VOLUME IV.....NO. 555.

TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS.] Camber, S. C., May 30.—The Episcopal Church and the west wing of Robinson's Hotel were de-stroyed by fire to-night.

Our Cable Dispatches.
Sr. Perrasuma, May 30.—The Emperor Alexan cr. left to-day for Paris.
Bernax, May 30.—Count Bismarck accompanies der, feit to-may see ... Count Bismarck accompanies Berlin, May 39.—Count Bismarck accompanies the King to Paris,
Mannin, day 30.—The Government is considering the abolition of colonial slavery.
Loxboox, May 30.—10 A. M.—Consols steady, American Securities unchanged. It is thought that bank rates will be reduced h.
Liverroot, May 19.—10 A. M.—Cotton opens butos and. Other int des unchanged.
Liverroot, May 29.—20.—Citton firm, more doing; estimated scars to-day 15,050 bales. Uplands 11d; Orleans 11d.
Liverroot, May 29.—2 P. M.—Cotton unchanged.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington May 29.—The Prevident intends leaving hero Sunday morning; remains at the Spottawood, Rich nond, till 3 o'clock Monday; then goes to Releigh direct.

The President has appointed E. H. Angeman a member of the Board of West Point visitors.

The Internal Revenue Receipts to day amount to 537,000.

The Comproller of the Treasury advertises in the city papers that the bank notes of the First National Bank of New Orleans will be paid in lawful monday upon presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

New York News. New York, May 30.—The steamship Virginia, from Liverpool to-day, brings 14,200 bushels of wheat.

Martial Kaw in Virginia.

Martial Law in Virginia.

Richmond M. 30.—Gen. Scholleld, vesterday, issued an order for the purpose of giving ade juste protection to all persons in their rights of person or property, in cases where the civil authorities may fall, directing the appointment of military commissioners in sub-districts, hereafter to be defined, giving them the command of the police, shoriffs, and constables, and clothing them with the power of magistrates. These commissioners are to take jurisdiction in all cases where they may have reason to believe justice is not done. The order concludes as follows: Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where they may have reason to believe justice is not done. The order concludes as follows: Trial by the civil courts will be preferred in all cases where there is satisfactory reason to believe that justice will be done; but until the orders of the Commanding General are made known in any case, the paramount jurisdiction, assumed by the military commissioners to the same extent as they are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the military commissioners to the same extent as they are required to obey and execute with issued by civil magistrates. Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders or authority of a military commission, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the nature and degree or the offence. This order will not be construed to excuse civil officers in any degree from the faithful discharge of their dutes. It is intended to alt the civil authorities, and not to supercede them, except in cases of necessity.

Gen. Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has is sued a circular directing the officers, in view of the heathilty which may exist to freedmen voting, to see that every freedman is instructed in his rights, and that he is registered and votor.

Judge Kelley spoke in Dasville, Virginia, to-day.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Vasurnoron, May 30.— The Memphis and arle ton Reilroad Company paid \$100,000 down, I have stipulated to pay \$10.000 per month until \$325,000 due the Government is liquidated.

New York Races.

New York Ruces.

New York May 39.—Ethen Allen and mate wen three straight heats in 2:29, 2:21 and 2:19, 'the last being the insteat time on record. Allen is eighteen years cold.'

Noppyin, May 30.—A double tonement building in market-square fell this morning. The lower floof with occupied as stores and the upper as dwellings, 'A number of people were buried. Mrs. 'Che aire and child escaped from the building, but were caught in an adjoining lane by the failing rubbish. The over-hanging walls makes the efforts for rescue the buried very hazardous.

ALEXANDRIA, May 30.—The freight train on the Orange and Alexander Railroad ran off the track ty-day, killing the engineer and fireman.

The Instans In the West.

Br. Louis, May 31.—A Fort Kearney dispatch says that the Indian war has fairly begun. The ranches have been burned, stocks stolen, settlers murdered daily, and troops going westward rapidly.

From Cincinnati.

Ornormati, May 30.—Galopolis morehants with incinnati business connections, have failed with abilities of over \$1,500,000. Domostic Markets.

NOON DISPATOR.

New Yong, May 39.—Stocks protty strong. Money 6 per cent. Gold 371. Sterling unchanged. '62 registered Bonds 106 la106; '62 coupon Bonds, 109 a1094. Flour fa25c, lower. Wheat dult and nominally lower. Corn quiet and slightly in buyers favor. Pork firmer; Mess \$23 39a25 35. Lard quiet. Whickey staady. Cotton quiet and firm, at 27a274 for Middling Uplands. Freights dult. EVENING DISPATOR.

Cotton firm; sales 1200 bates, at 27a274. Flour heavy; State and Westorn \$9.80414 15; Southern mixed to good, \$12 40414; fance and oxtra, \$14 10a 16 75. Corn declined 1a2c; Western mixed \$1 20a 124 for new; \$1 30a1 32 for old. Mess Pork \$23 30. Lard 12\(\)a18 50. Sugar firm and in good domand.
Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 60\(\)a61; Rosin \$438.
Freight's bowy. Railroad Shares heavy. Governments dull. Gold 37\(\). Money 6 per cent. '62 registered Bonds, 106\(\)\(\)a51\(\)a51\(\)\(\)a51\(

steady.

Sr. Louis, May 34. Flour unsettled. Corn declining. Pork quiet, with a speculative movement in Bacon. Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12ja12jc. Whiskey dull. in Bacon. Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Sides, 12ja12jc. Whiskey dull.

New Onleans, May 30.—Sales 2150 bales; firm and unchanged. Receipts, 435 bales; exports, 7568. Sugar and Molasses.—Nothing doing, Flour unsettled; Superfine \$11 Ja11j; Choice Extra \$18. Corn dull and drooping; Vollow Mixed \$1 174a1 20; White \$1 25. Oats in fair demand, 95c. a\$1. Hay declined; Prime Western 27628. Bacon Shoulders 9j; Ribs 12j; Clear 18j. Perk dull, 424-25. Lard—Prime, in terree; 13j; In keys, 141-1454. Gold 1865. Storling 46ja50. Now York Sight \$5 premium.

MOBILE, May 30.—Sales of Cotton to-day 450 bales, firm; Middling, 345. Hoceptle, 22 bales. Augusta, May 30.—Sales of Cotton to-day 450 bales. Firm; Middling, 345. Hoceptle, 22 bales. Augusta, May 30.—Sales and Middling, 323 bales. Receipts, 450. Receipts during the week, 1707 bales. Exports, 2413. Stock, 14,874 bales.

The Patent ... ay Rake Swindle.
The operations of the ewindlers of the Patent

Hay Rake in Northern New York are thus destay stake in Northern New York are thus described by the Ponghkeopsic Eagle:

The modus operand! of the parties was as follows: Arriving in the country they separate, taking different towns and circulating among the hard-fisted farmers, offering the most tempting inducements, and usually succeed in selling a right to sell, &c., George N. Paimer's hay rake and tender combined for \$100. They represent it as selling at retail at \$85, and that it is so perfect that no farmer can afford to do without it; that the purchaser of the right can procure the rake for \$35 at the manufactory, and sell at a profit of \$60. To show that they have unbounded confidence in the enormous profits accruing to the purchaser they offer to take his note for one year, and in case the buyer does not make \$200 profit in that time, without counting one machine for his own use, hey agree to take back the right or share free of charge. If the farmer consents under the above regulations one of the swindlers draws out a note in blank form which is filled up properly, and then in order to make the buyer feel safe, the swindler, in some cases, turns the note over and endorses on the back "not to be used until the end of the year, and then, in case Mr. — (using the name given in the note) has not made \$200 from the back of the article, this scribed by the Poughkeopsio Eagle : buyer feel safe, the swindler, in some cases, turns the note over and endorace on the back "not to be used until the end of the year, and then, in case Mr. — (using the name given in the note) has not made \$200 from the sale of the article, this note to be returned and not used at all." or words to that effect, which the swindler signs and the parties separate. Once out of sight the swindling operation begins, first by the swindler taking a pair of selssors or a knife and trimming off the edges of the note, when the back instantly separates from the front, for the piece of paper on which was written the agreement to roturn the note in one year if the farmer had not made anything out of the sale of the article, was neatly featened to the note jteelf in a scientific manner with mucliace. Having thus freed the note from any incumbrance, he proceeds to the next farmer and gole it cashed, or gives it in payment for a team of horses, carriage or what not. By these means it is estimated that this party has obtained nearly \$150,000, twenty-five or Thirty wagons, and from a xteen to twenty horses from different farmors in the western part of the State.

The Columbia Phomix of vesterday says: "The

The Columbia Phenix of yesterday says: "The presence of Br. gadior-General Green, the commandant of this post, at the funeral obsequies of Col. DeSansure on Tuesday, was a graceful tribute by one gallant officer to another, who foll in the stern conflict at Gettysburg, in which both were participants, but on opposite sides. This act is in keeping with the countest was manifested by the commandant in the conduct of his difficult mission, and will be appreciated by our people."

Some idea may be formed of the immense oya-ter trade of Norfolk, from the fact that one firm in that city sent North from September last to within gfew days ago 104,685 bushols. The same firm hat during the busiest part of the season, no. less than forty-seven vessels transporting oysters, fish, terrapins, &c.

Our New York Letter. [FROM OUR REQULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, May 27 .- As a good dessert is better han an ordinary dinner, as the latter was represented by the first and second day's racing a Jerome Park, and the former by the races of the closing day, and as, moreover, overy man should have his desorts, your correspondent attended the laces last Saturday, and found them worth attending and worth reporting. Before I speak of the races, it is meet that I should acknowledge an act of courtesy on the part of your distinguished exwasman, Dr. John B. Invino, of whom as repre sentative of THE CHARLESON DAILY NEWS, I was furnished with the tickets—for self and friend—

townsmap, Dr. John B. Invino, of whom as representative of The Charleson Daily News, I was furnished with the tickots—for self and friend—admitting one—or rather two—to the quarter-stretch, the club stand, and all the posts of honor. Such lickots which are given grat itously to the privilezed few, cost seven dollars and a half each when pur chased by any of the unprivilezed many. Arriving on the ground and walking up and down the quarter-stretch in front of the grand stand, the coup doct was magnificent in the extreme. The ladies were all in full ore is, and it seemed as though a half door Academy-of-Music fulls of fashionable opera quora had made a raid upon Jeromo Park, all equipped in their best opera uniform. The fair sex, both in point of personal beauty, the elegange of their dresses and the stylishness of their two-in-hand, and four-in-hand, and six-in-hand turn-outs, almost made one forget the gallant coursers, but the gallant coursers would not allow their glory to be eclipsed even by the ladies, and so belold them as they came forth with their jockeys mounied.

As the noble steeds are walked out on the track, to contend in a moment in the great hurdle race; as Blackbird, Birague and Black Ress show the safets of the course for the express purpose of backing Zigzag, naturally enquire after the favorite, and are much disappointed on being informed, that he is still in nourning for his deceased jockey, and will not take part in the race. Zigzag being withdrawn Blackbird was the favorite at ten to one, against Birague and Black Uess, he question being two B. or not two B. and the three bees are soon on the wing and Bying along at a stinging pace. The horses are off Birague first, Black Bird second and Black Bess close at hand in command of the rear gand. Over the first hurdle Black Bird second and Black Bess close of the top rail, but kept on his way rejoieing; Birague fighting hard for the first place, and Bess still in the rear Over the second hurdle in the same order. At the third hurdle to be high the

stand four lengths ahead of Birague, Bess out or sight.
The second race was a dash of three miles, and was won by Loadstone, a Lexington colt, beating Delaware and Floetwing in gallant style. The third race, a dasu of one mile and a quarter, was also won by a conigton colt, owned by August Belmont. The closing race was mile heats between Forbes' colt, DeCourey, and Belmont's mare. Maid of Honor—the maid winning the first heat, but losing the next two and to race.

We are to have another sensation here in the undress uniform semi-circus and semi-theatrical

losing the next two and the race, whe has been the wideres uniform semi-circus and semi-theatrical line, in the shape of Miss Lee Hudson (and a fine shape it is said to be), a rival of Ada Isaacs Monken Heonan, who distinguished herself last year in America (1 refer to Menken), by doing Mazoppa and this year in France, by laving her count rfeit presentment taken while scated in the literary lap of Alexander Dumas. Miss Hudson, who is to appear to-night at Barnum's in Mazeppa, as said to be a Southern woman of the "strougest kind of seccesh proclivities," and what is more to the points a most beautiful creature, with a combination and a form indeed where every God did seem to et his scal to give the world assurance of something that even out-monken's Monken. Miss Hudson paid five thousand dollars a short time since for a horse intended to appear as Mazeppa, but some envious person poisoned the animal, which has pone to his last account, and Miss Hudson has replaced the dead steed by a live steed called Black Boss, which is a lide to be an handsome an her mistrees. I shall go to Barnum's to-night to look at the scenary along the Hudson, and report in my next.

An accident, which resulted fatalw, occurred a few days age on the schooner S. J. Waring, about to leave this port for Charleston. The schooner ran into a vessel lying at anchor in the East River, and while efforts were being made to extricate her, the first mate, Brewster J. Conklin, was struck and killed by a block which fell from the masthand. I mienton the circumstance as the decoacted may have relative or friends in your city. The failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. caused great excitement here in financial orreles on account of the large amount of their bills on England, which are known to be out; confidence has, however, been restored by the statement that the saset are considerable, and the Government has

great excitement here in linearist circles on account of the large amount of their bills on England, which are known to be out; confidence has, however, been restored by the statement that the assets are considerable, and the Government has no lien upon any of their property.

Gold and Cotton looking up. MOULTRIE.

Cotton Growing in California.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that "much interest is felt in the attempts still making to cultivate cotton on a large scale in California, and it is believed a considerable breadth of land will be planted to the staple this year. The appreciation in the price since the prestration of Southern industry, and the cs ablishment of cotton mills in our State, lawe created inducements of a strong character. But there is a great lack of procue information on the subject. We were shown to-day some samples of green seed, or upland cotton grown in Sacramento county last season, and representing a shipment of six bales, or about one ton in weight, which came down on last night's beat. The staple is of fair quality, and will compare well with the medium grades of the same representing a shipment of six bales, or about one ton in weight, which came down on last night's boat. The staple is of fair quality, and will compare well with the medium grades of the same variety grown in the Southern States. The fibre is about dive-cighths of an inch long, is o good color and fineness, and remarkably strong ween twisted. We have been at some pains to ascertain the particular locality where this cotton was grown, bu' have no information further than that it was in Secramonto county. In the absence of knowledge as to the yield and cost of culture, it is not possible to speak as to its profitableness as a crop, but the quality of the cotton is good beyond cavil. One of the great drawbacks attonding the culture of new staple products in California is the complete reticence of parties who make experiments. In consequence of this lack of information, many trials are made with unsatisfactory results, where one, if properly made public, would have sufficed, and saved the means and energies of many porsons for the development of other products which might prove of practical value to the State. On the other hand, where products are successfully raised, the lack of informatin prevents other persons from engaging in its culture, and, as in the case of cotton-growing, no date can be had as to its value as a crop in the future.

"It is now over three years since the first experiments in cotton growing were made un California, and its culture has since been ateadily prosecuted in several districts. One would naturally suppose that by this time the business would have formed regular channels through which some accurate knowledge could be derived as to culture, yield, &c.; but such is not the case. The sale of home-rised cotton is confined to a very few parties in this city, yet these parties are so much in the dark as to the explices, have ordered what they need from the Atlante States, of the Isthmus, so that our planters really domined themselves to be unable to definitely state whether it was ton thous

Confucius and the Chinese Classics

Confucius and the Chinese Classics.

We learn that, as one of the consequences of the opening of the new mail routo between San Francisco and China, there has arisen in California a desire to learn something of the history and philosophy of the Chinese. "To meet this increasing interest," says the San Francisco Bulletin, "wo learn that a gentleman of San Francisco, thoroughly versed in Chinese literature," is engaged in exploration through the Chinese classics, gathering goms and pearls from the famous Four Books of Confucius—the most distinguished of the Chinese philosophers. This work will contain a condensed biography of the sage, as well as an account of the life of his principal disciple Menoius. There will also be notices of some of the ancient Chinese emperors and their ministers, and enough of an ciont history and geography to give interest and render intelligible the frequent references in the and their ministers, and enough of an ciont history and geography to give interest and records of the great Chinese teachers of the great Chinese teachers to the continuous canciers to the continuous teachers the continuou ciont history and geography to give interest and render intelligible the frequent references in the precepts of the great Chinese teachers to the condition of the count; y. The "Four Books" are, and for many centuries have been, the Beriptures:
—the hely Look of the Chinese. They are committed to memory, and all classes overywhere throughout China can repeat a portion of them. There is little doubt that the continuance of the Climese empire to the present day, and the nature of Chinese institutions, political and social, are to be traced to the decirines taught in the "Four Books." To-day four hundred million of people respect the sayings of Confucius—perform religious coremonies as the sages did, and entertain the same general ideas on mental and moral philosophy, and respecting spirits and the future state—as are recorded in the "Four Books."

"The sphortains and proverbe of this wondering people with be of great interest, and will give us an meight into their modes of thought and life, which we could derive from no other source. The most important, and perhaps interesting part of

which we could derive from no other source. The most important, and perhaps utteresting part of the work, may be that wherein the teachings of the "Four Rooks" are compared with the Christian Scriptures, and in which the present belief, and practice of the Chinese are traced back through conturies, up to the years in which Noah lived."

CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1867. CURRENT TOPICS NEW BOOKS owing the Wind. A Novel. By E Lynn Linton, au-thor of "Liezie Lorion, of Georgigg," etc., etc. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1867. The New York Heraid, in one of its editorial

paragraps, romarks: "Now that slavery is abolished, and the war is over, and Congress has put the machinery for the reconstruction of the South in motion, and GREELEY has given straw bail for JEFF. DAVIS, will not somebody set to work and reconstruct Parson BROWNLOW, of Tennesseo? According to all accounts his militis, under the prete of preserving the peace, are keeping the whole country in a state of disorganization and terror. His recent brief address to the blacks, like all his violent harangues, was calculated to do mischief and to incite disturbances. He needs reconstruction as hadly as the most unrepentant rebel of the

M. JULES FAVEE, the vety head and front of the Opposition, to a seat at its august Board, redounds influitely to its credit, and is one of the most singular exhibitions we have seen in a long time of the triumphs of merit over party and prejudice. He was elected by a vote of 20 to 11, and owes this success, it is said, to his wonderful purity of language. M. Faver has not been as successful ALLON, because he lacks their fire and heart. His style is cold and caustic, but elegant and finished in the extreme. From the beginning to the end of his speech there is not a fault of rhetoric, of glyla of good taste, nor a manuser. of good taste, nor a manuscript in abad choice of words. M. Jules Favae is a rian of great moral courage, and dares to say more than any other man in the Chamber. He is aggressive in his person, in his style, in his attitude. He is less so at the Bar, and will be still less so in the Academy. He looks fifty-six years of age, and carries a my. He looks inty-six years or age, and carries large quantity of groy, nearly white hair on his head. He is a tall, thick-set, hard-looking man, who rarely miles, and has neither congeniality nor companionship in him. He labors incessantly,

Radical exchanges. We are glad also to see these schools, but fail to be equally surprised at their rise and rapid growth. Northern philanthropic, panry and political societies send men and money out here to gather the young negroes into school-houses, and the said freedmen consent to be taught by the teachers sent them. What is there so wonderful in all this? There need be no colored schools and scholars; all that is needed to multiply them both indefinitely, is plenty of pow-der, and you can teach the young idea how to shoot. At the beginning of this year the Bureau reported 960 day schools and 247 night schools for colored people. Of these schools 383 were self-supporting, and 290 were partly supported by the freedmen, who owned 286 school-houses. Of the The number of pupils in the schools at that time was 77,998, of whom 470 were white. The average attendance was 50,224. Fifteen thousand two hunthe war. The New York Evening Post estimates that there is one negro undergoing education for overy thirty men, women and children, whoreas in the State of New York the attendance at school is officially given at about one in every four of the

As we have reason to believe that everythin relating to matrimony, is endowed with a special interest to a very large class of our most highly o teemed readers, we have no hostation in giving the following scrap of "census." In the year 1866 there were 360,000 couples married in the United States male and female, 720,000; or one marriag to every 24 inhabitants of all ages and cor The marriage statistics for the City of Philadel phia during the same year are thus given by the Philadelphia Builetin: "Whole number of marris gos, 7087, an increase of 223 over the provious year Of the men married, 3937 were natives of the Uni-od States; and of these 8556 married women of the United States, 352 married foreign women, and 29 married women whose nativities were un tates, 2055 to foreign women, and 9 to women whose nativities were unknown. Of the women married 4274 were natives of the United States. Of these, 3556 married men of the United States 696 married foreign men, and 22 married men whose nativities were unknown. The women of foreign birth married numbered 2445; Of the ied foreign men, and 38 married men whose nativitles were unknown."

Monuments are the order of the day. Sandwich Islanders are about to erect one in honor of Cap-tain Cook, as a slight atonement for the conduct of their forefathers in eating num. 1818 who right enough. And we suppose it is a feeling of somewhat similar compunction induces the city of Providence, R. I., to talk of erecting at an expense of one thousand dollars, a massive rough boulder as a memorial of two of the State's greatest some CANONICUS and MIANTONOMAH. Or is Rhode I land so poor, that she must turn to her an historic, semi-savage annals, for the subject of a canonical boulder?

The New York Herald, for what reason we are at loss to know, continues to denounce Cuase The DERWOOD, GREELEY, GERBITT SMITH, and all who were proximately or remotely instrumental in the release of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, on what it per-sists in terming "straw ball." Nor is it satisfied with mere abuse and vituperation, but it is deing all it can to stir up the worst passions of the mo-bile vulgus, by editorial toaders, such as the one contained in the Herald of Monday last, headed: "No Treason—The National Dobt a National swindle." We have already referred to this singular course of the Herald, and must confess that, tile and many-sided sheet, we cannot but be sur Of course it is galling that Mr. GREELET should have got \$50,000 worth of advertising from a Cop-perhead municipal corporation, and extremely un-palatable to a sensation writer like the Herald to have been outdone by the Tribune in the JEFF DAVIS bail business; but these campor be plead adequate reasons for proposing repudiation of the national debt. We can also understand that the Herald may have as one of the objects in view in this crusa 'e, to damage Chief Justice CHARE's chances for the next Presidency. But this again, it would seem to us, could be managed in some loss equivocal manner. To talk of impeaching Chase for not appointing Registers of Bankruptcy, as the Heraid has been doing, and for not having tried Mr. Davis, is simple fatuity.

THE CROPS.

The Cotton Crops.—We learn from a merchant of this city, who has just returned from a visit to several of the Eastern counties of North Carolina, that the planters of that section have failed to get a stand of cotton, and many of them are new plowing up their cotton fields and planting corn. The spring has been backward; we may almost say there has been no warm weather; and the cold night winds have been very infavorable to the cotton growth. The young plant is one of the most tender which spring out of the ground; the seeds this year were much better that shoes cottainable fast year and the year before; the plants come up finely, but me a short time turning flown, grow white and died. We have often seeds the sons were unfavorable, cold and wet. It is not too late in the cosmo to plant cotton; and bence, we understand, the crop of that section may not be expected to be as large as last year, when, from several of these counties, large amounts of cotton were experted, one county [Edgecombe) having produced 30,000 bales.—Norfolk Day Book.

The Elyton (Ala.) Herald says of the wheat crop in that neighborhood: "Considerable uneasiness has been felt and expressed by our farmers in the last few days, in consequence of the appearance of rust in some of the crops of whats. It is not yet a general thing, and it is hoped that if the presenting, clear weather should continue for a few days; it is progress may be arrested. If we escape that danger, the crop in this country will be very fine."

We are informed by T. O. Moody, Esq., Clerk of our Court, that h is now making arrangements to have our Court House recovered and repainted. A cont of now paint at this time will give to the Court flows a much; more imposing appearance and will add much to the beauty of our beaut ful square. Let nature be aided by art; and soon we will have one of the handsomest villages, not only in the State, but in the South. Our officials seem to be inlly awake to the importance of the practical spilications necessary to make our town more attractive.—Marion Star.

This is a roprint of one of the books of a very popular English writer, issued in Harpor's well-known "Library of Select Nevels." We received our copy through Messrs. E. J. Dawson & Co., Meeting street.

AN PLEMENTARY TREATISE ON AMERICAN GRAPK CUL-TURE AND WINE MARINO, by Feter B. Moad. Illustra-ted with nearly 200 ongravings from nature. Now Your Harper & Brothers, 1807. For salo by E. J. Dawson & Co., Charleston. This is a very handsomely gotten up volume,

furnishing a most serviceable manual on a branch of industry that is steadily on the increase in this country, and that is destined to become one of great importance ore many years. The nature and character of the book may be inferred from the following extract from the Preface :

the following extract from the Preface:

"We conceive that an elementary work on the vine, to possess the highest practical value of the Amsteur, as well as the Gardener and Vineyardist, should treat of all the facts and principles involved in the subject, laying them clearly in order before the student, and linking them togolher with just so much of the theory as is necessary to explain lucidly their relation to each other, and unite them in the mind of the student in one harmonious and systematic whole. This is what we have aimed to accome hish in the present work, indulging in no theorizing speculations, and introducing nothing of doubtful verification, and introducing nothing of doubtful verification.

OUR SPRING out a safe guide to all.

odly verified, and shife! "We have striven to make it a safe guide to all.
"Although grape culture, and especially wine making, are yet in their infancy in this country, the principles and conditions upon which success depends are so well established, that if we walk in the full light of the knowledge we know, we need tread no doublful path. Though the work is strictly elementary, we have by no means intended to make it in any degree superficial, and have therefore labored to leave no important political question unsolved; indeed, some points, that have heretofore been entirely noglected, or very briefly noticed, are here treated with a degree of minuteness somewhat commensurate with their importance, as will be seen, among others, in the chapters on "Varicies," Ripering, and "Laste."

This is certainly the most complete hand-book This is certainly the most complete hand-booksver published in this country on this subject.

Harpen's New Monthly Magazine, for June, has also been sent us by Mesers. E. J. Dawson & Co. Of its character or contents it is needless to speak, as everybody now knows this popular Monthly.

We have also received, through Mesers. Dawson & Co., a copy of the Hanper's now sensation war novel, "Miss Ravenel's Conversion from Secession to Loyalty," by J. W. De Fonzer, author of "European Acquaintance," "Seacliff," etc., etc., but have not yet had fime to read it carefully. We propose to give it a fuller notice, after having made ourselves acquainted with the nature of its

THE GALAXY .- The June number of this excellent monthly, has reached us. Notwithstan ling the scoffs of C. H. Webb, who is making a cheap reputation by writing travesties, and of others o that ilk, who may have personal reasons for their projudice to this Magazine, the GALAXY has suc-cessfully passed the ordeal, and now in its fourth volume, is recognized as the organ of the rising place of literati of the country. The contents of the present number are as follows :

the present number are as follows:

1. Steven Lawrence, Yeoman, by Mrs. Edwards, continued.

2. The German Cotillion.

3. Among the Daisice.

4. The Legend of Amsanctus, by W. L. Ai ion.

5. Show Brosd.

6. Bismarok, by G. W. Elliott.

7. Solitude and Democracy.

8. Torturing Words, by George Wakeman.

9. Dojazet.

10. A Norse Love Story, by R. G. White, 11. An Evening in Sprang.

12. Waiting for the Verdict, by Mrs. Rebeccs. Harding Davis, continued.

13. American Painters, by Russell Sturges, Jr.

14. Nebuls, by the Editor, containing Amazing Verses—The New Light—Drunkenness among English Women—The New York Union League Club andthe Legislature—Portraits of Self-made Mon—Matrimo; y and High Society.

The GALAXY is subhished monthly by W. C. & The Galaxy is published monthly by W. C. & F. P. Chunch, New York.

Treason in Civil War. Now York Tribune of Monday last, evidently writ-

on by Mr. GREELEY, will be perused with interest

by our readers : Can a Government which, after a long and arduous struggle, has put down an organized and formidable rebellion, proceed to try and punish its defeated adversaries as traiters?

This question is readily answered in the affirmative by ignorance and passion—perhaps also by wisdom and calm judgment. Let us inquire and consider.

consider.
Unquestionably, a Government may refuse from the outset to recognize its domestic focs as belli the outset to recignize its demestic foce as belligerents, engaged in lawful war. It may say to them, as Maximilian did to his Mexican adversaries—"You are not warriors, but handittubrigands, robbers—whom, if c-plured by my armies, I shall treat as arrested felons." But this is a two-edged sword, as Max is very likely to discover. The Government which treats its enemies as felons must expect to have its adherents so treated by those adversaries—to have its soldiers shot or hung when captured, if it shoots and hange those whom it captures. Whatever rule it acts upon will surely work both wars.

upon will surely work both ways.

On the main question, the doctrine generally held by American statesmen and publiciats prior to 1860, will be found sucometly set forth by Daniel Webster, in his address on laying the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument (June 17, 1825), whorein he says of the consequences of that memorable combat:

of Bunker Hill abcoument (June 17, 1829), whorein he says of the consequences of that memorable combat:

"The battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a plate of open, public war. There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals, as guilty of treason or rebellion. That fearful crisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword; and the only question was, whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

Bear in mind that our fathers had not even declared their independence on the 17th of June, 1773, when they fought at Bunker Hill—nay, they had not definitively resolved on isoparation from the mother cou irry. In the eye of British law—and of the law of nations, for that matter—they were simply rebels, resisting the authority and the army of their legitimate, king. Yot Mr. Webster holds that the naked fact that they resisted in battle array, under the command of their constituted local authorities, produced—any oviri proceedings against them as "individuals guilty of treason or rebellion."

Of course, Mr. Wobster did not originate this doctrice, the found it intertued throughout the entact.

logs against them as "individuals guilty of treason or rebellion."

Of course, Mr. Wobsier did not originate this doctrice. He was not the man to do the like of that. He found it intertused throughout the entire Revolutionary history and literature. Thus, Chief Justice Marshall, in his Life of Washington, relates that, when General Gago, commanding the King's forces in Boston, arrested several eminent Whig civilians and lodged them in jan, along with our captured officers and soldiors to be dealt with as traitors, Washington remonstrated "very scriously against thus unjustifiable measure." (says Marshall); while General and treated them as if the reason merely as rebels, and treated them as if the reason merely as rebels, and treated them as if the reason and treated them as if the reason and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case merely as rebels, and treated them as if the case of the land, destined to the cord." Washington at once instituted measures for retaliation, should this violation of public law and of the laws of war be carried into effect, and thereby brought the British femeral to a recognition of the just principles of civilized warfare, as enunciated by Vattel and other writers on public law.

James Otis, the Wyolf or John Huss of our

thereby brought the British General to a recognition of the just principles of civilized warfare, as caunciated by Vattel and other writers on public law.

James Otis, the Wyelif or John Huss of our Revolution, Alexander Hamilton (in the Federalist), and all our Revolutionary publicists of any atthority, refer to and quote from Vattel's Law of Nations as setting forth the judgment of the civilized world in accordance with the doctrines of Wester and Washington above cited. Vattel, in his chapter on Civil War, says:

"But what conduct shall the sovereign observe toward the insurgents? I answer, in general, such conduct as sail at the same time be the most comeonant to justice gainst the most salutary to the Blate.

"Subjects who rise against the first of the Blate.

"Subjects who rise against the most salutary to the Blate.

"A civil war broads their force and offect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who considered as thenceforward constituting, at least, suspends their force and effect; it produces in the nation two independent parties, who considered as thenceforward constituting, at least, therefore, must necessarily be considered as thenceforward constituting, at least for a time, two separate bodies, two distinct societies. Though one of the parties may have been to blame in breaking the unity of the State and restrict the late and restrict the late and restrict the two nations, who engaged in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms, who engaged in a contest, and, being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms. This being the case, it is very evident that the common laws of war ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. For the same reasons which render the observance' of those maxims a matter of obligation between State and State, it becomes equally, and even more necessary in the common laws of war ought to be observed by both parties in every civil war. For the same reasons which render the observe of of these maxims and the



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CHARLESTON, S. C.

The Relatives Friends and Acquaintan-CES of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Molkrosii, and family, are respectfully invited to attend he funeral services of their aughter, IDA MAY, This Afternoon, at Four o to. 64 Radeliffe Street, without further invitation. SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER SHILOH.

Capt. Housand, are hereby notified that she is di charging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All goods r maining on the Wharf at sunset will be stored at the rpense and risk. R. M. BUTLER, May 31 1 Ages

** PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR LIGHT-VPBSKLS, &c.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, May 17, 1867,— Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 of cock M. on Monday, the 10th day of June, 1867, for furnishing and delivering listions and Fuel for the "WEEHAWKEN" and "Charleston Bar" Light-Vessels in "WEBHAWKEM" and "Charleston Bar" Light-Vessels in the 6th Light House District, and for any other Light-Vessel and Light House tonder that may be called for, for one year, from the lat day of July, 1867, to the 30th June, 1868, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the Light House tender or other vessel provided for the purpose at Charleston, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels, boxes, and quarter, five executions, which will form a part of the coultract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and endorsed "Proposal fo All ous must be seated and endorsed "Proposal for Rations and Fuel for Light-Vessels," and then placed in another cavelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mall. The bids for Fuel and for Ra-tions will be considered separate from each other. Dy order of the Light House Board.

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considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per-sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its soma appearance an numerod fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature horself is simple yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature jutanded it should be—clear, soft, smooth and heaping. tiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Exp

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the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. O. TURNER, H. M. Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSATS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases poculiar to the first ago on man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sont in scaled letter en-

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