



as the night the day, thou can'st not then be false to any man."

VOL. II. NO. 49

The "Norfolk Virginian," of Saturday says: "It is currently reported that over 200 negro women have registered in the city as single girls."

Speech of Gen. Sickles.
Delivered in Charleston on the 14th of July, 1867, to the Freedmen.
...for the first time you will exercise the high privilege of American citizens. You must try to discriminate well and choose wisely between the good and the bad examples you see. Remember that in Politics, as in all things, an even temper and a respectful demeanor towards our adversaries detract nothing from the order of our convictions, nor from the tenacity with which we press our purposes; and that, in the end, courtesy always contributes to the success of our undertakings.
Do you remember Abraham Lincoln?—[Cries of "Yes," "Yes," "Yes."] Will you ever forget him? [Loud shouts of "No," "No," "No, never, never."] You must not cease to cheerish and heed the teachings of that gentle nature, those simple methods, the noble heart and the guileless example of your gifted and lamented champion? Let us all remember and believe the last words of his last address to the people he loved and served so well, and for whom his almost sacred life was a sacrifice. He said: "The time will come when the mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and every patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone, touched again as they will surely be by the better angels of our nature, shall swell the chorus of Union throughout the land."—[Great applause.]

THE COURIER.
ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Editor.
R. A. THOMPSON & ROBT. YOUNG, PROPRIETORS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty-five cents, strictly in advance, for six months Subscription. Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of ten lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices exceeding five lines, 75 cents per line. Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements. Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed. Payment can be made in currency, or in provision at the market rates. Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:
Saturday Morning, July 13, 1867.
For various matters of interest, see the new advertisements in this number.
The Court of Equity, after a session of four days, adjourned on Friday. Several cases of importance are held by the Chancellor for further consideration.
In New York, on the 8th, cotton was quoted at 26 1/2. Gold, 35. Flour, \$5.50 to \$15.00. Corn, \$1 to \$1.08 per bushel.
We give the latest intelligence, to the 8th instant, from all quarters. Comment on our part could not add to the interest which naturally attaches to it.
The "Fourth of July" was celebrated in the States and "territories" of the Union in a becoming manner. The colored people seemed to be specially pleased, with the "liberty" prospect before them.
The papers, North and South, resent the insult to the flag of the country, inflicted at the capture of SANTA ANNA by the Mexican barbarians. This, with the murder of MAXIMILIAN, is cause sufficient for blotting the name of Mexico from the roll of nations.
The District Court.
Will be in session on Monday next. The business of the term, we learn, is light.
REGISTRATION.
The "Charleston Courier" says that Gen. SICKLES has decided not to begin Registration in this Military District until Congress shall have determined more explicitly who are entitled to be registered. It is presumed that it will be the pleasure of that body to extend the time for the completion of registration in the Carolinas, until October or November.
Messrs. J. J. NORTON and J. H. WHITNER have been admitted to practice in the Courts of the United States, including that of Bankruptcy.
In Charleston, July 6, cotton was quoted at 20 to 25; rice, 11 to 14; corn, \$1.40 to \$1.45; flour, \$10.00 to \$18.00 per barrel; bacon, 11 1/2 to 19; salt, \$2.25 per sack.
We are pleased to learn that Gen. A. C. HASKELL, of Abbeville, has been elected to fill the vacant "Professorship of Law" in the University of South Carolina.
The "Abbeville Press," in its market report, quotes corn at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bushel; wheat, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per bushel; whiskey, \$4 to \$6 per gallon.
All Europe mourns the death of Maximilian. The Government of England, it is stated, will recall the British Legation, and withdraw from diplomatic relations with the administration of Juarez. That of France has sent out an order suspending all the functions of the French Consuls in the Republic. The French Chambers denounce the execution as a crime against civilization. All festivities in Paris have been abandoned.
CHERRIES NEWS.—It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following extract from a business letter received at this office from Nashville, Tenn., bearing date June 30:
This country is full of wheat, and the accounts given by the different papers are true. Flour, wheat and corn by October will be lower in price than it has been for many years. There is a promise of a very heavy crop here in Tennessee and Georgia. When that becomes a certainty prices will be fifty per cent lower than they are now. A crop of 2,000 bushels of wheat sold at Ringgold, Georgia, at \$1.50 per bushel, to be delivered shortly. Prices are decidedly downwards.

Melancholy Death.
We are pained to record the death and burial, on Monday last at this place, says the "Laurensville Herald," of one of our oldest inhabitants, ANTHONY SALEDAY, whose loss is, and will be, keenly felt by a large number of our citizens; while notwithstanding his venerable and highly honored position for so many years, many others will rejoice at his demise.
The deceased died of a wound received on the 11th of April last, inflicted by Gen. Oakes, No. 10, with the fatal weapon—a "gray goose quill."
We would mingle our tears with the immediate friends and chief mourners of the deceased—Lawyers, Clerks, Constables, and an untold number of anxious creditors—and exhort them to mourn not as those who have no hope, for the time may come when military orders will cease, and "levy and sale" be once more permitted. May they be able to say—"Thy will, General, not mine be done."

THE BANKRUPT COURT.
This Court is organizing preparatory to business. As a forerunner, we give the "rule of general orders" in that Court:
"The fees of the Registrar, Marshal, and Clerk, shall be paid or secured in all cases before they shall be compelled to perform the duties required of them by the parties requiring such services; and in the case of witnesses their fees shall be tendered or paid at the time of the service of the summons or subpoena, and shall include their travelling expenses to and from the place at which they may be summoned to attend. The court may order the whole or such portions of the fees and costs in each case to be paid out of the funds in Court in such cases as shall seem just."
The press generally expresses the severest censure of the Mexican Government (so called) for the murder of Maximilian. The "New York Times" calls the execution a murder, and says it is "hard to believe that men capable of such a crime are capable of self-government, or fit to be trusted with authority." "The World" considers the execution as a "lasting stain upon the honor and humanity" of the Mexican nation.
IMPEACHMENT.—The "Washington Star" of Saturday evening says: "It is understood, to-day, that those members of Congress who advocate the impeachment of President Johnson, have informally agreed not to press its consideration at the present session, but to endeavor to have Congress convened on the third Wednesday in October next, for the express purpose of taking it up at that time. In the meantime the members and the country will have before them the different reports of the Judiciary Committee, with voluminous evidence, on which to base a judgment."
The Northern papers report that the liabilities of the firm of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., have been ascertained to exceed their assets by nearly one million pounds sterling.
Accounts from the West received at Washington all represent that the grain and fruit crops of the country were never so promising as now.
The number of persons who are now employed in the Treasury Department is between 2,400 and 2,500, exclusive of those engaged in the Printing Bureau, under Mr. S. M. Clark. Of these, 515 are ladies.
The Millerites in some portions of Maine, had fixed upon the 12th inst., as the beginning of the millennial period; but seem to remain about the same as before that date, and none of them have "gone up."
New Hampshire boasts of \$3,000,000 worth of horses; \$4,500,000 worth of cattle; \$5,500,000 worth of milk cows; \$2,000,000 worth of sheep; and \$374,000 worth of swine.
The "Barnwell Sentinel" reports that a citizen of that District, named Bush, was brutally murdered by a gang of robbers who infest the upper part of that District. A colored man in Mr. Bush's employ, who interfered in his behalf, was nearly beaten to death. Bolin, the murderer of Mr. Johnson, who is supposed to be the leader of this band of desperadoes, has been arrested.
TRIBUTE TO VIRGINIA.—The "New Orleans Commercial" of the 17th, thus speaks of the action of this Commonwealth in providing for her debt:
Virginia convenes her public creditors, exchanges her stocks in public works for her bonds, cancels her loans by one department of State finances to another, and having reduced her public debt by this process nearly fifty per cent., announces that she is prepared to resume the payment of interest with an estimated balance in the Treasury over and above her annual expenses. Has there been such a spectacle of good faith exhibited in history? There is true loyalty—loyalty to "legitimate voluntary compliance with engagements, which might have been suspended or denied."
CHERRIES NEWS.—It affords us great pleasure to lay before our readers the following extract from a business letter received at this office from Nashville, Tenn., bearing date June 30:
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THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—The "New York Tribune," after declaring that the United States gave Mexico national triumph, and she denied us the boon of Maximilian's life, continues as follows:
We feel this more keenly because of our treatment of Jefferson Davis. We had a class of people here who insisted that war was not complete until we had hanged a man—a poor old man of sixty. Like the gibbets of Africa, the only fruits of their victory were the wasted bodies of their enemies. The clamor was so loud that even wise men bowed their heads and joined in it. At one time it was feared that our triumphant and glorious wars would be dishonored by a gallows. But the better sense of the people prevailed, and the leader of one of the greatest rebellions in history was set free. How much nobler in the eyes of the world with America appear with Davis free than Mexico with this dead body of an amiable and unfortunate Prince. Is Davis living any more dangerous than Maximilian dead? Is America weaker than Mexico because of this magnanimity? Rather does not Maximilian's name receive a glory from the circumstances of his death which Davis may have reason to envy? The worst we can do with a traitor is to make a martyr of him; and Maximilian, bereft of crown, sceptre, kingdom, army—nay, even of his wife and his native heritage—driven from his capital, conquered and betrayed, could wish nothing more than the chance to show the world that he could die like a soldier and a Prince. Mexico has gained nothing by his execution. Maximilian would have gone into ghastly empyrean. Juarez, we see, states that the clamor for the execution of Maximilian was so great he could not resist it. The statesman who governs by clamor is a coward. If Juarez permitted this act against his better judgment we have no assurance that he may not be controlled in greater emergencies.
INCREASE OF THE CATHOLICS.—The "Presbyterian Banner," of Pittsburg, publishes the following statistical article, showing the increase of the Roman Catholics in the United States. The "Banner," laments the fact, and thinks it can not be viewed with indifference. It says:
A reference to the census of the United States and to official Roman Catholic statistics furnishes the following results: "In 1830 our population was 12,886,020, of which 450,000, or one twenty-ninth of the whole, were Roman Catholics. In 1840, population 17,079,553, Roman Catholics 960,000, or one eighteenth of the whole. In 1850, population 23,191,876, Roman Catholics 2,150,000, or one eleventh of the whole. In 1860, population 31,737,721, Roman Catholics 4,400,000, or one seventh of the whole. The astounding fact is revealed that the Roman Catholic population a little more than doubles itself every ten years. At the same rate of increase, that element at our next census in 1870, will be about one-fifth of the whole. Surely this is not a circumstance to be regarded with indifference.
"Not four score years have passed, since there was not a solitary Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States, the first see, that of Baltimore, having been in 1793. Now 7 Archbishops, 29 Bishops or Right Reverends, 81 Very Reverends, 8,823 priests, 72 theological seminaries, more than 1,400 schools and colleges, with 30,000 pupils and nearly 3,000 church edifices, valued at about \$27,000,000, attest not only the growth of Romanism, but also its facilities for still greater developments."
A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—The "Mercury" states that three young men of Charleston, belonging to good families and of good education, have recently sailed for Liverpool, in the capacity of common sailors. Rather than live in listless idleness, without any aim or use in life, they prefer to brave the dangers of the seas and endure the rough usage to which all sailors must accustom themselves. This spirit must elicit the praise of all who admire true manhood, however the effeminate equities of the day may regard it. That a lazier is a being for whom there is no place in Southern society, is a fact patent to the blindest mind, but it needs to be impressed upon our young men. The great majority of these are at work, either with their hands or their heads; but there are still a few drones on hand. To them the example of these Charleston young men is offered for their special attention. We don't mean that they all should pick up at once and go to sea, though they would occupy a higher position on the scale of intelligent beings as cabin boys than as loafers. But they should begin to do something, even if it appear lower than the destiny to which they imagine themselves born. The way to rise higher is to show a readiness to begin. If they really possess talents, they will not be kept under long.
[Yorkville Enquirer.]
The blackberry crop is maturing.—Forsyth County, N. C., is reported to have shipped 800,000 worth last season. The old North State is "some" on blackberries as well as "simons!"
ATLANTA, July 4.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day. Delegates from all parts of the State were present. Hon. Foster Blodgett, of Augusta, was chosen President. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the loyal men of Georgia desire an earlier settlement of present political differences; declaring the Republican party of the State in alliance with the National Republican party; pledging a hearty support to the Reconstruction measures of Congress; declaring the Union Republican party to be in sympathy with the working men, and pledging its support and encouragement to the protection of the rights of all; promising to abide by the proscribed terms of restoration by the election of men to office who can comply in all respects with the requirements of Congress.
Delegates to the Convention were appointed without regard to color.
To-night a mass meeting, attended by 12,000 people was held. The Declaration of Independence was read and orations delivered by A. W. Tenney, of New York, and others.
New York, July 5.—The Rising Star brings \$17,000 in treasure.
There were three killed, many casualties, and twenty four from the celebration of the 4th of July. A planter's boat was run down by the steamer Narragansett, returning from Cape Island, and five or six passengers drowned.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, July 4.—The frigate Susquehanna, Admiral Porter in command, sailed yesterday under sealed orders from Fortress Monroe. It is now known that she proceeds to Mexico direct.
It will require a two-thirds vote to suspend the rule adopted by the House Wednesday evening confining the legislation of the session to the perfection and strengthening of the Military Reconstruction Acts. Pending the adoption of this rule sundry motions of adjournment which originated with the Extremists failed.
The Speaker has announced the following Committee on Reconstruction, as provided in the resolution of Wednesday last: Messrs. Stevens, Boutwell, Bingham, Farnsworth, Hubbard, of New York; Beaman, Payn, Pike and Brooks.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—Judge Wayne, of the Supreme Court, is dead. He was born in Savannah, in 1790, and was appointed to the Bench in 1835.
The prosecution in the Surratt case has closed its testimony.
Brooks is the only Democrat on the Reconstruction Committee.
The new Brazilian Minister, Commander Don Domingos Jose Gonzales de Mayal Sacs, was presented to the President to-day, and expressed his pleasure at the friendliness existing between the two Governments.
In the Senate to-day, Mr. Tipton argued in favor of the Government offering a reward for Indian scalps.
Internal Revenue receipts to-day \$2,500,000.
WASHINGTON, July 5.—A resolution was submitted proposing to restrict the legislation of this session to the perfection of the Reconstruction Bills. During the debate upon it, it transpired that in caucus thirteen Senators had voted for universal suffrage. It was finally passed by a vote of 19 yeas to 9 nays—the following Senators voting in the negative, viz: Messrs. Buckalew, Drake, Fowler, Howe, Ross, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton and Wade.
Wilson stated, in the course of the debate, that Secretary Stanton wanted no legislation in regard to the Judiciary, but needed money to support Reconstruction.
The Senate has adjourned until Monday.
The Speaker presented a Memorial from Green H. Adams, protesting against the admission of Beck from Kentucky, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.
Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules in order that he might introduce a joint resolution of thanks to Major-General Philip H. Sheridan, for the able and faithful discharge of his duty as Military Commander of the District composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas. The motion was carried by a vote of 110 to 18, and the resolution was passed.
Additional papers in reference to the Kentucky election, and a protest from the members whose seats are not contested, were referred to the Committee on Elections.
Joint resolutions of thanks to Generals Sickles, Pope and Schofield were adopted.
Gen. Schenck offered a resolution of thanks to Petroleum V. Nasby and Attorney General Swayne for their maintenance of the President's office, but pending the question of its reception, the House adjourned until Monday.
WASHINGTON, July 6.—The total Registration in Alexandria is 2,602—black majority 215; challenged, 196; rejected 7—all whites.
Internal revenue receipts to-day \$788,000.
The Secretary of the Treasury held for National Banks and deposits \$339,000,000; National Bank circulation, \$298,665,000. Internal revenue receipts for the week \$8,351,000.
Leading members say that Congress will not take up the question of rebuilding the levees on the Mississippi until the States are reconstructed under the Acts of Congress.
Large amounts of gold are going into the Sub-Treasury in exchange for gold notes.—\$5,700,000 gold interest will be paid on the 7th.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Committee of Nine has prepared a bill. It places the State Governments in complete subjection to the military commanders, whose previous acts are validated; makes the boards of registration judges of the qualifications for registration; forbids the removal of commanders without the advice and consent of the Senate, or sentence of court-martial; forbids civil courts, whether Federal or State, from interfering with the commander, or his agents acting under his authority, or from entering into civil or criminal proceedings against them, for any act done under laws to which this is supplementary.
It is stated that Gen. Herron, of Louisiana, is an applicant for the Mexican mission. Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was drowned at Fort Benton, on the 1st instant.
Ex-Gov. King, of New York, is dead.
In the House, a large number of bills were introduced and referred without debate. The Committee on Elections reported that no person who had given aid or comfort to the rebellion should be allowed to swear in; but disloyalty of constituents, or illegality of elections, should not prevent members from holding certificates and swearing. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.—A resolution calling for the proceedings in the Cabinet on reconstruction passed—103 to 26.
Mr. Butler moved that a special committee of five, with powers to send for persons and papers be appointed to investigate the assassination proceeding, and that the committee promise the protection of the House to accomplices who have not been tried or sentenced, who may give valuable evidence. The rules were suspended and the resolution passed.
Mr. Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a Bill on Reconstruction.
The President was called on by resolution, for information in reference to Indian hostilities and Mexican affairs.
The Senate, by a vote of 30 to 5, refused to take up the joint resolution of thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Schofield, and Pope.
Mr. Grimes said he thought it would be premature to pass the resolution at this time, as the Senate was not sufficiently informed of the merits of the case, to be able to judge. Formerly the thanks of Congress were only tendered to extraordinary occasions, and it was that considered a great compliment to any one to receive them—but if this kind of precedent, now proposed, was established, Congress would soon be ignoring its thanks to the Governors of the several Territories, as well as to that of our own Russian, present states.

Several other ineffectual efforts to introduce general legislation were made and failed. The Senate then adjourned.
The following is the 6th section of the Reconstruction Bill reported by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate:
That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in the said Supplementary Act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of the Legislature of any State or who has held any Executive or Judicial office in any State, whether he has taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States or not, and who has afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, is entitled to be registered or to vote; and the words "Executive or Judicial officer in any State," in said oath mentioned, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of the several laws of the States.
NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The Austrian steamer Elizabeth has orders to proceed to Vera Cruz without delay, to bring the Austrian and Mexican Imperialist officers and troops here. She will return immediately.—Col. Sully and other officers of the Vera Cruz garrison, who arrived in Mobile by the Tabasco, have come here.
NASHVILLE, July 7.—Political excitement is running high throughout this State. Gov. Brownlow rules with a stern will, and has set aside the registration in every district that does not incline towards his Radical views.—In one district where his friends registered the first two days, his opponents the two succeeding days, he has set aside all but the first two days. He holds the cards, and will, it is supposed, carry the State.
NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—A levee on Red River, in front of Alexandria, gave way on the night of the 28th ult., flooding the lower portion of the town, but the break was promptly repaired by the citizens. On the night of the 1st instant it broke again, and a dispatch now says that the fall of the river can alone prevent the town from being overflowed.
LONDON, July 8.—The English Government is about to send a body of troops to Abyssinia.
PARIS, July 8.—The International Money Congress purposes to fix the standard of gold coin at five francs and its multiples.
TRIESTE, July 8.—A fleet is under preparation to proceed to Mexico and demand the body of Maximilian.
LONDON, July 4.—The Grand Review which was to have taken place in Hyde Park has been postponed on account of the news of the execution of Maximilian. There is great indignation manifested here and on the continent about the execution.
SAVANNAH, July 7.—C. J. Westmoreland, British Consul at Brunswick, Ga., was killed at that place by Capt. Martin, on the 5th. The deceased had only been married four hours. Martin has been arrested and brought to this city. Great mystery exists regarding the affair.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Custom receipts for June \$1,000,000; during the first three days of July, receipts from the same source, 500,000.
NEW YORK, July 8.—John R. Fisher, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, has been arrested, charged with illegally obtaining funds of the bank.
Omaha advices have been received from Gustav's command, dated Riverside, Colorado, forty miles West of Fort Sedgewick, June 24. There had been several skirmishes, resulting in the repulse of the Indians. Six warriors were killed, and two soldiers wounded.
RICHMOND, July 8.—A meeting of citizens was held at Louisa Court House to-day, at which resolutions were adopted, advising cooperation with the Republican party, pledging the meeting to vote for the Republican candidate for the Presidency and for members of Congress from Virginia, who have an unbroken Union record. Messrs. Chilton, Coleman, Jos. K. Pendleton and other influential citizens were on the Committee on Resolutions. A special to the "Richmond Whig" says the meeting was composed of influential citizens, and the resolutions are to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress.
NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—The Republican State Convention met in Houston, Texas, yesterday, and elected ex-Gov. Pease permanent President; the other officers were three white and one black man. The attendance mostly black, only twenty-three whites being present. A stormy session is expected, and there are fears that it will end in a riot. No resolution adopted yet.
Five cases of yellow fever in Galveston, and two deaths from black vomit. The Mayor has ordered immediate and free use of disinfectants. No fears are entertained of its becoming epidemic.

RECEIPTS.
The following persons have paid on their subscription to the Courier, as follows:
S. A. McTear, \$2.50
Col. F. A. Hoke, 2.75
G. H. D. Oranier, 2.50
F. Wiebels, 75
L. H. Gramer, 2.50

Regular Convocation!

COMPANIONS of Walhalla Chapter, No. 28, I. O. O. F., will assemble in their Hall at Washington, on Friday the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for the transaction of regular business.
By order of the M. W. L. P. F.
J. W. H. PIPPLE, Secretary.

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Bark Mill for Sale.

In Equity—Pickens.

William A. Lay, Executor, vs. M. R. Hannicutt.

PURSUANT to an order of Court, in this case, I will sell to the highest bidder, at Pickens C. H., on Saturday in August next, a first rate—
BARK MILL!
TERMS—CASH.
ROBT. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

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MILLSTONES! MILLSTONES!

I have undressed and wish to inform those persons of the above mentioned articles, that they can be supplied with a very superior quality of Corn Stones, of any size at reasonable rates. All work done with any speed or accuracy, and guaranteed. Old Stones repaired and dressed. The most accurate and perfect work done. For orders apply to
C. MAYHEW
Autumn C. H. S. C. Oct. 6, 1866.

