The Charleston Daily News.

VOLUME IV.....NO. 557. CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS

See'y Seward

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1.—The China touched here to-day.

PARIS, June 1.—The Bank of France has reduced the rate of discount.

LONDON, June 1—Noon.—Consols, 90¼. Bonds, 73.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—Noon.—Cotton active and firmer; est mated sales 20 000 bales; Uplands, 11¼a 11½; Orleans, 11¾. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 39s. 3d. Flour 29s. Provisions unchanged. Pork 82s. 6d. Lard 49s. 6d. Rosin—common, 7s. 6d; fine, 14s. Turpentine 34s. 6d. Tallow 49s. 3d.

LONDON, June 1—2 o'clock.—A further reduction of the bank rate is expected. Consols, 90¼. American Securities firm and a general advance established. Bon s, 73¼.

LONDON, June 1—Evening.—Consols, 90. Bonds, 73¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 1—Evening. — Cotton firm; sales 20,000 bales; Middling Uplands, 11½; Orleans, 11¾.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Secretary of the Treasury has forbidden the publication of the weekly disbursements.

The completed registration shows 9792 whites; 8212 blacks.

Dubant, whose name was rejected on account of avoiding the draft, tore out and attempted to swallow two pages of the register. He was jailed.

Pyeser, a Richmond merchant, who escaped the Confederate service by furnishing a substitute, offered for registration and was refused.

There is considerable excitement and much dissatisfaction, but no trouble is apprehended on Monday.

The Herald has a special announcing the execution of Maximilian and his officers. The report is discredi ed at the State Department.

The State Department has secured official information of Maximilian's unconditional surrender.

Fractional currency issued during the week is $375,000. Securit s held for National Bank circulation, $340,000,000. Public deposits, $39,000,000. Total National Bank circulation, $299 000,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, $1,168,000; total for the week, $3,711,000. Receipts for May, $16,971,000.

The President leaves at half-past 6 on a special steamer.

The Custom receipts for the week ending May 25th, $12,930,000.

Splendidly executed counterfeit tens on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia are in circulation.

Dacotah advices to May 16th represent that the Indians are perfectly quiet on the upper Missouri.

The correspondence between Jose Berges, Foreign Secr tary of Paraguay, and Charles A. Washburn, American Minister at Ascencion, has been published by the State Department.

Brazil, the Agentine Republic and the Oriental State, reject the mediation of the United States in the Paraguayan war. Berges' letter narrates continued aggressions on the part of Brazil. He announces the determination of Paraguay and her people to save themselves by triumph, since the enemy persists in its efforts to prosecute the war with the malignity of demons.

Bankruptcy.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The rules and forms of bankruptcy have been delayed by repeated alterations over which the Justices have been consulted by mail. It is now stated that they will be issued by the 10th instant.

The Presidents Southern Tour.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President on his trip hither from Washington, was accompanied by Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Randall, and Col. Wm. G. Moore of the President's staff, Surgeon Basil Norris, United States Army, Col. J. R. O'Bierne, Col. A. H. Seward, U. S. Army, Wm O. Mi chel, E. L. Cushaw, George Mattingly, Agent of t e Potomac Steamboat Company, and General R. O Tyler. The last named, the Chief Quartermaster of the 2d Military District, has been detailed by General Sickles to act as one of the escort. Reaching Fredericksburg at half-past eleven o'clock Saturday night, a number of persons of the vicinity gathered at the station, greeted the President with cheers, and called for a speech, but he merely thanked them for the manifestation of their respect, and shook hands with some of them at parting. At Ashland at 2 a. m., he was met by about twenty persons, one of whom extended to the President a cordial welcome, remarking that they were not far from the birth place of Henry Clay, which neighborhood Patrick Henry had also rendered historical.

The President in response to the informal address said: Gentlemen accept my thanks for this compliment.

The railroad train arrived at Richmond at 3 A. M. The President was met at the station by Mr. McFarland, the President of the City Council, and several other members of the body. Mayor Mayo and ex-Mayors Saunders and Shurtleff. These gentlemen extended to him a cordial welcome, and invited him to accept of the hospitalities of the city of Richmond. The interview was informal but pleasant.

The hacks in waiting conveyed the party to the Spottswood Hotel, where they were accommodated with the best apartments. The President's chambers were lately occupied by Jefferson Davis, and subsequently by General Grant. This morning, the President, Secretary Seward, and Postmaster-General Randall, accompanied by a com ittee of the City Authorit es, attended service at St. Paul's Church, where the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode officiated. After returning to the Spottswood H tel the President received a number of visitors, including a few ladies. The President and party this afternoon dined with the Mayor and Council at the hotel.

Many of the citizens not being aware that the party had come to Richmond early this morning, congregated at the railroad this afternoon to witness their coming, a report having been in circulation that they would then arrive. The President and party leave to-morrow morning, between three and four o'clock, for Raleigh.

Detention of Vessels at St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, June 1.—The small steamers Admiral Parker, Washington and Tempest, fr m New York, bound West, were seized by Custom House officers. The seizure is generally attributed to suspected Fenianism, but the fact is that the freedom of the St. Lawrence river, ceased with the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty, and foreign vessels cannot come further than Quebec without a special permit from the United States. The necessary papers have been sent for in the case of the vessels detained.

From New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Judge Barnard recently rendered a decision, holding that the provisions of the State statute of 1862, which gives the State Courts power to enf rce liens against ships and vessels, are in co.travention to the Constitution of the United States and the Acts of Congress, which vests the power to enforce maritime claims exclusively in the United States Courts of Adm ralty. This decision overturns a long settled course of proceedings in the State courts to enforce claims by seizing and subjecting vessels to sale without the long delays attending actions at law against the owners or agents.

NEW YORK, June 1—P. M.—Specie shipments, $347,000.

The remains of Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward), have arrived. They will be conveyed to Maine for interment.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Hon. L. D. Campbell has received letters from the United States Consul at Matamoras, confirming the reports of the fall of Queretaro and the capture of Maximilian and his Generals.

Mr. Marshall, Consul at Matamoras, has just arrived in town, and brings no later intelligence. He probably came on with his own dispatches.

Letters have been received here by Imperialists, dated Monterey, 21st, which make no mention of the capture of Maximilian, which is rather singular.

South American News.

The New York Herald's special, dated Rio Janeiro, 20th, *via* London, June 1st, says that the mediation of the United States has been declined by the Brazilian Governo ent, and renewed preparations were being made to prosecute the war to an end.

General Urquira, it was reported, had revolted against the allies, taking with him 10,000 men. There had be n no further fighting. Cholera raged in the allied camps.

The revolt in the Argentine Provinces is reported ended.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Advices to the 28th say the United States steamers Monongahela, Peoria and Swatara arrived at St. Thomas on the 15th. It is surmised that they have gone there to take possession of the island. The American steamer Columbia has just arrived.

Domestic Markets.

NOON DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Flour 25c. lower. Wheat dull. Corn s eady. Pork firmer; $:3 30a23 35. Lard steady; 12½a13½c. Cotton advanced ¼c.; Middling Upland 28c. Freights dull. Stocks steady. Money 6. Gold 136¼. Sterling, 60 days, 10; sight 10½.

EVENING DISPATCH.

Cotton is firm; sales 1600 bales at 27½a28. Flour heavy; State $9 50a12 50. Wheat 3a5c lower. Corn unchanged. Whiskey active; Western, in bond, 34a35. Pork heavy at 23 33a23 35. Lard heavy at 12½a13½. Naval Stores quiet and firm. Groceries quiet and steady. Freights dull and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Coffee inactive and steady. Cotton firm; good grades of Middling, 27. Flour favors buyers. Corn steady. Provisions firm and dull. Mess Pork scarce at $25 50a23 75. Western Bacon Shoulders held at 9¾; city smoked, 10a10½; Rib Sides, 12a12½; Clear Rib, 12½a12¾; Bulk Shoulders, 9; Sides, 11.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton—sales 4200 bales; marke active and higher; Low Middling 25c.; receipts 489 bales; exports 890 bales. Sugar and Molasses no sales; asking 1c. advance on Cuba sugar. Fl ur—superfine $11 25; difference of $1 in favor of fresh flour of all grades. Corn unchanged; yellow mixed $1 12½a1 20; white $1 20. Oats 92a96c. Lard—tierce 13c.; keg 14½a14½c. Bacon—Shoulders 9½a 9½c.; rib 12a12½c; clear 13½c. Pork dull at 24½ 25. Coffee—Prime at 24½a25½c. Gold 136¼. Sterling 47 a51. New York Sight ¼ premium.

MOBILE, June 1.—Cotton firm; sales 550 bales; Middling 25. Receipts 82 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—Cotton is active; sales 500 bales. The market opened firm at 25½ and closed ste dy, with holders asking 26½c. for Middlings. Receipts 850 bales.

Our New York Letter.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, May 29, 1867.—The Fenians and the cholera seem to be regular chronic summer complaints in this sensation-loving metropolis. Last season both of them were epidemics furnishing daily food for the newspaper and tri-weekly food for my letters to THE NEWS, and now comes the fits again—for we are told that the cholera is about to make a raid upon New York, while the Fenians make a raid upon Canada. The board of health is making due preparations to resist the lobster salad loving enemy, while the people of Canada are on the lookout for the excited admirers of good Irish potatoes and bad Irish ante-excise low whiskey. The cholera may succeed in killing off a few imprudent indulgers in lobster salad lunches, and the Fenians may send a handful of John Bull's Canadian subjects to their last account, but this will be the sum and substance of the result of the double raid, for the cholera will fail as it did last year, and so will the gallant and patriotic sons of Erin.

The scenery along the Hudson as exhibited—on horse-back—at BARNUM'S Museum, is particularly fine. The fair actress and equestrienne, who is a fair actress and equestrienne in more than one acceptation of the phrase, is handsomer than the MENKEN, quite as graceful as the latter, and dresses a little less scantily, and in much better taste—although Miss HODSON'S costume is not quite as Greek-slavish as MENKENS', it is yet sufficiently Black-crookish to attract immense numbers of the curious who like to pursue the study of anatomy, illustrated by a living subject. Miss LEE HODSON therefore is a good card for BARNUM.

Captain MACKENZIE, the great chess champion, having settled up his affairs in this city by beating STANLEY, one of the strongest of the Metropolitan players, has gone over to the city of Brotherly Love to fight M. BEIGHELM, the Philadelphia champion, and the telegraph informs us that the New Yorker has beaten the first three games. MACKENZIE will wear the laurels till PAUL MORPHY comes out in this direction and pulls them off.

A great trotting match between *Dexler* and *Lady Thorne* came off yesterday at the Fashion Course, and was witnessed by upward of twenty thousand spectators. *Dexter* came out the victor, making the fine time of 2:22, only lacking two and a quarter seconds of equalling *Flora Tempe's* famous performance several years ago.

The dumb beast fraternity society have made arrangements for the purchase of about thirty drinking fountains, which will be placed in different parts of the city for the benefit of thirsty members of the equine temperance association. It is well that in the scorching dog-days (the days in which dogs are captured and killed at the pound) it is well that a poor weary and thirsty horse should be allowed to stop and indulge in an innocent drink.

The warm weather has come upon us at last, or, I should rather say, the hot weather. Soda water stock is at a premium, and yet, strange to say, the greater demand the more does it go down. Ice cream is above par; sherry cobblers are popular, cool lemonade is much esteemed; fans sell well; low-necked dresses are in fashion, and old Sol looks down upon us and emits a spiteful heat, for which the fruits may be grateful but the perspiring man is not.

And now, in the absence of more interesting and more important matter with which to fill up this letter, will you be said enough, Messrs. Editors, to allow your correspondent "Moultrie" to bid an affectionate adieu to your readers and the NEWS? When I state that this is my last letter to the CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS as its regular correspondent, your readers may be surprised, and, may I add, I hope there may be one or two among them who will be one-half as sorry to part with me as I to take my leave of them. If, during the year or two of my connection with the NEWS, I have, from time to time, succeeded in giving satisfaction to any of your good readers; if any of my attempts at facetiousness of style, made at a time when my heart and mind were sorely weighed down by poignant grief, produced by domestic affliction, if any of those attempts, I say, have been successful, I am thankful for this much, and pray them to forget whatever was faulty or carelessly written in any or many of the three hundred letters I have sent to the NEWS from this great and busy metropolis.

As regards yourselves, let me add, that our intercourse has been a most pleasant one, at least to me, and that I shall ever remember with appreciation the many acts of kindness and courtesy received at your hands, and while it may not be necessary, nor in good taste, for either of us to satisfy the curiosity of the public as to the causes that compel the dissolving of our connection as employer and employee, it should be stated in justice to us both, that we part as "mutual friends."

And now then to THE NEWS and its readers, a long, last and loving adieu from

MOULTRIE.

The Last of the State of Virginia.

The Richmond papers publish the following order from General SCHOFIELD, declaring martial law in Virginia, The *Dispatch* says:

It is another proof that we have no rights which our conquerors are bound to respect. The record must be made up for the judgment of mankind now, and of posterity; and so we commit this order to print. It ought to have at least one good effect—namely, that of convincing the most obdurate passivist that reconstruction upon the terms of the Sherman-Shellabarger Acts is imperatively demanded by the circumstances in which we are placed:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, VA., May 28, 1867.

[General Orders No. 31.]

For the purpose of giving adequate protection to all persons in their rights of person and property, in cases where the civil authorities may fail from whatever cause, to give such protection, and to insure the prompt suppression of insurrection, disorder and violence, military commissioners, to be selected from the officers of the army and of the Freedmen's Bureau, will be appointed and given urisdiction over sub-districts, to be defined in the orders appointing them, with sufficient mili ary force to execute or secure the execution of their orders.

For the purpose of suppressing insurrection, disorder, or violence, the military commissioners are given command of the police of cities and the power of c nstables, in addition to the troops that may be placed at their disposal; and all police officers, sheriffs, constables, and other persons, are required, in such cases, to obey and execute the orders of the military commissioners.

For the purpose of protecting individuals in their rights of person and p operty, and of bringing offenders to justice, the military commissioners are clothed with all the powers of justices of the county or police magistrates of a city, and will be governed in the discharge of their duties by the laws of Virginia, so far as the same are not in conflict with the laws of the United States or orders issued from these headquarters.

The military commissioners will make a prompt report to these hea quarters of each case of which they may take jurisdiction, and the disposition made of such case. Where parties are held for trial, either in confinement or under bail, such full statement will be made of the facts in each case as will enable the commanding general to decide whether the case shall be tried by a military commission or be brought before a civil court.

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 will be exclusive.

All persons, civil officers and others, are required to obey and execute the lawful orders of the military commissioners to the same extent as they are required by law to obey and execute writs issued by civil magistrates. Any person who shall disobey or resist the lawful orders or authority of a military commissioner, shall be tried by a military commission, and upon conviction, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the nature and degree of the offence.

This order will not be construed to excuse civil officers in any degree from the faithful discharge of thei duties. It is intended to aid the civil authorities, and not to supersede them except in cases of necessity.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General J. M. Schofield, United States Army.

S. F. CHALFIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—On the night of Saturday, 25th May, the room in the Court House which has, for some time past, been dignified and honored with the name of a Jail, was broken—either into, or out of—and six or seven prisoners, who had been confined therein for various sins of commission, escaped in the darkness, and, so far as we know, have bidden a long adieu to the pains and pleasures of prolonged and monotonous confinement. We understand that none of them have up to this time, been taken, but the officers of the law, we doubt not, will soon be on the wing, to bring the wandering malefactors back.—*Sumter News.*

The continued cold rains during the present month have damaged the cotton crops of this section to such an extent as to render the prospect of a large yield next fall a matter of gloomy doubt. Many planters have been forced to replant large portions of their lands, and in many cases have wisely substituted corn for cotton.—*Weldon News.*

THE CROPS.

MORE WHEAT.—That model farmer, Jonathan Miller, Esq., has exhibited to us sample "heads" from sixty acres of wheat, from his place in this county, which he purposes having cut on Monday. It is of the variety known as the "Early May." The heads, though not large, are quite heavy and free from sign of rust or smut. We learn that the yield is estimated at twenty-five bushels to the acre, and that Mr. Miller has engaged the lot to the enterprising millers, Messrs. Geo. T. Jackson & Co., at two dollars and a half per bushel.

Mr. Miller's corn is very promising, being eighteen or twenty inches high. It gives us pleasure to record these evidences of reward to the man "diligent in business."—*Augusta Constitutionalist.*

THE CROPS.—From all parts of the District we hear the most cheering accounts. Corn, cotton and wheat looks well, and promises an abundant yield.

A gentleman in the neighborhood of Silverton, in this District, informs us that one of his neighbors planted the common gourd seed corn on the 19th of March last, and on the 8th of April he had a stalk tasselled and silked. This exceeds anything we have yet heard of, and our informant is a gentleman who may be relied on.

[*Barnwell Sentinel.*

We have had delightful showers within the last few days, and everything in the shape of vegetation looks well.

From a very reliable source, we learn that Col. W. H. Duncan's crop is equal to any in the district. Much of his cotton is about ..teen inches in height, and many forms are visible.

THE CROPS.—So far as we learn the wheat crop is still promising a large yield. Corn is growing well, and cotton not as much damaged as we feared it would be in consequence of the continued cold weather.—*Winnsboro Tri-Weekly News.*

THE CROPS.—We have passed through portions of Decatur, Mitchell, Baker, and Miller Counties, within the last few days, and endeavored to pay strict attention to the growing crops in our route. We also conversed with planters from various other counties, in order to satisfy ourselves of the real status of our farming interests. Our opinion, derived from these sources, is, that the general prospects of the farmer in this entire section are good—perhaps never better, so far as the present condition of the crops is concerned. The freedmen, too, have greatly improved in their industrial habits; but we are sorry to say that the fate of the crop on many plantations is becoming imperilled by the shortness of provisions.

The complaint that provisions will not be sufficient to feed the hands until the crop is made is alarmingly prevalent. A gentleman, planting in Calhoun County, informed us that his bacon would not last longer than the first of July, and yet he had thirteen hundred acres of land in cotton, and a large number of hands employed. Nor has he a dollar to buy meat with. Another large planter in Mitchell made a similar statement to us. Such a deplorable state of things requires no comment. The cotton mania is next to cholera in its effects upon the country.

Corn, in this section, will average from knee to waist high; some of it is five feet. Cotton is young and small, but the stand is most excellent. Oats, which have been largely planted, are free from rust and smut, and as good as we remember ever to have seen them. The only patch of wheat we have noticed is a total failure. Nor do we regard Southwestern Georgia as a wheat country. Some localities will produce it, but they are in sections where the lands are very poor and require much manure.

A fine rain on Tuesday morning last is said to have been opportune. It was followed, however, by a very cold snap for the season, which will doubtless retard the growth of cotton. The health of this section is generally good.—*Bainbridge Argus.*

CROP PROSPECTS IN UPPER GEORGIA.—As a general thing, the wheat looks finely. In some localities the fly has injured it, and in others some rust upon the blades is now reported, but, taken as a whole, there is a prospect of a tolerably good crop. Corn is not doing so well. In many localities there is a bad stand, and the cotton planted is likely to be an entire failure. Some planters are plowing up their cotton, and planting corn in its place.

The Asheville (N. C.) *News* gives the following account of a destructive storm:

On Tuesday last Asheville was visited by one of the most severe storms of wind, rain and hail known to our citizens for many years. It lasted about two hours, but during that short time it deluged the gardens, and in some instances almost entirely washed the growing plants away, leaving the ground perfectly bare. Bridges, fences and culverts yielded to its force and fury, and were demolished. Corn planted on the low grounds will have to be replanted. A wagoner, in attempting to cross Beaver Dam, was compelled to cut his mules clear of the wagon to save them from being drowned.

From all we can learn, the storm extended only about four miles in each direction from this place, but we fear that it has done immense damage in that space.

CROP PROSPECTS IN LEE COUNTY, ALA.—*Editors Sun:* I wish to add my mite to the pleasure you are disposing by your statements of the condition of the crops. I have been over much of this county, and have everywhere noticed the crops, and, what is better, have conversed with the planters about them. All are more than satisfied with their wheat, which, in favorable situations, they have begun to harvest. It was never better, and the breadth sown is larger than ever before. The corn is also in a very satisfactory condition, and all seemed impressed with the desire to raise at least enough for themselves, and if the yield is a fair one, there will be some to spare for us nonproducers. The "King" is pretty much dothroned (I suppose we will have another when the military get through), and the cold May has given him the "zero ship," and I should think the "scald head," too, but the stand is pretty good, and there is reason yet to expect a full crop. The planters are more cheerful than it is usual to find them, and the freedmen are doing as well as could be expected, though there is room for improvement. P.

[*Columbus Sun.*

CROPS IN EASTERN GEORGIA.—The editor of the Augusta Chronicle, who has just returned from an attendance on Burke Court, says:

The crops in Burke are represented to be rather promising, and we were pleased to learn that very considerable crops of corn have been planted. In some localities the stand is said to be injured by the ravages of the bud-worm, but on the whole, it is very good. The young cotton has been injured by the cool nights of the past week, and on the sandy lands the stands are said to be very defective.

The wheat crop is reported to be better than it has been for several years, and many fields will be ready for harvest by the last of this and the first of next week. This will be a great blessing to the planters generally, as it will bring into the country a considerable amount of money, at the present high prices, and will enable them to secure a sufficiency of corn to make the growing crop of cotton.

CROP PROSPECTS IN HARRIS.—A business letter from a planter in Harris county, Ga., received by us yesterday, thus refers to the crops in his neighborhood, the writer says: "We have good crops of wheat and oats coming on in our part of the territory. Corn looks promising, but cotton is sorry.

The Failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co.

[*From the Boston Advertiser.*]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 28, 1867.—The Secretary of the Treasury deems it proper that a statement should be made as to the situation in which the United States are placed by the failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. No one has warrant for saying either that we are losers thereby, or that we are amply secured. The Government does not admit that anything is owing to it from this firm. We have brought suit against them for certain ships and certain bales of cotton, which were not theirs, but were in their possession as agents of the rebel government, and which we claim, not exclusively under any special law of our country, but under the law of nations and the common law of England, whereby all moneys or property contributed by persons or corporations, either by gift or by taxation, to carry on the rebellion, became, at the termination of that rebellion, vested in the United States. This matter is in the Chancery Court of England, and is not affected, one way or the other, by the failure of Fraser, Trenholm & Co. The Government has every reason for believing that at the clos. of the rebellion this firm was in possession of other property and was largely indebted to the so-called Confederate Government. We set up a general claim to all this property and this indebtedness, as well as to the ships and cotton specified. The money value of this claim has never been ascertained. The President pardoned Geo. A. Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, without so much as requiring a statement of his business accounts with the rebel Government, and from that day to this we have been unable to get such a statement. The Government might, perhaps, have forced the firm into showing its books before now, but for the unauthorized and subsequently repudiated settlement made with it last Fall by Messrs. Dudley & Morse, and still hopes to accomplish this end through the Courts. If the suits for the ships and cotton are decided in our favor, of course the other claim will be good, and this firm will be adjudged as having possession of a large amount of money belonging to the United States. The failure of the English branch of the house may and may not prevent us from getting this money.

REGISTRATION.—We had this pleasure during the past week of making the acquaintance of Major McClary, the Commandant of this Military District, while on a visit to our Village, and found him a very polite and gentlemanly official. His object was to obtain information in order to report as to the proper division of our registration districts. The plan proposed, is to divide each battalion into two registration districts—making four in all—with a board of registration in each—with no change of the election precincts.

[*Abbeville Press.*

EARLY FRUIT.—Mr. George Lever surprised us yesterday with a basket of rosy-red May apples. His garden—"the city garden"—on the corner of Green and Gadsden streets, near the depot of the Charleston Ra lroad, will be able to furnish applicants with choice and early fruits and vegetables. We hope to make further record of his success.

[*Phœnix.*

The Georgetown Times states that the Lyceum of that town has been reorganized under very favorable auspices, and trusts that the intellectual growth of the young, and their moral and social elevation, will be improved by the cultivation of their literary tastes.

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE!

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW ready, and comprises a better assortment of

CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS,

Adapted to this market, than we have ever offered. We have given particular attention in getting up this Stock to lightness of fabric, strength of material and durability of color. Much the larger portion of our Stock is made in our own workshop, and we warrant it in every respect equal to custom work. We have Goods not of our own manufacture, such as are usually sold ready-made, the difference we shall be glad to show our customers.

In fixing our prices, from which we make no deviation, we have taken into consideration the depressed state of the market, and the universal desire to buy goods cheap.

We give below some of our leading prices:

CHECK CASSIMERE SUITS	$8 00
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	9 50
ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS	12 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS, our own make	15 00
THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSIMERE SUITS, DARK, MEDIUM, AND LIGHT MIXTURES	18 00
BLACK AND WHITE MIX CASSIMERE SUITS	22 00
SILK MIX TRICOT, DIFFERENT MIXTURES	24 00
FINE BLACK GERMAN TRICOT SUITS	27 00
DARK BROWN GRAIN DE POUDER SUITS	29 00
BLACK DRESS SUITS, ranging in price from	$19 to 62 00
LINEN SUITS, from	$5 to 20 00

In addition to the above, we have many good Styles of LIGHT AND DARK FANCY

CASSIMERES,

IN FULL SUITS

And in Pants and Vests.

ALSO,

ALPACA SACKS

DRAP D'ETE SUITS

MARSEILLES VESTS, White and Fancy

BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, of very fine quality

HEAVY WHITE DUCK SUITS, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our usual assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, we wish to call particular attention to our

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

We have made arrangements to have our SHIRTS made by our own Pattern, and we think they will compare favorably in style and fit with any Shirt on the market.

THEY COMPRISE FOUR QUALITIES, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, and $4 00.

We invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS and PLANTERS TO OUR STOCK, which we are selling in quantities at very low prices.

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

No. 270 KING STREET,

CORNER OF HASEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

May 18 1mo

OBITUARY.

ADAMS—Died, on Thursday, May 23d, at Ashville, North Carolina, GEORGE A GUSTUS ADAMS, in the 35th year of his age—a native of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ CHARLESTON, JUNE 1st, 1867.—MR. PATRICK FLYNN is duly authorized to act as my ATTORNY during my absence from the State.

June 3 2* WM. BYRNE.

☞ CONSIGNEES PER SCHOONER DAVID FAUST, are hereby notified that she is *This Day* discharging at Brown's Wharf. All goods remaining on the Wharf at sunset will be stored at expense and risk of owners. T. TUPPER & SONS.

June 3 1

☞ ARTIFICIAL EYES.—ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by BOISSONNEAU, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

April 14 1yr

☞ THE GRAVEST MALADIES OF YOUTH AND EARLY MANHOOD.—HOWARD ASSOCIATION ESSAYS, on the Physiology of the Passions, and the Errors, Abuses and Diseases peculiar to the first age of man, with Reports on new methods of treatment employed in this institution. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge.

Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

May 20 3mo

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed *William A. Batchelor*. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barclay street, New York.

☞ BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

December 10 1yr

☞ BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing.—Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

DOWIE & MOISE,
No. 151 Meeting street,
Opposite Charleston Hotel.

January 1 6mos

☞ NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided.

S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866.

February 7

☞ PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE DISPENSARY OF the Fourth Health District, in charge of Dr. J. SOMERS BUIST, has been removed from the City Hospital to the south-east corner of St. Philip and Warren streets, where patients will be seen between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 and 6 o'clock P. M., and calls left as heretofore.

GEORGE S. PELZER, M. D.,
City Registrar.

May 24 10

☞ ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free, to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No 42 Cedar street, New York.

April 12 3mos*

☞ A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any Lady or Gentleman can improve their personal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself 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 intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price $1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

March 30 1y

THE

DAILY NEWS

JOB OFFICE.

WE HAVE NOW ADDED TO OUR NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT a most extensive and complete

JOB DEPARTMENT,

Supplied with a great variety of PLAIN AND FANCY TYPE, of the latest and most approved styles; and we have every facility for executing all kinds of JOB WORK in

ENGLISH,

GERMAN, and

FRENCH,

Bill and Letter Heads

Circulars

Pamphlets

Catalogues

Drafts

Railroad and

Steamboat Printing

Business Cards

Invitations

&c., &c., &c.

THOSE OF OUR FRIENDS DESIRING JOB WORK, will please leave their orders with us. We will guarantee as good work, and at as CHEAP RATES, as can be had in Charleston.

CATHCART, M'MILLAN & MORTON.

May 9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER date application will be made for the renewal of the following lost CERTIFICATES: Eight shares of the S. W. R. R. Bank and the S. C. R. R. Company. The number and date not known. Also, Eight shares of the S. C. R. R. new issue, No. 340, issued March 31, 1860, belonging to the estate of JOHN GIST. 1amo3 June 3

☞ NOTICE.—THREE MONTHS AFTER date application will be made for the renewal of the following lost CERTIFICATES: Forty shares of the S. C. R. R., new issue, No. 339, issued March 31, 1860, and belonging to the estate of NATHANIEL GIST.

June 3 1amo3

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON DISTRICT.—DANIEL H. SILCOX *vs.* JOSEPH F. BRAUN.—IN THE COMMON PLEAS, ATTACHMENT.—Whereas the Plaintiff did, on the 26th day of February, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, who (as it is said) is absent from and without the limits of the State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of said declaration might be served:

It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and plead to the said declaration, on or before the 27th day February, which will be in the year of our Lord 1868; otherwise final and absolute judgment will be given and awarded against him. J. W. BROWNFIELD,

Clerk's Office, Charleston District. C. C. P.

March 2 3mos. sept 3, dec 3

☞ DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER will certainly exterminate these pests, i. its use is persevered in. Beware of bogus Fly-Paper, which some dealers keep because they can get it for nearly nothing. Don't be swindled. Ask for DUTCHER'S, which is sold by all live druggists. 1mo May 28

☞ NOTICE.—I, WILLIAM M. SACK, DO hereby inform the public that my wife, HARRIETT ABIGAIL SACK, has no authority from me to become a sole trader, nor do I consent to have her act in that capacity; and I furthermore state that I will not be responsible for debts contracted by her. WM. M. SACK.

May 29 6

☞ WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election.

September 10

OFFICIAL.

Headquarters Second Military District,
(NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA),
COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21st, 1867.

[GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.]

I. IN COMPLIANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Second Military District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public No. 68, 2d March, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States."

II. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding General to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil tribunals will be permitted to take jurisdiction of and try offenders, excepting only such cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be referred to a Commission or other military tribunal for trial.

III. The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, control or supersede the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the proclamations of the President, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby authorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by the inhabitants.

IV. Whenever any Civil Officer, Magistrate or Court neglects or refuses to perform an official act properly required of such tribunal or officer, whereby due and rightful security to person or property shall be denied, the case will be reported by the Post Commander to these Headquarters.

V. Post Commanders will cause to be arrested persons charged with the commission of crimes and offences when the civil authorities fail to arrest and bring such offenders to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Provost Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Headquarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges preferred will be accompanied by the evidence on which they are founded.

VI. The Commanding General, desiring to preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial cooperation of civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct tending to disturb the peace; and to the end that occasion may seldom arise for the exercise of military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration, the Commanding General respectfully and earnestly commends to the people and authorities of North and South Carolina unreserved obedience to the authority now established, and the diligent, considerate and impartial execution of the laws enacted for their government.

VII. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

The following named officers are announced as the staff of the Major General Commanding:

Capt. J. W. Clous, 38th U. S. Infantry, Act. Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Aide-de-Camp.

Capt. Alexander Moore, 38th U. S