The Southerner.

J. M. BROWN ..

Proprietor

Barlington C. W., S. C. Friday Morning, Oct. 19, 1866.

Where desert does live. There will I plant may wonder, and there give My best endeavors, to build up his glory, That truly merits."

To Subscribers in Arrears.

The publisher of the Southerner wiehes to inform those of its readers who have un wittingly suffered themselves to fall in arrears, that their accounts have been drawn off ready for them, and that now is the best possible time for settlement. Those who really wish well to the SOCTHERNER, will kindly respond to this notice, and save

J. M. BROWN.

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

Despite the many and great efforts of distinguished patriots, the Northern elections have gone, overwhelmingly, against party has before it many months of as- A plan of emigration for the State is feasithe administration, and the Republican sured power. At the next sitting we and organization of the enterprise. There may expect much greater boldness, but, perhaps, less of a vindictive spirit. This fort, Charleston and Georgetown. They is no triumph of the Radical wing of the Republican party. To win it, the leading organs of the party had greatly to moderate their tone, and the party had to at least half way pledge itself to the admission of Southern representatives, or the procurement of homesteads from present owners, to be sold to bona fide settlers at upon the adoption, by the Southern States, of the Howard Constitutional Amendment. It is not probable that Stevens and Sumner will be the leaders of the next Congress. Besides, despite the fierceness of party conflict, time has prices. Lands being procured, let small dwellings be erected, and then invite emigreatly moderated the bitterness of feeling between the sections. Measures of revenge that popular sentiment at the North might have sanctioned six months ago, it will now condemn. Old business relations have been revived, new ones, by the thousand, have been established. visits have been interchanged, and more of reason and a milder temper prevails.

and render, comparatively harmless unwise and unjust legislation. Though friendly power, that claims still to have them completely in its power, the Southern States once more exercise authority ever their citizens and enforce their laws. The execution of these laws have already gone far towards restoring to the country peace and order and personal security. Our people having recovered from the prostration and despair that followed the issue of the war, act and think, once more, with spirit and unanimity. Public opinion is again, in every community alive and powerful, and to outrage it is no longer safe or profitable. We are no longer utterly without strength.

As a consequence of the Republican triumph, the question of the adoption of the Howard Constitutional Amendment will be forced upon the Southern States. We shall be surprised if Tennessee gains a single companion to share her infamy. Policy has no right to utter a word in this mafter. It is a question of honor. The triumphant North may debar from all public offices and vainly attempt to disgrace those of our brethren highest in character and intelligence, and illegally incorporate into the Constitution a miserable denial of our just claims, and we may be obliged, unresistingly, to submit, but we cannot without lasting infamy by our own legislative action, help forward, approve and sanction this great wrong. now repose the remains of my mother; That this is asked of us, is not the least of the insults vilely heaped upon a helpless people. Better be without represention in Congress for years to come than so disgrace ourselves. The representation that the test oath would allow us is not so desirable, valuable or honorable, that we should humble ourselves in the least to obtain it.

The Rural Southerner. The above is the title of a new journal inst issued from Columbia, S. C., a copy of which has been received at this office. Mr. R. M. Stokes is the proprietor, aided by a corps of talented writers.

The Southerner is devoted to Agriculture, Herticulture, &c. &c., and is offered at the exceedingly low price of \$3 per

This Issue.

Our readers will notice the beautiful appearance of the Southerner this week, printed on such clean, thick, white pa-

Although this style of paper is much more expensive than the kind formerly used, we shall coptinue to print the Southerper on it, trusting that our efforts to improve it will be properly appreciated.

IMMIGRATION.

We commend to the perusal of our

readers the following sensible article from the Charleston Weekly Record. We trust that it will induce many others to imitate the example of those of our planters who are now sending on for foreign laborers. These gentlemen are wellaware that they incur a great risk in bringing on a few immigrants to this seetion, in its present condition, but they willingly run this risk, in the hope of a success that will induce the whole body of our planters to join them in this enterprise. Were every planter in this district to send on, immediately, for the number of immigrants, whose passage money from New York the could, at present, afford to pay, there would no longer towards the recovery of safety and prosperity. Let the people become alive to their interests in this matter, and, withthemselves the annoyance of a formal dun. out delay, do all is their power, and, Those persons whose accounts are of long very soon, the strong arm of the State standing, are informed that they will be will assist them, and a stream of immigiven to a magistrate for collection unless gration will commence pouring life and strength into our State.

From every part of the State the accounts of the sale of real estate are of the most discouraging character. Fine dwellings, rich land, are going for a mere song. Why is land, are going for a mere song. Why is this? Want of money. Why is there that want? Want of produce. Why is there that want? Want of a laboring population. In these questions and answers we have the po-

should be gentlemen of high character, and possible large landholders, who would feel inerested in the scheme. If necessary, them be salaried officers of the State. These boards should locate lands for settlement. This could be done by two methods, either low rates, the purchase money having a long time to run, ten. twelve and fifteen years. There are numbers of large, sagacious landlords that would cheerfully consent to sale of alternate sections of land at low, long rates, because in three or five years the reserved sections would double and quadruple present

grants, and they will come.

It is folly to suppose that emigrants are coming to Charleston or other ports to be dropped down without shelter, friends or pur-Especially can this not be the case with the inducements held out by homestead and emigrant schemes in the West, where they are welcomed, housed, and at once set to work to promote their own interests. Our landed proprietors must not expect now to make money by rental and increased value of lands. Let them bend their energies to this work. We have repeatedly urged this subject Again the South is in a better condition than it was six months ago, to evade to the district of Virginia. Where Mr. Of several busy days of the work of the district of Virginia. Where Mr. Of several busy days of the project to this work. We have repeatedly urged this subject upon the attention of our fellow-citizens. We district of Virginia, where Mr. Of several busy days of the project we will The colored population need competition to induce to industry: the State needs tive industry to reawaken trade and restor prosperity. But immigration cannot be acci-dental, least of all will it be thrust upon us. We call upon our Legislature to move in this matter. We implore them not to slumber over this subject. Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia have already moved in the matter, and feel a new blood in their veins. Our Legislature have devoted one regular and one extra session to legislating on the colored man. Can they not spare a few days for the

Letter from General Early.

The following is an extract from a let ter from General Jubal A. Early to lady of Winchester, which we find in the Winchester Times:

TORONTO, C. W., September 27, 1866.

* * * * * * When many of my countrymen, in ig. norance of the great disadvantages under which I labored at the time of my reveres, judged me harshly, it was from a lady of Winchester that I received a message, sent through the lines of the enemy, that, whatever others might do, the ladies of that place, who knew the tremendous odds with which I had to contend, at tached no blame to me. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that I feel so deeply toward them. God knows how well I love my native State and all her unfortunate-sisters of the South, and how cheerfully my life was risked and would now be vielded in their defense; but, to all of us, there are some spots peculiarly sacred. With me, the first among these is the place where I was born and where the next is Winehester, the plains around which were watered by the blood of so many of my brave comrades, and where He says the one relates to the safe-keepnow so many true women weep over the ing, the other to his own personal comgraves of the fallen. It is sad, sad in-deed to be an exile from my country, and still sadder to mourn the loss of the most just and sacred cause for which man ever fought; but there is some comfort in knowing that the struggle which developed so much heroism on the part of our soldiers and so many virtues in our women has not been all in vain; and whereever I may wander I will bear with me the proud consolation derived from the knowledge that my countrywomen, who were so faithful and devoted during all the trials and vicissitudes of our dreadful contest for independence, now that it has gone against us, remain true to the memories of the dead. Power and money may procure costly monuments and testimonials to commemorate the names of those who fought for the successful party, but all the power and wealth of the world cannot command so rich a tribate as that paid to the memories of the heroic dead of the Confederate armies by the

tears of the women of the South. I beg that you will communicate this expression of my feelings to the ladies of Winchester and the lower Valley, and may the choicest blessings of Heaven rest on you and them!

Very truly and respectfully, JUBAL A. EARLY. Case of Mr. Davis.

EXECUTIVE MARSION, Washington Oct. 6 .- SIR: A special term of the Circuit Court of the United States was appointed for the first Tuesday of Octo-, 1866, at Richmond, Va., for the trial of Jefferson Davis on the charge of reason. It now appears that there w be no session of that Court at Richmond during the present month and doubts are expressed whether the regular term by law should commence on the fourth Mo day of November next, will be held. view of this obstruction, and the conse quent delay in proceeding with the trial of Jefferson Davis, under the prosecution for treason, now pending in that Court and there being so far as the President informed no good reason why the Civil Courts of the United States are now competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the district or circuit in which the State of Wirginia is enclosed; I deem be any risk; but a very long step taken it proper to request your opinion as to what further steps if any should be taken by the Executive with a view to a speedy public and impartial trial of the accused of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, ANDREW JOHNSON. To Hon. Henry Stanbury, Att'y Gen'l. ney General, under date of the 12th inst., there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia to prevent the full exercise of jurisdiction of the civil courts in th actual state of things and your severa proclamations of peace and of the rest ration of civil order guarantees to th civil authorities Federal and State in munity against military control or interference. It seems to me that in this further action on the part of the Executive in the way of a proclamation, especially as Congress, at the late session re quired the circuit court of the United States, to be held at Richmond, on the 1st Monday of May, and the 4th Monday of November, in each year, and anthor ized the special or adjourned terms of that court to be ordered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, at such time and on such notice as he might prescribe, with the same terms. This is an explicite recognition by Congress, that

the state of things in Visconia admits the holding of the United States courts in that State. He also states that Mr. Davis remains in custody at Fortress Monroe, precisely as he was held in January last, when in answer to a resolution of Congress, when you reported a comhe was held to await his trial in the civil courts. No action was then taken by Congress in reference to the place of cus-Davis stands indicted for been notified that the prisoner would surrendered to the United States marsh upon a cupias under the indictment, but the District Attorney declines to have the capias issued, because there is no other place within the district where the prisoner could be kept, or where his personal comfort and health could be so well provided for. No application has been made within my knowledge by the Coun-

sel for Mr. Davis for a transfer of the prisoner to civil custody. Recently an paication was made by his Counsel trausfer from Fortress Monroe to Fort Ladayette, on the ground chiefly of San-itary considerations. A reference was promotly made to a board of surgeons whose report was decidedly adverse to change, on the score of health and personal comfort. I am unable to see what further action can be taken on part of the Executive to bring the prisonor to trial. Mr. Davis must for the present remain where he is until the court which has under lawful process of the Federal courts. The Attorney-General suggests that to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject an order should be issued to the Commandant of Fortress Monroe surrender the prisoner to civil custody whenever demanded by the United States Marshal, upon process from the Federal Courts. Mr. Stanbury encloses a letter of the U. S. District Attorney for Virginia, who states in answer to the question why no demand had been made upon the military authorities for the surrender of Jefferson Davis in order that he might be tried upon the indictment found the term held at Norfolk in May last. for two reasons had influenced him in not removing him from their custody .-

capias or any other civil process. State Items.

fort and health. I have never had any

doubt but that he would be delivered to

the U. S Marshal of the District when-

ever he should have demanded him on a

The Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions for this District commenced its session, at this place, on last Monday, his Honor Judge Moses presiding. The Grand Jury made some present ments in reference to the roads and bridges in the District, the condition of the District and the necessity of some legislative action for the relief of the peo ple. There was but little drinking, and no fighting or disturbances of any kind on the streets .- Benettsville Journal.

THE UNIVERSITY .- This State institution resumed its duties on Monday, the 1st inst.

During the first week there were sixteen students entered. These added to the its entered. These, added to the forty-nine of last session, make a total of sixty-

Numbers more are expected still; and, a the annual session opens with the first of January, it is hoped that a large number will then be added.—Forkville Enquirer.

LOCAL.

The Court of Sessions The Court of Sessions convened for usual Fall Term, at this place, last Monday, Judge Moses presiding. The sitting of the Court attracted quite a number of the citizens of the district, and, for two or three days of the cousion, our town presented a livlier appearance than it has worn for many a day. Of course, the son was to our merchants as is a shower to parched ground that has passed through a long drought.

side of the Court, and the large exclusive jurisdiction now possessed by the District Court, left but little business to be transacted. That business, Judge Moses, who works "with a will," and possesses the rare faculty of combining rapidity with thorough execution, finished with all possible dispatch, and the Court was according to the Constitution and laws enabled to adjourn as early as Wednesday evening. The Judge in his charge to the Grand Jury, congratulated the district on the singular infrequency of crime In response to the above, the Attor- within its limits, during a period of great anarchy and disorder. Which infrequency, states: I am clearly of opinion that he said, was evidenced by the small number of bills preferred. We are not so sure that this compliment was deserved. Reports have, from time to time, reached our ears of atrocious acts, that ought to have been, though they were not, brought to the attention of this Court, the reason being, as we believe, that there prevails particular time there is no necessity for in the minds of our people, a melancholy impression, that in these disjointed times, it is both useless and dangerous to seek, by legal means, to punish offenders of any

We wish very much that we could lay before our readers with accuracy and in extenso, the very able, instructive and interesting charge to the Grand Jury, to which we have alluded. It drew a faithful and striking picture of the condition of the country, declared, with great good sense, the proper spirit with which the Court should engage in the trial of cases, in which persons of color were concerned, contained wise exhertations, suitable to the times and most eloquently delivered. munication from the Secretary of War and was replete with information of much and the Attorney General, showing that practical value. Id a matter, however, so important to be stated with accuracy, as the official atterances of a judge. tody, no demand has since been made we hesitate to run the risk of misstate venture to notice. The Judge mid that where a white man was charged with the to the superfine holting apparatus, and murder of a negre it would, perhaps, reshe was drawn into the machinery. Mr. murder of a negro it would, perhaps, require a somewhat less degree of provocation than is usually necessary to justify the jury in reducing the charge to manslaughter. There are, doubtless, those who will take offence at this, but we can not think that any fair-minded man, on reflection, will esteem it other than the utterance of sound common sense, and in perfect accord with the true spirit of the grown with the growth, cannot be surren-

injustice, be disregarded. The Grand Jury found a true bill everywhere.-Richmond Enquirer. against Solomon, accused of the murder of Keith; but as he is still "non est in ventus," there was of course no trial the jurisdiction to try him shall be ready True bills were also found in two indict-to act, or until his custody is demanded ments for burglary, the accused being ments for burglary, the accused being to employ counsel, the Court assigned them counsel; and all present will admit that they were defended with a zeal as the second case, Julius Fergerson, Wesley Williams and George Chambers, higher than for thirty years. guilty of the offence charged, burglary, but recommended for mercy. A ques against him in the U. S. Circuit Court at tion having been raised as to the jurisdic tion of the Court over these cases, and notice having been given of motions in arrest of judgment, no sentence was passed, and the cases will go up to the Appeal Court. These cases give rise to the interesting question, whether, under

dered in a moment, and cannot, without

in which persons of color are parties. During the trial of these cases much of a ludicrous character occurred. It was impossible not to be amused at the very natural awkwardness and simplicity of the negro witnesses. The value of negro testimony was, as a matter of course, fully illustrated. It is no light matter for a the jail, and the searcity of provisions in jury to be compelled to over-ride the positive testimony of a witness in order to replied his master. arrive at a satisfactory verdict; but, it is evident, that in eases into which negro testimony enters, this thing will be of almost constant occurrence.

General Gile, of the Freedmen's Bureau, was in attendance upon the Court. during the greater part of the time it was in session. It added no little to the novelty of the occasion, that there should be present a military officer, authorized by the Government of the United The post office at Five Mile, in Pick-ens District, has been re-opened, with States, to watch the proceedings of the Mrs. Mahala Thompson as postmistress. Court of a Sopereign State.

This was the first appearance of Judge Moses as a judge in this District. His friends were pleased but not surprised to find him presiding with the ease, dignity and dispatch of one long accustomed to the beach. His charges were exceedingly clear and strong, and excites great atten-

Deputy Collector.

We are still without a Deputy Collector It gives us pleasure, however, to state, the there is a probability of the want being soon supplied. In this connection, we would ask how is it that the Deputy sent over from Sumter, insists on a charge for the shipment of cotton, over and above the tax? We have looked through all the instructions we have been able to obtain access to, and can find no warrant for this. If the Deputy has good authority, he should, for his own reputation, make it known. Deputy is poorly paid, we admis, but surely this is no reason for increasing his pay b an additional and unauthorized tax. It is said that his expenses from Sumter must be paid. Let the Collector, who is responsible for our want of a Deputy of our own, pay these expenses, as is clearly his duty. Our people have been obliged to submitto much illustration to be paid. illegality in the past. The time for this past. They are determined to submit longer to imposition. If there is authority for this charge, let it be shown.

Our Poet's Corner.

We invite attention to the lines that this reek, adorn this corner of our paper. ty, in saying that the poet is of this District, and a young poet. Our readers will agree with us, that the poem read in the light of this last circumstance, permits— even enforces the indulgence of high and leasing expectations

Epworth Academy. We are informed that there will be neeting, the coming Saturday, in the prent school-room, of the stock-holders of the promising District School. It is hoped that all persons interested in the enterprise will be present. Success to Epworth, and may it soon have the means to provide for

Tournament

itself suitable buildings.

The young chivalry of this place ex ect to hold a Tournament at Dargan's Avenue, the 31st of the present month. We have been requested to extend an invitation to the Knights of the surrounding country, to attend, and engage in this maply contest for the favor of beauty. It desired that there be a meeting of the

SHOCKING ACCIDENT-A LADY RUSHED TO PIECES IN A MILL.-On Wednesday, Mrs. Harlow, wife of Mr. John P. Harlow, wheat receiver at Haxall & Crenshaw's mills, at Richmond, the conveyor which which carry the flour Taylor, who was standing by, caught her and would have rescued her, but her steel hoop-skirt had become entangled in the cog-wheels, and Mr. Taylor's attempts were vain, and he came near being drawn himself into the machinery, which in a moment mangied the unfortunate lady in a manner too horrible to contemplate. Her head was severed from her body and crushed to pieces, the brain being spattered in every direction law. Habits and prejudices, that have and was cut into and ground almost to atoms. One arm fell to the lower floor. the other being thrown five feet away from the machinery, and fragments of blood and bones and brains were strewn

WASHINGTON, October 12.-The se verest rain storm which has visited this section for many years is still prevailing, having continued for over fifty hours, and bidding fair to last until to-morrow. persons of color. These people, pleading The destruction of property along the poverty and declaring themselves unable river, creek and canal fronts, though not so great as on yesterday, is still quite large. A portion of the city, through which the Tiber creek flows, is submerged, and people have been taken from their great as most liberal fees could have pur- houses in rowboats. The bridges for chased. In the first case, the jury found miles along Rock creek have been carried Nathan Garner guilty or larceny, and in away, together with mill dams and houses, situated immediately on its banks. The Potomac is rising rapidily, and said to be

The greater portion of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad is submerged and trains have ceased running. Over three hundred Southern passengers were here this morning weather bound. In the city sewers have bursted up, heaving the pavements and filling the cellars with water. Bladensburg, five miles from Washington, is entirely submerged and generally abandoued by its inhabitants. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Comthe present constitution of the State, the pany, by keeping a force of employees along their tracks, have saved their Superior Courts have jurisdiction in cases bridges, and kept up regular communication with the North and West. In Georgetown the loss of property has been large, and in the surrounding country the ungathered crops have been swept from the face of the earth.

> WANTING FRIENDS .- "I wish that and some good friends to help me on in life !" cried lazy Dennis, with a yawn. "Good friends! why you have ten!" 'I'm sure I haven't half so many, and

those that I have are too poor to help Dennis looked down

"Then, never say you have not ten good friends, able to help you on in life. Try what those true friends can do before you go grumbling and fretting because you do not get help from others.

The Signs of the Times.

that class of wonderfully sanguine Southern men who during the darkest days of the late civil war, were always predicting foreign intervention and miraculous disforeign intervention and miraculous dis-pensations for our salvation. It may ver-safely be predicted that the next Con-gress will be more intensely radical that the present. The elections on Tuesday leave no doubt that in the Titantic contest between the Executive and Legislative departments of the government that Congress will be the victor in all of the Northern States. And we think that full election returns will demonstrate that where the enemies of the President have been most Radical there their victories have been the most complete.

In the present temper of the Radical party, we cannot entertain a doubt that July 16, 1866. Congress will clemorously demand the impeachmet of the President, mainly for the purpose of replacing him temporarily with a Senator of extreme Radical views. The articles of impeachment, as foreshadowed by Butler, are too absurd and trivial to deserve a moment's consideration but they will answer very well the temporary purpose of the unprincipled Con

gress, and that conservative feature our organic law is now, as valueless as protection for an outraged minority, as a broken break" is to stop the down of the Government.

the Northern States, and advise the South | or in the Spring. ern States to accept the "Congressional amendment," as the best terms which the ungenerous victors are willing to grant to the vanquished. Others, however, who are familiar with his indomitable will. believe that he will remain firm a gran- years. ite cliff and resist the storm of Radical violence to the last, braving impeachment Knights at this place on the 25th, inst. rather than surrender to the senseless clamors of the Northern mob. We are not equal to the solution of this problem although the antecedents of the President as a "people's man" lead us to apprehend some modification of his often avowed plan of reconstruction. The out-Democrats as Dix of New York.

The fate of the South, so far as spec representation in Congress is concern has been sealed by the result of the late elections. The fickle shallow and unthinking people, who accumulated a debt sacrificed half a million of lives to restore the Union are now it seems, overwhelmingly in favor of continuing indefinitely the very state of things to prevent which they fought for four years.

Congress being omnipotent, our condi tion is that of prisoners of war upon pa role. The doctrine that our rights have been forfeited meets the approval of the North, and the triumph of the Radicalestamps the Northern people as the least magnanimons and most unforgiving people of modern times. They are still at war with a disermed who are honestly striving to obey laws in the making of which they have no voice.

Without representation in Congress to defend our interests, and another resort to arms being out of the question, we have nothing left but to endure the malignity, insults and outrages of a giganticand merciless depotism with dignity and manliness. We have now little left besides the memory and traditions, of our splendid courage and that honor which passed scathless through the furnace of civil strife. By silent, dignified endurance of our wrongs we may retain in the midst of our misfortunes the respect of mankind; but by slavish, serville conces-sions we shall lose all which renders life endurable. Richmond Times.

LATEST NEWS.

European News Per Steamer. New York, October 16 .- The steam

ship Scotia has arrived from Queenstown with dates of the 7th:

The following are the principal conditions of the treaty of peace between Austria and Italy : Austria consents to the union of Venetia with Italy. The frontiers to be added to Italy are those which constituted the province of Venetia while under the Austrian dominion. The amount of debt to be assumed by Italy is thirty million florins, payable in eleven instalments in twenty-three months. An Athens dispatch, dated the 29th

of September, says that the French Minister Moustier has warned the Greek Government that France would break off di plomatic relation with Greece, if the latter did not observe the strictest neutrality during the present insurrection.

In Candia the Cretan National Assembly had called upon the Greek nation to take part in the insurrection. The English and French Consuls in Candia are opposed to the movement.

Per Atlantic Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL MARKET. LIVERPOOL, October 15 .- Cotton mary ket very active. Sales to day 80,000 bales, Middling Upland advanced td., closing at 151d.

still unfavorable for crops. Breadstu The Radical triumphs which are else-where reported with surprise none but cental for mixed Western. Consols

Sale of Government Property on Sea.

WASHINGTON, October 16 .- The United States District Tax Commissioner will sell to the highest bidders, the following Government property, situated on the islands of Port Royal, Ladies, St. Helena and Parry: On the let of November, 1866, 44 lots and houses in the town of Beaufort; on November 5th, nearly 30,000 lots in the newly laid out town of Port Royal: at the southwest end of St. Helena Island, on December 3d, 33 school-farms containing about 6000 acres. These sales are to be made under the Act of

Death of Hon. Jno. Van Buren. NEW YORK, October 16 .- Juo. Van Buren died two days since, on board the steamship Scotia, at sea His body has been brought to this city.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, October, 16 .- Gold 1487. Tens 994 Sevens 1054. Cotton dull : gressional conspirators. The result of the late elections demonstrate that the President is powerless to enforce his policy. For the rest of his term the Vete power will be wielded in vain against the overwhelming Radical majority in Concerning and Naval Stores quiet.

EMMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.-The Philadelphia Bulletin says :

A remarkable movement exists among hill progress of a seach. Congress is now the freedmen in reference to immigration omnipotent, and can, by the ingenious to the young Republic of Liberia. There dice of Constitutional amendments, bid are applications from many quarters for defiance even to the Judicial department passage to Liberia in November next. Of these one hundred and fitty are from Knox-There is much profitless speculation ville Tennessee; one hundred and fiffy with reference to the popular condemna- from Columbia, S. C., one hundred and tion of the President's policy upon his fifty from Macon, Ga., etc. Even in this future course. As he has been through city an unusual spirit of inquiry exists life, invariably the reflex of the will of in regard to immigrating to Liberia. The the people, and believes in their infali-bility, many fear that he will succumb to been entered at the office of the Penthe avalanche of Radicalism wheh is sylvania Colonization the Society, in Walsweeping with such resistless power over | nut-street, who wish to go immediately

DIED.

At his residence, in this district, on Sunday last, October 14th, 1966, after a brief illness, HENRY KING, aged fifty-three

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON, S.C. THE FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF Charleston would respectfully inform parents and guardians of young gentlement desirous of obtaining a Collegiate Education. that this Institution has been reopened under visited the mills in company with two lady friends, to whom she was exhibiting the machinery. While turning to leave the imper story her dress was caught in Damond and probably such war board at reasonable rates, in respectable private families resding in the city.

ADMISSION. Candidates for admission into the Fresh-They must also possess an accurate and min of three thousand millions of dollars and ute knowledge of the Latin Grammar and Prosody.

In Greek, they will be expected to possess a thorough knowledge of Volpy's Greek Reader, the first two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and the first book of Homer's

In Mathematics, their knowledge will be expected to include Arithmetic (including Practions, Vulgar and Decimal,) Extraction of Square and Cube Roots, Young's Algebra through Simple Equations, and first three books of Legendre's Geometry. Geography, both Ancient and Medern, will be the subject of a rigid examination.

N. B.—Students will be admitted to a partial course, upon special application. FACULTY.

R. MIDDLETON, L.L.D., President, Professor of Logic, Political Economy, and the Evilence of Christianity, and Horry Professor or Moral and Political Philoso-

Rev. JAMES W. MILES. A.M.. Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Literature, and of Roman and Greek Antiquities

EWIS R. GIBBES, M.D. Professor of Astronomy, Physics and Che-JOHN McCRADY, A.M. Professor of Mathematics

A. PORCHER, A.M., Professor of History, Anchient and Modern; Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, English Composition and Elecution.

S. HOLMES, A.M., Professor of Geology, Palmontology and Zoology, and Curater of the Musci LEWIS R. GIBBES, M.D. Secretary of the Faculty.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE. Assesson's Office. U. S. INT. REV., 1ST DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA, BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., Oct, 11th, 1866. TAMES S. FILLEBROWNE, Assistant Assessor in Division No. 12, Darlington District, S. C., having seized three barrels of whiskoy, the property of A. H. Culler, of Stokes county, N. C., alleged to be peddling the same in this District without a license, notice is hereby given that the said A. H. Culler do appear before me within ten days from the publication of this notice, and show cause why the said three barrels of whiskey

octs9-2t Assessor 1st District 8. C. FALL DRY GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A complete stock of

hould not be forfeited under the 74.h section

of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United

DRESS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS Also, Blankets and other Goods adapted

Planters' use, to all of which the attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

JAMES B. BETTS. 252 King street, Charleston, S. C.

ZIMMERMAN DAVIS, COTTON FACTOR

General Commission Merchant, Adgers's North Wharf,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Cotton market quite active. Sales to-day 20,000 bales.

Middling Uupland 15td. The weather

Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Rice, Naval Stores and Produce generally, and the purchase of Family and Plantation supplier.