton, and Mdze. To J & T Getty, Roper & Stoney, and Order.

Sloop R E Lee, from Cooper River. 800 bushels Rough Rice. To S L Howard & Bro, and others.

Steamer Fannie, Vincent, Savannah, via Beaufort, Hilton Head and Bluffton. Mdze. To Ferguson & Holmes, A Canale, Street Brothers & Co, J Apple, and Robert Simmons.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamship Falcon, Reed, Baltimore—Courtenay & Trenholm.

Ship Mary Ogden, Coldray, Liverpool—W B Smith & Co.

Went to Sea Yesterday.

steamship Falcon, Reed, Baltimore.
Schr Ida Richardson, Bedell, New York.

Cleared for this Port.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, at Baltimore, May 11.

Memoranda.

The schr Grapeshot, Bonneau, of this port, arrived at Baltimore on the 11th inst, from Barsacos. She reports that on the 7th inst, off Cape Hatteras, lost deck load and had bulwarks stove.

The Savannah News & Herald, of the 14th inst, says: Captain O'Keefe, of the schooner Wm Gregory, from Matanzas on Saturday, the 6th inst, reports that three hours after leaving that port, a heavy gale from the SE sprang up, which lasted fifteen hours. Passed Carysfoot Light on Monday night, at one o'clock. On Tuesday, while off Memory Rocks, struck a squall from the SE, in which she split her jib and mainsail, stove her boat and galley, carried away her poop —— bulwarks, and causing the vessel to leak badly. After three hours' hard work they succeeded in stopping the leak. The balance of the passage they experienced a heavy NW gale.

Captain O'Keefe reports that he left the bark Mary Fox, Captain Rose, in Matanzas. She was to sail about the 8th for Portland, and wishes to be reported.

LIST OF VESSELS

PUT UP, CLEARED AND SAILED FOR THIS PORT.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL.

Ship R C Winthrop, Stewart, entered outward....April 25
Ship Amelia, Conner, sailed.....March 23
Br bark Fille de l'Air, Evans, cleared.....March 30

NEWPORT, ENG.

The J Coming, Hookaway, sailed.....April 16

SOUTHAMPTON.

The Allen, Martell, sailed.....Feb 5

DOMESTIC.

BELFAST, ME.

Brig Proctor, Coombs, sailed.....April 9

BOSTON.

Brig Abner Taylor, Lowell, cleared.....May 9
Schr Jesse L Leach, Endicott, cleared.....May 9
The Whitney Long, Hayes, cleared.....April 30
Schr Richard Vaux, Powell, cleared.....May 2
Schr Bergen, ——, up.....May 6

NEW YORK.

Brig A Bradshaw, Weeks, cleared.....May 4
Schr David Faust, Lord, up.....May 11
Schr Shiloh, Hubbard, up.....May 2
Schr Helene, Alden, cleared.....May 6
Schr W B Bramhall, Hussey, cleared.....May 3
Schr Myrover, Hughes, up.....May 6

PHILADELPHIA.

Schr Jacob Thompson, Vangant, cleared.....May 4
Schr J N Baker, Adams, cleared.....May 7

BALTIMORE.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, cleared.....May 11
Ship Golconda, Miskelly, cleared.....May 8
Schr Foaming Sea, North, cleared.....April 22
Schr Shiloh, ——, up.....April 24
Schr Goldun Gate, Blasland, cleared.....May 9

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD ESTABLISHED DRUG STORE

E. H. KELLERS & CO.,
(LATE PHIN & DORN)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
No. 131 MEETING STREET,
Third door above Market,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED LARGE ADDITIONS TO their usual stock of pure and fresh

DRUGS
MEDICINES
DYE STUFFS
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FANCY GOODS
FINE SOAPS
TOILET POWDERS
POMADES
COSMETICS
COMBS
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March 9

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March 30

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May 9

NOTICE TO SAILORS OR IMMIGRANTS, HOTEL OR BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.
OFFICE CLERK OF COUNCIL,
March 13, 1867.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING ACT OF the Legislature, passed the 20th day of December, 1866, all persons concerned are hereby notified to call at this Office and take out the required license immediately.

W. H. SMITH,
Clerk of Council.

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF SEAMEN AND IMMIGRANTS IN THE PORT AND HARBOR OF CHARLESTON.

I. *Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same,* That it shall not be lawful for any person, except a pilot or public officer, to board or attempt to board a vessel arriving in the port or harbor of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, without first obtaining leave from the master or person having charge of such vessel, or from her owner or agents.

II. It shall not be lawful for any owner, agent, master, or other person having charge of any vessel arriving or being in the port of Charleston, to permit or authorize any sailors, hotel or boarding house keeper, not licensed as hereinafter provided, or any agent, runner or employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house, to board, or attempt to board, any vessel arriving in, or lying, or being in the harbor or port of Charleston, before such vessel shall have been made fast to the wharf, nor anchored, with intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding of any of the crew employed on such vessel.

III. It shall not be lawful for any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, or the employee of any sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, having boarded any vessel made fast to any wharf in the port of Charleston, to neglect or refuse to leave said vessel, after having been ordered so to do by the master or person having charge of such vessel.

IV. It shall not be lawful for any person to keep, conduct or carry on, either as owner, proprietor, agent or otherwise, any sailor's or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, without having a license from the City Council thereof.

V. It shall not be lawful for any person, not having the license in this Act provided, or not being the regular agent, runner or employee of a person having such license, to invite, ask or solicit in the city or harbor of Charleston, the boarding or lodging of any of the crew employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant arriving in the said city of Charleston.

VI. The City Council shall take the application of any person applying for a license to keep a sailors' or immigrant's boarding house, or sailor's or immigrant's hotel, in the city of Charleston, and upon satisfactory evidence to them, of the respectability and competency of such applicant, and of the suitability of the accommodations, shall issue to him a license, which shall be good for one year, unless sooner revoked by said City Council, to keep a sailor's or immigrant's boarding house in the city of Charleston, and to invite and solicit boarders for the same.

VII. The City Council may, upon satisfactory evidence of the disorderly character of any sailors' or immigrants' hotel or boarding house, licensed as hereinbefore provided, or of the keeper or proprietor of any such house, or of any fraud, deceit or misrepresentation, in inviting or soliciting boarders or lodgers for such house, on the part of such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners, or employees, or of any attempt to persuade or entice any of the crew to desert from any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, by such keeper or proprietor, or any of his agents, runners or employees, revoke the license for keeping such house.

VIII. Every person receiving the license hereinbefore provided for shall pay to the City Council aforesaid the sum of twenty dollars.

IX. The said City Council shall furnish to each sailor's or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, licensed by them as aforesaid, one or more badges or shields, on which shall be painted or engraved the name of such hotel or boarding house keeper, and the number and street of his hotel or boarding house; and which said badges or shields shall be surrendered to said City Council upon the revocation by them, or expiration of any license granted by them, as herein provided.

X. Every sailors' or immigrant's hotel or boarding house keeper, and every agent, runner or employee of such hotel or boarding house keeper, when boarding any vessel in the harbor of Charleston, or when inviting or soliciting the boarding or lodging of any seaman, sailor or person employed on any vessel, or of any immigrant, shall wear, conspicuously displayed, the shield or badge referred to in the foregoing section.

XI. It shall not be lawful for any person, except those named in the preceding section, to have, wear, exhibit or display any such shield or badge to any of the crew employed on any vessel, or to any immigrant so arriving in the city of Charleston, with the intent to invite, ask or solicit the boarding or lodging of such immigrant or of any of the crew employed on any vessel being in the harbor of Charleston.

XII. Whoever shall offend against any or either of the provisions contained in section 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11, in this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, and not less than thirty days, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

XIII. The word "vessel," as used in this Act, shall include vessels propelled by steam.

In the Senate House, the twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

W. D. PORTER,
President of the Senate.
CHAS. H. SIMONTON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Approved December 20, 1866:
JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

March 14

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