

Great Meeting at Greenville on the 29th July.

According to announcement, a meeting of the citizens of Greenville County was held at this place on Friday, 29th inst. A stand was erected in a beautiful grove on the Pendleton road, west of the river, and between eleven and twelve o'clock a large assembly of people of all complexions gathered together. Judge CARPENTER and Gen. BUTLER, the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, together with Gen. J. B. KENNAMAR, who was known as the speaker, ascended the stand. The Anderson band of music, and the colored band of Greenville were both present to lend their cheering influence to the occasion. Ex-Gov. B. F. PERRY introduced first Gen. KENNAMAR, the announcement of this name was followed by cheers. Gen. KENNAMAR proceeded to address the meeting in a very able manner, vindicating the claims of the Union and Reform party to the support of the good people of Greenville. Gen. KENNAMAR's views are already known. He is no candidate for office, and his efforts, therefore, in behalf of the election of CARPENTER and BUTLER are purely patriotic and disinterested, and concerns him only as a citizen of South Carolina. The noble character of Gen. KENNAMAR for truth, purity and good sense, his high courage and untarnished honor lend a deserved weight to his address, that in the minds of intelligent and honest men is hard to resist.

Gen. M. C. BUTLER was next introduced by Gov. PERRY, and made a bold and eloquent speech, that was frequently cheered. He reiterated the charges against Gov. SCOTT which he made at Meckens Court House, and gave a brief array of proofs to sustain them. Gen. BUTLER said he was in Washington City lately, and that he did not meet a single man there, Republican or Democrat, who did not express the opinion that the administration of the government of South Carolina was a disgrace to America.

Gen. BUTLER charged Gov. SCOTT with speculating in the public funds of the State for his own private benefit, and that he has employed spies, paid out of the people's money, under pretence that they were peace officers, when they were in fact his political partisans engaged in stirring up strife; that he has not enforced the law requiring the Land Commission to make a report of his operations; and that he had defrauded the State as one of the Advisory Board, by converting to his own use money appropriated to buy homes for the homeless; that he has made the public debt of the State near three times its former size, and made the most grievous taxation; that he was guilty of threatening violence by Winchester rifles against his own State, and thus he has prevented immigration, nearly trebled the public debt, and thus obstructed the development of the resources of the State; that he had used the office of Governor for his own purposes, and not for the public good; further, that Gov. SCOTT was wholly insincere in pretending friendly feeling for the colored people, that shortly before the last Presidential election, Gov. SCOTT said to General HAMMOND, and two other gentlemen, that he not only wished the State to vote Democratic, but would use his influence to that end; and that he was tired of the negroes, and would make enough of them resign their seats in the Legislature, so as to give the white men a majority in that body.

"Now I believe," said Gen. BUTLER, "that R. K. SCOTT is answerable for the murder of Randolph, a colored citizen of South Carolina. The evidence against him is circumstantial, but many persons have been condemned on slighter grounds. Let us look at it. Tolbert, the murderer, came to SCOTT in person with the blood of his victim reeking on his hands, and admitted that he had murdered him. He made that confession and SCOTT took him, and without warrant of law confined him in the Penitentiary without trial, without judicial examination, and while there in his (SCOTT'S) custody obtained another confession which he published. Now, strange to say, this second confession implicated certain influential and respectable citizens of high standing in Abbeville, and this confession was obtained because the election was approaching. A short time afterwards, while confined in the Penitentiary, and guarded by a strong guard of his partisans, armed with rifles, Tolbert was permitted to escape. Permitted to escape; for why was it that he alone escaped this strong prison. He went at large and what next? Why, to blind the public, SCOTT offers a reward of \$10,000 for his capture, which he never intended should be paid. It was an easy matter to capture Tolbert; numbers of people saw him about Abbeville and Cokerly, and several of his constabulary told me that they could have captured Tolbert if they thought they would have got the \$10,000. But it did not suit Gov. SCOTT to let Tolbert live. He could tell a tale that might not be refuted, and therefore we find that Hollingshead, one of SCOTT'S paid spies, went to a party, raised a row, and shot the murderer. His lips were sealed forever and ever, and the murderer of Randolph went to his grave by the order of the executive of South Carolina."

Gen. BUTLER said a good many other things before concluding his speech, but it is impossible for want of space to attempt a synopsis even. He was frequently applauded during its delivery, as well as at the conclusion.

Judge CARPENTER was next introduced by Gov. PERRY, and was greeted with great cheering, and could scarcely make himself heard at first, but soon succeeded in extending his voice to the mass of listeners. Judge CARPENTER is scathing and terrible in his attacks upon the "Scott Ring," as he denominates the combination supporting SCOTT and his schemes. He pointed out various facts and evidences to prove the charges made against Gov. SCOTT and his associates, and interspersed his remarks continually with flashes of wit and humor. He declared his determination to stick to SCOTT to defend her welfare and the good of all classes. He was a Republican.

known to be such when nominated; but his Republicanism was honest, and this was the difference between his position and that of SCOTT. He paid a high compliment to General KENNAMAR for his noble qualities, and spoke in the warmest terms of his gallant associate in the canvass, Gen. M. C. BUTLER. Towards the conclusion he directed some words specially to the colored people, to show them that the professed friendship of SCOTT and his ring towards them was a cheat, that they got nothing. SCOTT had only appointed one colored man to office in the whole County of Greenville, and that all he and his ring designed was to cheat them out of their votes. He told them that their interest was the same as the white people, and that their rights were the same also; that should never be taken from them, but if they followed SCOTT & Co., to separate from the white people and try to injure them, then they would, in the end bring ruin to themselves. They were only four millions out of forty millions of people in the United States.

But we must close; it is impossible to present all the speeches, or such an outline as will do them half justice. Judge CARPENTER, Gen. BUTLER and Gen. KENNAMAR present a trio of ability that must have a great influence wherever they speak; and such was the effect, we believe, in Greenville up on both white and colored, and many made up their minds to vote for CARPENTER and BUTLER that had not done so before.

The Baptist State Convention of South Carolina—Furman University. This Convention met at Greenville on Saturday evening, but the formal adjournment did not take place till Sunday evening, immediately after the conclusion of religious services in the Baptist Church.

The Convention was organized by the Rev. J. A. REYNOLDS, D. D., President; Dr. G. W. GARDNER and J. L. GOSKIN, were appointed Secretaries.

Besides the usual business of the Convention, the interests of Furman University claimed great attention. The Convention seemed profoundly impressed with the duty of sustaining and placing on a secure foundation this noble Institution that has suffered so much by the results of the war. A new Board of Trustees was elected, and now consists of the following gentlemen: Rev. J. C. FURMAN, D. D., President; Rev. J. K. Mendenhall, B. S., R. E. Griffin, Rev. J. G. Landrum, Rev. B. Manly Jr., Rev. J. A. Lawson, Dr. S. W. Bookhart, Rev. J. A. W. Thomas, Rev. E. T. Whittier, A. K. Durham, Rev. E. H. Shack, B. L. Whittingham, Thos. P. Smith, Rev. J. L. Reynolds; Rev. J. Culpeper, Thomas P. Lide, R. B. Watson, Rev. J. G. B. Dargan, B. W. Edwards, Rev. R. Furman, G. F. Townes, Rev. J. S. Murray, Rev. W. D. Thomas, Rev. F. W. Eason, Y. J. Pope.

The Board of Trustees held during the convention frequent and prolonged sessions. One great result of their labor, was the adoption of a scheme for a permanent endowment of the University, and resolution to elect, in addition to those now in office, two new Professors of the highest order of ability. If the endowment is secured to the extent proposed, then tuition is to be free for all students for ten years after its completion. The Convention heartily and enthusiastically endorsed the action of the Board of Trustees, and the members seemed animated by a noble resolve to lend all their energies to the work of securing the endowment and promoting the success of the University in every suitable way. Stirring and eloquent addresses on the subject were made by various members of the Convention, and the action of the body was unanimous.

We congratulate the denomination and this community, in which Furman University is located, upon its brightened prospects. We congratulate the State at large. The proper endowment of such an institution and its permanent sustentation. It is no mere denominational interest. It is a school of science and literature, and not for the teaching of sectarianism—while the morality and piety of its professors will be calculated to exert the best influence upon the students. There is no better situation in the Southern States, for a great University, than our City of Greenville, for health, for society, and for a wholesome religious influence. To this influence the different religious denominations all contribute their share, although some are more in number than others. The different churches have able and zealous ministers. But congratulations will be vain unless the friends of education in this State, in the denomination and out of it, shall cheer on the undertaking for the endowment with voice and liberality. The Institution will succeed up to the highest expectations, if the right spirit is awakened in the people, and we believe that it will. Y. J. Pope, Esq., of Edgefield, one of the early graduates of Furman, has been appointed and accepted the office of General Agent of the University, and will devote him self to the work of obtaining contributions and funds for the endowment. May he every where be welcome. Mr. Pope, we need not say, is a gentleman of talent and high character. He is a lawyer in full practice, and leaves his business, for a time, in the management of his partner and assistants, in his ardent desire to see his Alma Mater.

Dr. J. L. REYNOLDS delivered an address before the Convention, and a large audience besides, on Thursday evening. His subject was the History of the Baptist Churches in this State, prior to the formation of this Convention fifty years ago. The address was both able and entertaining. The Doctor narrated, by his vigorous narrative and graphic description, the early Baptists of South Carolina; some of them in the ministry; the best specimens of talents, learning and piety; others of a rude simplicity; but each class was described so well, they seemed to the minds-eye, not as shadows of the past, but living men springing up from the valley of dry bones.

There was some able preaching during the Convention by the attending ministers. The Charly Sermon was preached in the Baptist Church on Sunday morning by Rev. L. H. STUCK, of Charleston, and a sermon, at night in the same place, by Rev. J. A. W. THOMAS of Marlboro. Rev. J. K. MENDENHALL preached in the Presbyterian Church in the forenoon, and Rev. T. R. GAINES in the afternoon. Rev. T. W. SMITH preached in the Methodist Church.

The Convention meets on Thursday before the fourth Monday in November, next year, at Camden.

W. H. PERRY, Agent, sold, on Monday last, two tracts of land, viz: 20 acres, for \$1,050, bought by L. H. STEWART; 460 acres bought by ... for \$2,325. These lands formerly belonged to OLVEN BASSETT.

REGISTER your names with the City Clerk on or before the 12th, if you care to vote for City rulers.

Names of Delegates.

We publish a list of the names of delegates from the different Townships of Greenville County, and who attended the meeting on Monday.
Andover—J. A. Auelis, Wm. Goldsmith, J. T. McDaniel.
Bates—H. Kabant, K. N. Coleman, Samuel Mays.
Butler—G. W. Lester, W. A. Hudson, H. M. Smith.
Chick Springs—W. O. Bailey, A. Green, A. Taylor.
Clinton—No delegates.
Fairview—T. L. Woodside, J. E. Savage, J. R. Harrison.
Dunbar—J. M. Sullivan, J. P. Lattimer, T. H. Stokes, B. F. Moseley.
Candler—W. C. Yeagrin, Samuel Payne, L. T. McWhite, W. A. Mooney.
Groves—F. B. McKenize, A. M. Gilreath, Jm. Ashmore.
Grassy Mountain—M. D. Dickey, T. B. Reid, W. A. Mooney.
Highland—A. A. Neves, A. G. Harris, Jno. Hochstadt.
Oak Leaf—D. D. Moore, J. L. Woodside, J. D. Sullivan.
O'Neal—W. J. Gillean, W. J. Kendrick, John Groce.
Paris Mountain—W. C. Cleveland, B. F. P. Turner, M. Hunt, S. R. Salathiel, W. C. Goodwin, Jos. B. Young, D. W. Hodges.
United States Court.
Judge BRYAN is now holding Court at this place. Other engagements prevented our presence at the opening of the Court. We learn that the Judge gave the Grand Jury a charge fully instructing them as to their duties, and calculated also to encourage every citizen who heard it in the willing maintenance of the laws of the government and the good order of the country.

We regret our inability to get in the proceedings of the Court for the first and second days, kindly furnished by DANIEL HOLLANDER, Esq. Clerk, and Mr. J. A. SCHEMIDT, Jr. The proceedings will be published in full in our columns, so that our readers may be kept posted as to what is done during the sitting of the Court here.

A Mistake. Week before last we published a paragraph stating that Judge BRYAN was spending a time in the mountains, seeking a rest at Flat Rock. In this we were mistaken; for although his Honor came as far as this place with some lady friends on their way to Flat Rock, he went no farther, but returned to Charleston by the next morning's train. We got into the error from our knowledge of the arduous labors undergone by him, in Charleston, knowing that he needed repose and relaxation, and therefore should have been there.

French and Prussian War. No battles of any importance have taken place, and the reports do not in any particular vary materially the situation reported last week. Preparations for the conflict still progressing on both sides.

Crops in Middle and Northern Georgia and East Tennessee. The crops are very promising in these sections, says a friend just returned from a trip via Augusta to Atlanta, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Rome, Ga., and they made good crops of wheat in these sections, also. It can hardly be sold for \$1.00 per bushel at Rome.

The Irish Feeling on the War. In Dublin, one hundred thousand Irishmen formed a procession with banners, and shouted for France. In the United States, the native Irish are for France. Everywhere they are anxious for England to become involved in the war, in hopes that the opportunity for Irish independence may have come.

The Germans in America. The German feeling is strong for Prussia. Meetings have been held by them in New York and other places, expressing their sympathy with the cause of "fatherland."

One Thousand Volunteers Wanted For the French Army. See Advertisement of H. C. Mark.

For the Greenville Enterprise. GREENVILLE, S. C., August 1st, 1870.

PURMAN to call in the newspaper, a Convention, comprised of Delegates from each of the Townships in the County, met in the Hall over Ferguson & Miller's Store at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at Columbia on 16th instant to nominate a Candidate for Congress from the 4th Congressional District, and also to nominate suitable persons for the Legislature and for County Offices.

The Convention was organized by calling Dr. J. M. Sullivan to the Chair, and appointing W. C. Bailey Secretary.

The delegates being called from each of the Townships, it was ascertained that all, except Townships, was fully represented.

On motion, a Committee consisting of one from each of the Townships represented, was appointed to report the names of fit and proper persons for members of the Legislature, for County Offices and for Delegates to the Congressional Nomination Convention in Columbia, after which the Convention took a recess till 2 o'clock, P. M.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention, the Committee on Nominations submitted their report, in which they recommended the following named persons for the offices indicated, to wit: For Delegates to attend the Convention which is to meet in Columbia on the 16th instant, for the purpose of nominating a Candidate for Congress, W. K. Easley, Dr. J. P. Lattimer, and E. P. Jones.

On motion, the following gentlemen were added to the nomination of the Committee, to wit: W. H. TROTT, T. G. DONALDSON, H. P. HANNAH, G. W. LESTER, SAMUEL MAYS, W. H. PERRY and F. E. McKENZIE.

For the Legislature—Howell Sullivan, Leonard Williams, S. S. Crittenden and Washington Taylor.
For Probate Judge—S. J. Douthett.
For County Commissioner—H. McCreed.
For County Commissioners—W. A. Hudson, J. B. Sullivan and Dr. W. A. Mooney.

On motion, it was resolved, that no man be nominated by this Convention who will not act with the Reform Party.

After the adoption of this resolution, the nominations of the Committee were confirmed by the Convention.

It was moved and adopted, that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the City papers.

On motion, the Convention then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

W. C. BAILEY, Secretary.

The rush of immigrants, principally Norwegians, to the northwest portion of the State of Minnesota, is astonishing. They are pouring into the country daily, by hundreds daily, and all the roads are lined with their ox wagons.

FOR THE GREENVILLE ENTERPRISE.

"Olive Branch of Peace." Messrs. Editors—The Committee to whom was entrusted the nomination of Candidates for the Legislature and County Offices, has made a mistake. The "Union Reform Association" is offering to the people the "Olive branch of peace," in order to secure us homes and just administration of the Government. Accepting the platform of this Association, the Committee ought to have nominated some of the Radical party. There are many Democrats who will not vote for the nominees. The best nomination that could have been made, would have been, Col. E. S. Crittenden, J. B. Hyde, Capt. Leonard Williams and Wilson Cook. These men would have united the people and been elected. This will be the ticket of some radicals, regardless of party nomination. If the Radical party will nominate these men, they will carry the election by an overwhelming majority. UNION REFORM.

For the Greenville Enterprise.

Follow Citizens of the Fourth Congressional District—Two facts in the political world have been wrought out and accomplished by the late war in the United States, and are serious: 1st, the perpetuity of the Union; 2d, the emancipation of the negroes. The people of the United States are a unit in mind, in heart and in conscience in the support of these two great results of the war. The Union of the States—It must and shall be preserved.—The foot of a slave shall never again tread the American soil. These two facts are indisputable, and are settled by the consent and acquiescence of the whole country, North, South, East, West. The National Democratic party of America has ever been a defender of the Union and the Constitution, and is a supporter of universal freedom. Thus far it goes and no further. It repudiates and denies a third fact asserted and maintained by the Radical party, as settled by the war—negro suffrage. Negro suffrage is not acceptable to the American people, and was forced upon them, and now exists in violation of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States. I am, fellow citizens, a member of the National Democratic party of America, and am now bearing its banner in the Fourth Congressional District. Democrats, do not desert your colors.

Respectfully your obedient servant and fellow citizen, EDWARD F. STOKES.

Cuba.

The Key West Dispatch, of the 16th inst., says: The latest reliable intelligence we have from Cuba is to the effect that much dependency prevails in Spanish circles because of the refusal of the home Government to send more troops to the island.—The guerrilla system of war, adopted by the patriots, will enable them to carry on the war for an indefinite period of time. Cholera, small pox and yellow fever had combined with the Cubans against the Spaniards, and not even the message of Grant could impart confidence to the adherents of Spain.

The New York Sun says that Bismarck and Prim arranged to have Leopold put on the Spanish throne, and the plan agreed upon between the two rivals was, that when Leopold had become firmly seated on the Spanish throne, he should give Cuba her independence, on the condition, to be settled should beforehand that the Cubans should agree to place themselves under the protectorate of Prussia, and should ask for it in return for the boon of independence thus secured, Cuba was to pay to Spain the sum of \$100,000,000, and the payment of this sum was to be guaranteed by Prussia. In consideration of this guaranty, and the protectorate the North German Confederation was to have the use of the port of Havana, or the Gulf of Nipe, or any other waters of Cuba for the purpose of naval stations.

In the opinion of Count Bismarck, it is very desirable for the North German Confederation to acquire a foothold in America, such as this Cuban arrangement would afford, otherwise the Confederation can never become a naval power of the first class. The limited sea coast and the few harbors of the German States put any great development of maritime force out of the question.

THE FRENCH "DEMAND."—The word demand which occurs so frequently in the translations of the late French and Prussian diplomatic correspondence is interesting. The French word demand signifies what attaches to it in English. Read 'ask' where the word "demand" occurs, and the French notes are stripped of that "arrogance" with which the enemies of France are accusing her. Once during General Jackson's Presidency a diplomatic note was received from the French Government, through its envoy in Washington, regarding certain claims held by French citizens against the United States. The translator who rendered the note into English for the old General, who everybody knows was no French scholar, fell into the same error, and instead of France asks the immediate attention of the Government of the United States, &c., it read, "France demands, &c." Old Hickory grew livid. "Demands, does she?" he shouted, "by the eternal, let us see her get it!" and he brought his fist down on the table with the thump that made the pens and ink stands tremble. Luckily there was present a gentleman from New Orleans (who in after years was a professor of Languages in the Academy of the present Judge Barbour Lewis, on Dauphin Way, near Mobile, and who related the story to a French class, of which the writer was a member, eighteen years ago.) This gentleman took the original note and gave the proper translation of the word. "Oh," said Jackson, "that alters the case. What France asks is a different thing from what she demands."

Memphis Appeal.

WAR is likely to break out in another quarter. British gun-boats have sailed for Tien-Tsin, the port of Peking, to demand satisfaction for the recent outrages on the foreigners. The foreign residents at Shanghai have been called upon to volunteer for an expedition which has the same destination, and the French will send a naval and military force from Saigon. At Bombay, war between the outside barbarians and the Celestial Kingdom is regarded as inevitable.

LOOKING FOR FURY.

During the visit of thunder storms, yesterday afternoon, one of Sheriff Stokess' deputies, by the name of Jasper Bishop, who was down at Mr. W. F. Pope's place on Topset Sound, about twenty miles from this city, collecting taxes, narrowly escaped being struck by lightning. Our informant states that he was standing under a tree in Mr. Pope's yard, when the latter remarked to him that he had better get from under that tree, as it was occupying the place of one which had been struck by lightning and killed a few years since. Mr. Bishop took his advice and removed his quarters. He had barely done so, however, dragging his buggy after him, and seating himself upon a table to commence collecting taxes, when a tremendous crash of thunder came, the tree was struck by the lightning which accompanied it, and torn to fragments. The ground was plowed up around the roots of the tree considerably, and but for the timely advice of Mr. Pope, and the quickness with which it was followed, Mr. B. would now, in all probability, be where no taxes are collected, and where no fear of storms or lightning are known.—Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

A GRAND AND TERRIBLE SCENE.

The Boston Herald has the following: It is said that only one person is said to have had a full view of the Northern Railroad accident at Canaan, N. H. That individual was a laborer at work in a field adjoining the scene of the calamity. He heard both trains coming, and foresaw from their speed what would be the result. Waving his hat he ran with all possible haste toward the track. When within a few rods of the road the collision occurred, and the scene is reported to have been grand and terrible. The engines were long ones, and were of very uniform size and strength. The instant they met both of their boilers exploded with a power that made the earth tremble perceptibly. As the engines struck they embraced each other in a terrific deadly combat, then rose some twenty feet in the air and finally fell together in one confused mass of hot, steaming and broken ruins. The moment of the collision the air was filled with flying fragments of wood and iron, which in some cases were carried twenty rods. The even weight and strength of the two engines caused much of the force of the concussion to expend itself quite uniformly on the machines themselves, and thus limited the disaster to the train.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.

On Thursday last, while in the country, about nine miles from this place, Dr. P. A. Whitte met with a painful accident, which is likely to confine him within doors for some time. It appears that he was riding in a two horse buggy, when a bolt gave way, throwing the double tree loose on one side, and the Dr. attempted to get out and fell upon his side, everly bruising himself about the hip joint. At one time it was thought that dislocation ensued and perhaps a bone fracture, but it has been ascertained there is neither fracture nor contusion. His friends will be gratified to learn that the accident did not result seriously, and while he is suffering considerably, there will be no permanent injury, as at first supposed. [Anderson Intelligence, 28th ult.]

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.

We regret to announce the burning of Thursday night of the last week, the dwelling-house, on the plantation known as "the Patrick Calhoun place," lately sold by Mr. John White of our village, to Messrs. Bradley & Morrish. Mr. John Morrow and his family were occupying the house at the time. He had a difficulty with a colored man in the afternoon preceding the fire, and he was doubtless the incendiary. The breaking out of the flames in the lower part of the house prevented any egress from that quarter, and the family were only saved by making their exit through the upper windows of the house. Nothing was saved. What should be the punishment of such an offence? Will imprisonment in the penitentiary satisfy the demands of offended justice? [Abbeville Press and Banner.]

PENDING PERSECUTION.

A frightful crime came to light in the West. Some speculators have been buying infested buffalo robes from the Indians of the plains who are afflicted with small pox, and have transported them East and resold them, so that the loathsome disease has been scattered broadcast in the States. The facts have only recently been discovered. 1,300 robes have been seized by the Government at Union station. The managers of the Pacific Railroad are using every effort to prevent the passage of any more of the death-spreading merchandise over their line.

OR ALL THE LOOKERS-ON IN VIENNA.

The Orleans Prussian war, the so-called Princes of the Orleans family are perhaps the most directly interested. Deprived of the honor of drawing their swords for France, they will be compelled to remain passive and watch the course of events. If the Emperor Napoleon or the Prince Imperial should fall in the present contest, it cannot but be of advantage to the Orleansists, who will not fail to make some effort to regain their lost power. There are those who predict that a son of Louis Philippe will be on the French throne within ten years. [Memphis Appeal.]

THE JOURNAL OFFICIAL.

A dispatch from the Duke de Gramont, addressed to the diplomatic representatives of France, refusing the statement made by Baron Werther that no mention had been made of the candidature of Prince Leopold previous to the late offer of Prim. Gramont appended a letter from Count Benedetti, dated March 31, 1869, stating that he had been assured by the Cabinet at Berlin that there was nothing serious in the report—that it was possible an offer of the throne might be made to a Hohenzollern.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A shooting affray occurred on Main street yesterday between two boys—Mooney and Holloway. They were engaged in an altercation upon some trivial matter, when Mooney, who is about fifteen years old, and a son of Alderman Mooney, drew a pistol and shot Holloway through. The ball entered just below the rib, and passed out near the spinal column. It is thought that the wound will prove fatal. Money has been committed to prison.—Guardian, 30th ult.

THE MOTHER OF O'DONOVAN ROSS.

The Irish martyr now in English custody, is in Charleston in very feeble health. The Fairfield Herald of the 27th says that the weather keeps hot, and with an occasional shower, the crops are improving. Save your children from misery by using Wineman's Worm Candy!

AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS—TO BE HELD AT THE CITY OF AUGUSTA, GA., OCTOBER 26, 1870.

We invite special attention to the adjourned card. To Agricultural and Agricultural Organizations throughout the country: The necessity of co-operation amongst the agriculturists and agricultural organizations of the Southern States is becoming more manifest every year. Public improvements, the diffusion of agricultural science, and the protection of the rights of agriculturists, have not hitherto received the attention which subjects of such vast importance to our prosperity demand, and which are best secured by voluntary association and combined action. The interests of the cultivators of the great staple productions of the Southern States demand a central and united organization, the object of which shall be the promotion of improved methods of culture—especially adapted to the productions peculiar to our section—the improvement of our labor system, the encouragement of foreign immigration, and the diversification of our agricultural products. A general desire for an organization with these objects in view, is expressed by leading agriculturists throughout the South. It is, therefore, proposed to organize an association which shall meet annually at some accessible point in one of the Southern States, where agriculturists from every section shall assemble to deliberate in council, and fully communitate the result of their experience, as tending to the advancement of the arts of husbandry and kindred subjects. It is suggested that the initiatory assembly convene at Augusta, Ga., during the holding of the great fair of the "Cotton States' Merchants and Agricultural Fair Association" in October next. In furtherance of the foregoing, the undersigned have been appointed a joint committee from the "Cotton States' Merchants and Agricultural Fair Association," and from the Augusta Fair of Trade, to make all necessary arrangements for the first meeting, which will be held in this city October 26, 1870. The several States and county organizations, throughout the country, are cordially invited to send delegates. The first business before the assembly will be the permanent organization of an Agricultural Congress, election of officers, etc., to be followed by free discussion of agricultural subjects. The central location of Augusta, and its extensive railroad connections, make it easy of access from all points of the country. Arrangements are made with the various railroads to carry delegates free of charge or at reduced rates. Delegates, in order to avail themselves of this privilege, will have to present duly authenticated certificates of appointment to the Agricultural Congress. Associations are requested to report, as early as practicable, the names and number of delegates they may appoint. All communications will be addressed to Mr. E. H. Gray, Secretary Cotton States' M. & A. Fair Association, Augusta, Ga. Wm. H. Tutt, President C. S. M. & A. F. Association. Edward Thomas, President Augusta Board of Trade. M. L. Bookman, South Carolina. P. J. Berckmann, Augusta, Ga. T. P. Branch, Augusta, Ga. Augusta, Ga., July 15, 1870.

A QUEEN HAS STAYED LATELY COME TO AN END.

In Washington. A gentleman named Rich ards has been removed from the office of City Superintendent of Education, after having held it for two years. The reason of his removal was the demonstration of the fact that he could not read, write or cipher as a man ought. He had previously been dismissed for the same reason from the Bureau of Statistics, and afterward from the place of Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education—an important office under the National Government. Yet such was his impudence and such his talent, that he managed to be put in charge of the educational interests of the city, and to retain that place for two years, although he had not the first qualification for its duties.

THE GALVESTON NEWS, OF THE 17TH INSTANT,

has the following item: Mr. A. R. Paxton has sent us a ball of sea island cotton, the first of the season, picked Friday, 15th ult. It is of superior strength, but not extraordinary in the length of staple or fineness. We are informed that the crop of last year from the same soil was of such length and fineness, although deficient of strength, that it is valued at 55¢ per pound (\$1.10 specie). Notwithstanding the ravages of the worm last year, this culture is increasing in the vicinity. No worm has appeared as yet but rain is needed.

The Laurensville Herald of 22d says: We hear of showers throughout the District, and the crops are speedily advancing. Many sections have suffered severely from drought since generally is backward and small but now and then a fine fall is to be seen. The cotton on red land owing to the dry spring, came up late, and is very backward. Corn looks generally well, but the fields are few and far between.

FROM WHAT WE CAN LEARN OF THE CROPS IN THIS COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES,

says the Charlotte (N. C.) Observer, of the 26th ult, we may rely, if no disaster comes, on a large crop of corn—larger than the crop of any year since the close of the war. With this prospect in view, we hope to realize (provided Kirk and his "brave soldier boys" will let us alone) a better time in the Fall—at least we have a prospect of having plenty of hog and hominy.

HOT AND DRY.—

The weather is intensely hot, and on yesterday the thermometer stood in the shade at 94°. We are tempted to volunteer to lead a forlorn hope to the North pole. A cool place nearer home would suit better, but where is it to be found? Portions of the District have been visited with rains, and but those last are in a decided minority. The rain is still for rain—the streams are low—and the crops are languishing.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—

A shooting affray occurred on Main street yesterday between two boys—Mooney and Holloway. They were engaged in an altercation upon some trivial matter, when Mooney, who is about fifteen years old, and a son of Alderman Mooney, drew a pistol and shot Holloway through. The ball entered just below the rib, and passed out near the spinal column. It is thought that the wound will prove fatal. Money has been committed to prison.—Guardian, 30th ult.

THE MOTHER OF O'DONOVAN ROSS,

the Irish martyr now in English custody, is in Charleston in very feeble health. The Fairfield Herald of the 27th says that the weather keeps hot, and with an occasional shower, the crops are improving.

Save your children from misery by using Wineman's Worm Candy!

At night there was a large gathering in front of the Mansion House steps; the Anderson band discoursing fine music. LAMAR F. YOUNG made a capital speech for "Union and Reform." Judge CARPENTER was called out but excused himself on account of his soreness, only delivering a few eloquent sentences.

It would scarcely be correct to affirm that modern times do not produce as many specimens of physical hardihood and strength, as more remote and less civilized periods; although we have, perhaps, more persons of feeble constitution. Owing to improvements in medical science, and modes of life, thousands are now reared (who would have sunk under the rigorous system of former years) by using the justly celebrated "OLD CAROLINA BITTERS."

The extreme heat of the weather has largely increased the number of deaths in all the large cities. No less than ten thousand and forty-eight persons died in New York city last week. This is an increase of three hundred and forty-seven over the previous week.

THE BAZAAR OF THE AGR.—

No more Sick Headache, no more Dyspepsia, no more Indigestion, no more Piles, no more Chills, no more Liver Complaint, no more Jaundice, no more Pain in the Back, no more Rheumatism, no more Gout, no more Heartburn. TUTT'S VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS is a certain guarantee against all these distressing complaints. 11-2

"Who loves not misery hath an unconsoling soul" who suffers from Dyspepsia and will not take SUMNER BITTERS, falls to enjoy the greatest blessing—health.

There were 183 deaths in New Orleans last week.

COURT THE COURT.—

A day's ride in almost any part of our country will show more than one practical illustration of the effects of the man who commenced to build his castle without counting the cost. Men often leave out of their calculations such little matters as doors, blinds, ashes, mouldings, &c., and in the end find no comfort in the houses which they have built. Remember, therefore, before building, to write to P. P. Tait, Charleston, S. C., the largest manufacturer of doors, &c., in the Southern States, for an estimate of the cost of finishing.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

Cotton closed buoyant; uplands 7 3/4 @ 9; Orleans 8 1/4 @ 8 1/2