

THE BIRD

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY JEROME RAYON.

SPECIAL GAZETTE OF THE STATE AND CITY.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1903.

The mail of yesterday brought us New York journals of the 16th, and Charleston of the 15th, with almost not quite corresponding dates from other places.

We live in vain glances over them for matters of importance of interest.

The court martial had terminated on Captain Reed, and the report sent to the president.

Mr. Livingston left Washington after a delay of three days—arriving here last evening of the president and pointing to his public dinner in New York and Philadelphia.

We are happy to see that all the eastern journals concur in the propriety and wisdom of his last official letter in France; but most of them seem to think that the question is or will be settled.

A society has been established called "The South Carolina Society for the Advancement of Learning," under the auspices of Messrs. Desha, Calhoun, Preston and Pettigrew.

Some four weeks since a morning journal of this city had assailed the executive government for not protecting the trade route to Mexico—asserting that in two or three instances only had national vessels ever approached the Mexican coast.

On the 10th of May 1894, the president received a communication from the presidents of several insurance offices in this city complaining that the U. S. vessels of war had been sent to the Mexican coast for no other purpose than to commandeer the squadron at Pensacola, which proved to be not only an unwarranted seizure; but referred to the commander of the squadron at Pensacola, who protested that the statement was erroneous; and on the 21st of October last, a similar correspondence occurred; and again just with instructions to the secretary of the navy; at the same time that he transmitted to the insurance companies a copy of Commodore Hanley's report on their former communication, and a further assurance that the subject would be properly regarded.

When the party of vessels composing the squadron at Pensacola is considered, with the extensive duties they have to perform through the whole of the West India islands, the coast of Louisiana, Yucatan, Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and hence to Florida, there are certainly no justifiable grounds for assailing the general government for neglect, when it is considered that the vessels of war had been regularly cruising in their tours 3 or 4 months over this extensive jurisdiction, there appears no reason for censure; and when it is known that the president promptly and effectively acted to the complaint of our insurance companies, he should certainly be praised rather than incensed.

The best remedy seems to be to increase the squadron at Pensacola, so that each vessel of war shall have a cruise only of two months in three months successively in routine; and this not only the service of the navy but of our foreign relations evidently requires.

It is pleasing to find that most of the gentlemen connected with the insurance office, and other respectable persons connected with the subject, who have been heretofore in attendance at the smokehouse of High and Forrestal in Barrington street, are decidedly opposed to the interested petition presented to the city council against it as a nuisance.

Vagrants.—The excitement prevalent among our citizens relative to the arrival of the specter from the Mississippi, induces us to give a abstract of the laws on vagrants and suspicious persons, passed July 16, 1895.

The first section of the act declares that all who have no residence, means of subsistence, honest occupation, profession and pursuit; who frequent grogshops or gambling houses or disorderly places, and not able to produce certificates of their good conduct and morals; and those who are without permission, shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons, and shall on conviction give security for their good behavior for 12 months; otherwise be imprisoned for one month; and kept at hard labor.

The 2d section declares that all who are vagrants and suspicious persons who are found lurking about at night; who loiter or sleep in suspicious places, in outhouses or the open air; who are not able to give an satisfactory account of themselves; those who are apprehended with instruments and probable intent to commit burglary, or with an offensive weapon intended for assault; or who are found in a suspicious place with intent to steal; and it enacts that they shall be imprisoned for 2 months, and kept at hard labor.

The third section enacts that should any of those declared vagrants by the law, or vagrants by the 2d section, give a false account of themselves or commit a second offence they shall be imprisoned from six months to 2 years; but none are to be prohibited a trial by jury, should they resist.

The 4th section declares that warrants of arrest may be issued against any of the above persons; that a justice of the peace and the 5th and remaining sections indicate the mode of examination and prosecution. Women are as amenable as men to the provisions of the act.

We have heard that the above law was ably maintained to the propriety and efficiency of its enactments, by Major T. G. Herr, at the meeting held on Wednesday at Barka street.

"The Moonlight," a novel by Mr. Pennington Cooper, is ready for publication. We have read the introduction of it with much pleasure—although it is in the antiquated style of some of our novelists, it might easily be made to give an expression in a part of it, when he says of himself "I though I am an American, I am a gentleman." This is nearly tantamount to the wretched assertion of Colveridge in his Biographical literature, that "the republicanism of America is the antidote of a gentleman." But Colveridge afterwards made the remedy available in his incipit of Captain Basil Hall—story as the "Ancient Mariner" was awarded in his politics.

Louis Philip had himself in rather an awkward predicament from the accredited publication of his inclination to promote the interests of Dan Carver; and his obligation by the equitable treaty of alliance to protect those of the young queen. His intervention has been formally demanded; but it is likely to be delayed, as Don Carlos is getting the better of Marshal Canovas.

A great operator in London, made in the recent fall of Spanish Bonds, the clear sum of 1,500,000 sterling, or \$2,400,000, and all without the social investment of a single cent.

A rich Roman has recently placed in the Bank of St. Petersburg, the sum of 100,000 roubles, to be given, with the interest accumulating upon it to the year 1899, to the author of the best history of the Emperor Alexander.

HAM was snoged.—On Saturday Elias Ham was sentenced to a fine of sixty dollars and costs, amounting in all to about hundred dollars, for cohabiting with a woman known as "Bessie," but who was not his wife.

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COMMERCIAL

NOTICE OF THE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.

No sales today at the board.

SALES OF COTTON.

200 bales Alabama 17 1/2

100 bales Louisiana and Mississippi in heavy; sales not reported.

PRODUCE.

TOBACCO—4000 lbs 87 1/2

SHUGAR—1000 lbs 85 1/2

COFFEE—1000 lbs 16 1/2

MEAL—1000 lbs 11 1/2

WHEAT—1000 lbs 12 1/2

BARLEY—1000 lbs 11 1/2

RYE—1000 lbs 11 1/2

WHEAT—1000 lbs 12 1/2

BARLEY—1000 lbs 11 1/2

RYE—1000 lbs 11 1/2

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SALES AT AUCTIONS.

BY PERIN AND COMPANY.

ON Saturday the 13th instant, will be sold at Heron's Exchange, at 11 o'clock, the following real estate:

Hamlin, aged about 28 years.

Adams, do do 28 do

Richard, do do 27 do

Robert, do do 27 do

Patric, do do 24 do

Wesley, do do 20 do

Miner, do do 20 do

William Henry, a boy 19 do

Loeb, a girl, do 14 do

Loeb, a woman, do 43 do

Loeb, a woman, do 43 do

Loeb, a woman, do 43 do

Loeb, a woman, do 43 do

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