VOLUME II.

NEWBERRY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 1866.

NUMBER 23,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY,

At Newberry C. H., By THOS. F. & R. H. GRENEKER, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS, \$1.50 FOR SIX MONTHS, EITHER IN CURRENCY OR IN PROVISIONS.

(Payment required invariably in advance.) Advertisementsinserted at \$1,50 per square, for Erst insertion, \$1 for each subsequent insertion. Marriage notices, Funeral invitations, Obituaries, and Communications of personal interest charged as advertisements.

Letter about Mexico.

We are able this week to gratify the wishes of our readers, and also ourselves, in pre senting before them an interesting communication from Dr. Cunningham, who has just returned from Mexico.

Mr Ferris: Having recently returned from Mexico, it has been suggested by some that I publish some of my observations on that interesting Country in the columns of your paper. This, with your consent, I now very succinctly propose to do, premising that I shall not be able to communicate much that

is not already before the rublic. To the American traveller for the first time landed on the coast of Mexico, be is struck with the novelty of every thing he sees. The buildings, farms, habits, dress, manners, redigion, everything he sees, are as different to what he has been accustomed to in the South-'ern States as is the language of the inhabitants. The climate and soil, too, strikes him as different to any he has seen. True, there are hills and mountains, and valleys and rivers, and these he has seen before, but they were different, and the very soil seems differ ent, and the very stone in the road, and the water-washed volcanic boulders, that everywhere meets his eye, reminds him he is far from home. But I will attempt no general description of this levely land, in which God has done so much and man so hitle.

From Yera Cruz we travelled by rail through the Terra Caliente, as it is called, or hot-land to the pass of the mountains, where the climate becomes temperate : thence to the city of Cordova, by diligence, at an average ascending grade of thirty-five feet per mile. This placed

us in the altitude of perpetual spring. The city of Corlova, situated in this valey, consisting of 12,000 15,000 inhabitants, is built on the bank of the Rio Saea, a bold mountain torrent in the wet; but as its name imports, without a current in the dry season. Its banks are high and precipitous, and never half filled by the greatest freshets, and without one foot of alluvial. We did not learn accurately the extent of this valley, but guess it to average some ten or twelve miles in breadth, and some thirty five or forty miles in length, and is two thousand eight hundred feet above tide water. Above this valley, as it is called, but more properly plateau of Oraziba, of equal or superior beauty and fertility Then the valey of Puebla. Here the intertropical culture ceases, and it is perhaps unrivalled in the productions of grain especially wheat and general pasturage. But there being no government lands for colonization there. we did not extend our observations in that direction, but confined our ex minations prin cipally to the Cordova valley. The Government lands here are all surveyed, consisting of two townships, and have been taken up, and there will probably be in the next nine months one hundred actual American settlers in and around Carlotta. You have heard of it. A town, or quite a flourishing village, you say. Well, I rode upon it before I was aware I was near it. It consists of two straw covered huts, the plates supported by posts in the ground, and the walls of vertical poles or cane without the interstices being daubed or stopped with anything. This was Carlotta when

In short excursion on foot, and longer ones

on horseback, we tried to learn something of the habits of the natives, their mode of agriculture, and the capacity of the soil. The natives are friendly, kind and hospitable to Americans, remarkably neat and cleanly, though very simple in their dress, and all their labor and culture is on the most primitive style. I cannot imagine that it could have been more so five hundred years ago. Where anything like culture has been bestowed on their little farms, they displayed a beauty and fertility unknown even in our sunny South. Coffee, tobacco, corn, beans, banannas, plantains, pine-apple and rice are their principle productions, and in relative value stand, per haps, in the order I have mentioned. But none of these crops receive that amount of care or labor that we would call cultivation, and yet the inhabitants seem to have an abundance of supplies of every kind to satisfy their wants and frugal habits. I forgot to mention sugar cane, which grows to a perfection beyond anything in our country. They are never hurried by the seasons, and those who cultivate it to any extent, are grinding their cane every day in the year. Indeed there is there no end to the agricultural year as with us. And although you may be told that the pire, I need say but little, as opinions and confirst of June, and then again, perhaps, in No- jectures can be formed here as well as there. vember, is the best time to plant corn-yet I I have no idea that Maximilian can sustain believe they plant at any and every period. himself in Mexico unsupported by France The test farmers among them will alternate But this support he is sure of, while Na-Their crops three times a year thus: First, a poleon is Emperor. Our people seem to corn crop, which, as they take off, they will think that the success of the colonization follow with tobacco; this is followed with the scheme depends on the success of the Emfreeholder bean, a staple article of food. But pire. This is a mistake. We learned from torteir, their only bread.

judgment, to decide on a subject paramount and learned that it was regarded as very sold. We found that corn, which sells in Kossimarof. to all others in this world to me, to my family healthy, except in some specified localities. | Charleston market at a dollar and thirty cents a and posterity, the propriety of emigrating I have said nothing of other industrial pur- bushel, and is worth in Wadmalaw Island, and posterity, the propriety of emigrating in have said nothing of other industrial part there. It was and is a fearful question to describe the country with transportation added, certainly less than piety is that of the soul. It is good-nature in following appears in the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald: there. It was and is a learned question to decide. To expatriate one's self from a country be its object of the had loved, from all his former life-long habne nad loved, from an ins former me-long nao-its and associations, to take those he loved in-would seem, could soon find employment cents was charged for a package containing loosists in acts which show their source—the by the Rev. D. Pise, D. D., Capt. F. D. Blake, of body was hurt. men, among whom he could expect no social If these observations, Mr. Editor, are like- in New York three for a cent, and everything | Eggs are selling in LaGrange at 15cts per do- ter of the late Rt. Rev. Leonidus Polk, Bishop of A man is on trial in Paris for murdering sixor religious affiliation under a government ly to be of any interest to your readers, clse was in like proportion. Should there be zen.

been led to abhor, all this I say, and more edly requested to write them. I know they of the mango trees at the edge of their little rendered this article too long. farms, I tried to compare the relative fertility of the soil and salubrity of climate, as com-pared to our own. My deliberate judgment was, that one-fourth of the labor would procure a mere subsistence there that would be required here. My next inquiry was, if we can command labor, how will its profits comcompare with the only labor new in the South. With cotton here and coffee there, I tried the comparison. Thus, a hand here can cultivate ten acres of cotton, from its market value, taking an average of past years as data, two hundred dollars may be realized, out of which now must be paid the whole year's hire of the

Then I took ten acres of coffee, which remires comparatively no culture, and the me six hundred dollars nett. But there is no ance, however, is told in relating the condition ed, you might as easily have twenty acres to Bureau is an obtacle in the way of kindly the hand as ten. Comparative estimates on feeling between the whites and blacks. The controlled by the Bureau. other crops would perhaps show as favorable following will be found very interesting: results. These calculations were honestly made and concurred in by those of our prople to whom I conversed with there. Still there are a thousand and one difficulties to be met and overcome before these advantages can be quietly enjoyed-privations suffered, that many of our wives and children never dreatned of. Money, too, will be required, more, I fear, than many of us can command. Land, good fertile land, may be procured without difficulty, but each emigrant should have means to subsist his family there twelve months, and to hire more or less labor unless

many are without anything of the kind. Hogs and dishonest maner; but under the present are kept up or staked out, fatted on finit and administration of Brevet Major-General Scott, rendered into lard to cook and season their Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's

intelligent visitor, and one, too, that points almost to chaos. to a most ominous page of that country's history, is the massive and stupendous costly ciendas that are to be found on every few Sherman issued after his occupation of Savanimposing ruins, that must have costhundreds heir roofs fallen in, and large trees growing in their dilapidated halls and open courts. The oldest inhabitants will tell you that fifty years ago these halls were the homes of the wealthy and refined; that these wide tracts of jungle and chapparal, now not distinguishable from the general forest, and inhabited by the prowling panther and leopard, were then extensive cane and cotton plantations, cultivated by three hundred African slaves, the property of the owner of the hacienda. Slavery was abolished, and where now are the owners? - aye, where are the neradation of the South?" The best, indeed the only way, for emi-

grants to obtain land in the Cordova district, s for a company to buy a hacienca, and divide it among themselves. This was being done in some instances. - The haciendas consist there of from three, four or five, to ten or fifteen thousand acres. But there areother government lands being surveyed of turned to their former owners, and those on equal or superior fertility, which, by fall, will be ready for claimants. Those friends who ed, subject to the certificates. Of the original sent their names by me as colonists, have had settlers, few except these two hundred remain their claims attended to, and I have some on the islands; the rest have moved back into things to say to them that does not concern the public in relation to the means of securing their prior rights thus secured. And I place, to meet them all to consult on this per. The General consulted us as to the pro- and the balance on the smaller islands. oriety of sending after he bad written his letter. We approved it. Former letters had excited too sanguine expectation, and men were rushing there without money or any disposition to work, thinking, probably, the government would take care of them. This from this country, it is not able to support and give them land. Hence, a little check in that direction will be wolesome. The General, however, as he intimates, saw nothico itself, and along the roads.

With regard to the permanency of the Em-

I did not visit Mexico as an idle tourist, but the country. Of this we had but little means so he gave them their carnings in goods. We of the Nord, asked General Todieben as a faith be strong, our prayers earnest and our in all the churches, and a retinue of the Czar's but with an carnest desire, to the best of my of observation. We saw no disease there, inquired the prices at which the stores were personal favor to direct the education of God, even our own God shall give him His own servants are in constant attendance upon

which, for education and prejudice, he had please publish them, as I have been repeat- anything still due to the negroes, after they

Respectfully, your ob't. sv't., J. M. CUNNINGHAM.

Gens. Steedman and Fullerion.

Their tour amongst the sea islands-Heartless ation.

FRESH DISCLOSURES ABOUT THE NEGROES.

oppression of negroes by New England specylators-Landed negroes destitute and stareing-The commissioners at Savannah-Views of the citizens about the Bureau.

The Herald's correspondent with the invesigating commission of Generals Steedman and FULLERTON Writes from Port Royal and Savangathering of which can be hired at one cent | nah. A more favorable condition of affairs is per pound, and I found the ten acres, at the noticeable among the freedmen in Port Royal, owest estimate of its yield, indeed, at just | Edisto and the Hilton Head Islands. The same half the most of them, their estimate gave old story of Northern peculation and malfeasnecessity of confining the hand to ten acres of the Sea Island settlers. In Georgia, the of coffee. If you have the trees once plant- reports is to the effect that the Freedmen's

Are lifteen or twenty in number, and range in extent from two thousand acres to one hundred thousand. A large proportion of this area, though it includes some of the finest cotton growing land in the world, is still undeveloped. One man I heard of on the main land, who has recently sold, for a dollar an acre, to a Northern company, lifty thousand seres of magnificent timber land which he had held idle for forty years.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

rals Steedman and Fullerton, in purbe apprenticed here, and taken with the emi- soing the investigation, with the officers of grants. The government there would enforce the Freedmen's Bureau, which they are conthe terms of the indenture. But it is doubt- ducting with so much impartiality, industry, ful if many could be induced to go. It is and ability, have visited Wadmalaw, Edisto even doubtful if the military would permit us Jehossee, Pert Royal, and Hilton Head Islands; have personally inspected the condition of the There is not a great deal of stock in the freedmen, and discovered abundant evidences Cordova vallay; what there is is attended by that in the past they had been grossly robbed herdsmen, as they have little or no fencing. and ill-treated, and that some men must have Some stone and some hedging is all, but made a large amount of money in this cruel beef and vegetables, being very little used as Bureau for the State, matters are progressing food. Another extraordinary feature of the as satisfactorily as could be expected in a country, and one that cannot fail to strike the community recently in a state approaching

The exceptional condition of the Sea Islands ruins that mark the site of the abandoned had is attributable to the orders which General thousand acres throughout Mexico. These nab, in January, 1865, setting apart the islands from Charleston south for thirty miles back of thousands of dollars, have in most cases, from the sea, for the settlement of negroes made free by acts of war and by emancipation proclamation. This was done for a double that passengers can sit and read and write at ville Courier, we reproduce it: purpose, mainly to get rid of the great incubus | ease. of contrabands who were following his army and eating up his commissary, part also to punish the people of the State where the rebellion was conceived and cradied. The early in the history of the scheme frauds and peats itself, "Shall such be the ruin and deg- ted; and were continued down to the end of General Saxton's loose and inefficient admin-

STRAIGHTENING MATTERS UP.

For some time past the Bureau and military authorities have been engaged in setting matters straight. All the plantations on which there are no valid certificates have been rewhich there are only a few have been return-Georgia, whence they came.

It is estimated that there are now about would be glad, at some convenient time and 25,000 freedmen on the sea islands, namely : from three to four thousand on Edisto, fifteen

THEIR CONDITION.

The experiment of making the negro a planter on his own account has failed as signally as a hundred other experiments with the negro have failed. Those who had land is a mistake; for however desirous the gov- orders last year, and were in a position to ernment may be to encourage emigration grow twenty or thirty acres of cotton for themselves, have this year not a cent to bless themselves with, and have been living on charity all the winter. A planter on Edisto Island assured me that every morning from a ing of the country except in the City of Mex- hundred to a hundred and fifty former owners of these certificates ("tiffities" the negroes generally call them, but one darkey called them "stiffnenes," come to him begging for food or work. In the first place, they raised miserable crops; in the next, they were robbed by Northern speculators, working under the shadow of the Bureau, of what little they

NORTHERN OPPRESSION.

twenty-two biscuits, such as might be bought | heart.

had purchased the necessary meal and bacon, than this, rendered the question a fearful one are desultory and disconnected, but to have there were beads and cheap jewelry-sure to to decide. And yet, as I sat under the shade entered much more into detail would have attract the negro's eye-displayed in the stere to absorb the balance of his carnings. Thus, while they were apparently paid fair wages for their work, more than half their earnings were every day taken back from them in the shape of profit on the goods in which they were paid in lieu of money. Gen. Steedman asked who leased the plantation. He was told Mr. Underwood, of Boston. This Mr. Underwood does not reside on the plant-

MEETING OF CITIZENS IN SAVANNAH.

On Friday evening a large number of the leading citizens of Savannah met at the Pulaski House, where General Steedman is staying (and which, with the Mills House at Carleston, is one of the few hotels in the South conducted success), to confer with the Government Com- an example of recuperation that the world missioners. The feeling expressed by the has never witnessed. meeting was that the Freedmen's Bureau, however well administered, was an unnecessary and an unmitigated evil, and a number of instances were mentioned of counties where no problem of their destiny is to be solved, we Bureau exists, in which the freedmen are working better, receiving better wages, and seriously, the instantaneous change in our are more happy and contented than in districts labor system presents difficulties that the

SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CAR WORKsuors .- On Saturday afternoon last the artizans, mechanics and other workmen of the South Carolina Rail Road car workshops, with a number of invited guests, made a trial trip as far as the Seven mile Pump of two new, handsome, first-class passenger cars built and finished at the South Carolina Rail Road car shops on Line-street. These cars make seven | (we hold he is still a king) is in the Southern of the same character that have been turned States of North America. out by these workshops since the road was

with superb crimson cushions, and over each | in the world. a handsome hat-rack for the reception of hats and small packages. The ladies' saloon has been beautifully fitted up with superior accommodations. The painting is in the mas-

Tweedy, foreman of the work. Another great improvement are the patent

our own mechanics is one of the most encour- exporter of every species of cotton fabric. aging prospects of the magnificent future Her facilities for so doing being superior, and opening before us. The South Carolina Rail exempt as she will be from the cost of transmeasurement of the allotments also was never Road Workshops employ from one hundred porting the raw material, she will be able to properly carried out. As I mentioned in a and seventy five to two hundred mechanics, previous letter, some of the "forty acres" were all of whom are identified with our city by found to be only three and a half and some birth or long residence among us, and this, world. When that day comes, the revenues four hundred and fifty acres in extent. Thus with other similar establishments now in ope- of the cotton lords of New England, who comration, must, ere long, have the most important | menced the crusade upon Southern rights, groes themselves! H is said that history re- rascalities of every description were perpetra- influence in developing the energy, skill and will decline, their manufacturing system will mechanical genius of our people.

The repairing workshops are under the supers of sister States and trample their most valued intendence of that skillful mechanic, Mr. institutions under foot. New England will George Strong. To Mr. Meyers and Mr. then be as famous for her political insignifi-James McDuff, we tender our warm thanks cance and poverty as she is now for the vilefor their courtesies in showing us over the ex- ness of her principles and the bigotry and intensive workshops of the Company. Charleston Courier.

+@+--St. Petersburg says that on the 6th inst. the igrate to more favorable climes. They will Ivanovitch Komissaroff, the peasant who foil- gantic and multiplied wrongs upon the unofed the assassin's aim, with a holy image, and | fending South." to open for him a subscription, to which all to be enrolled in the book of nobles.

up he went out of my mind. All at once I guise."-Phoenix. saw him draw a pistol and aim at the Emperor bethough myself that if I rushed upon him he would kill some one else, or perhaps myself, and do and judge Thy servant, justifying the and without much ado, I struck up his arm. righteous." The pistol went off, and after that I do not an hour and a half before I could speak."

We met with a marked case of this kind on moment of danger. He was obliged to show daily prayer for him who suffers for us. Our him a Russian noble from that hour. The ro-Wadmalaw Island. Driving over a plantation, himself on the stage of the Russian theatre, hearts have agonized through so much woe, mance of the stary is this: The new Russian with regard to the primitive and unimproved every source accessible to us, that the Liber- we halted at a store, round which a group of and to relate what happened. He was invited that we must all have learned the blessed noble, only five minutes before was a poor illitercondition of everything, it is enough to say als were as friendly to us as the Imperialists. forty or fifty squalid negroes were gathered, to a grand banquet at the English Club. It power of prayer, the glorious privilege of inthat we saw not a plow, nor heard of a mill So, that if Maximilian left the Empire to-day, receiving their day's wages. There were no is said that six hundred thousand frances have terceding with the Father of mercies and God in this fertile valley. In the towns and cities the claims of colonists would still be secure. they use no corn bread, being supplied with It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the claims of colonists would still be secure. It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the claims of colonists would still be secure. It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the claims of colonists would still be secure. It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the claims of colonists would still be secure. It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the claims of colonists would still be secure. It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the change of the claims of colonists would still be secure. It is said, that in all the changes of that reverse and contracts on this farm. The hands were entropy to the change of t flour from Pueblo, while the native peons olutionary country, vested rights under a pre-

Politeness is the religion of the heart, as

Cur Future.

The facility with which the people of these Southern States have adopted themselves to the extraordinary circumstances in which they they have been placed by the results of the ate war, we think is unparaleled in the history of any country. That war has desolated their most fertile sections; it laid waste their finest plantations; it took from them their means and appliances for procuring their subsistence, and, to a superficial observer, has rendered this garden spot of the United States a barren

And yet, notwithstanding all this frightful desolation, spoluation and robbery, there are abundant evidences around us, that if it were not for the pernicious legislation at Washington-were these States represented, enjoying equal rights, liberty and protection to their property, and not overburdened with unconwith something like Northern enterprise and stitutional and unjust taxes-they would give

The future of the Southern States is just now involved in mystery, and if we could get "millenium" Dr. Cummins to predict how the would be under everlasting obligations. But, wisest and most experienced cannot get rid of. We might plant corn and other cereals amply sufficient to sustain our population, and to export; but we cannot believe, nor never will believe, that the great cotton growing belt on the zones will be diverted from its natural production, the effort has been made in India, Egypt, and elsewhere, to produce with any profit our great staple, and the effort has failed. The kingdom of the monarch cotton

As we have before remarked in this paper, returned by the minitary to the Company. the South, in the future, must not only look Several more are completed and ready to re- to the production of this great staple, but ceive the finishing stocks of the painter's should apply herself to its Manufacture. In soil and climate, she may be said to have the The cars in which the pleasant excursion | monopoly of producing this universally-used and trip was made Saturday are beautiful staple, and her resources for manufacturing her specimens of exquisite and substantial work- peculiar product are unsurpassed. She has by the twelve hundred millions of human bemanship, reflecting the highest credit on all an unlimited supply of water power or parties concerned in their construction. They even in the absence of this, her mines of have been fitted up in the most elegant style coal, as yet undeveloped, her vast forests of that grown almost anywhere else. Hence it for the comfort and accommodation of passen- timber, and other means and facilities of man- is worth more. Our planters should not be gers. The commodious seats are provided ufacturing are not surpassed by any country

The abolition of slavery changes the whole direction of investment of capital, and, on the whole, we believe it to be one of the greatest benefits that has been conferred on the white terly style of that well-known artist, Mr. Al- people of the South-to the freedman himself, fred Wise, and the trimming very tastefully we believe it to be a material injury. Capital executed by Mr. M. R. Nugent. The general now is seeking other channels of remuneradesign and plan of the cars was furnished by tion. Heretofore the planter invested his sur-Mr. John Read, Superintendent of the work- plus profits in more land and more negroesshops, and the whole work done under his now the whole thing is changed; he has got personal supervision, assisted by Mr. W. more lands than he can cultivate, and there are no more negroes to buy.

Another feature of the radical change effectsprings upon which the cars rest. Even when ed in the labor and productive energies of the in rapid motion it is scarcely perceptible, so South we find so well presented in the Louis-

"Instead of being an importer, the South The building of these cars exclusively by can, and we have no doubt will, become an manufacture cheaper, and ere many years she wither and perish, and they will have ample We learn that a number of very substantial cause to repent of the fanaticism and injustice freight cars are also in course of construction. which prompted them to disregard the rights tolerance of her people. Then her sons will barren rocks and the unthankful soil upon Honors to the Peasant Noble who Saved which they were born and reared; and, to es-THE CZAR OF RUSSIA. - The Russian Gazette of cape starvation, they will be compelled to em-Marshals and Deputies of the St. Petersburg then feel, and, oh! how deeply, that righteous nobles resolved unanimously to present Ossip retribution has overtaken them for their gi-

We like this sort of writing, because, bematter. Gen. Early's letter has thrown, I hundred on Wadmalaw, two thousand on the nobility of the district are invited to subdiscover, some cold water upon the emigra- John's, two thousand on James, four thousand scribe. The permament deputations of the up the energies of our people. If they are ered moss.' It has picked up a note here and tion excitement; and this, I think, was pro- on Port Royal, five thousand on St. Helena, nobles waited upon him to obtain his consent true to themselves, they have got a glorious and prosperoug future before them. And we Komissaroff gratefully accepted the offer, and are inspired with faith and hope that the in doing so, gave the following account of what severe lesson recently taught them will contook place: "I do not know myself what tribute to leading them in the right direction. strange feeling possessed me when I saw that We think if they avail themselves of their man pressing through the crowd. I was present advantages, they will realize that the watching him, but when the Emperor came war and its results were "blessings in dis-

"Then hear Thou in Heaven, Thy dwelling place,

recollect anything. I was as it were, in the has lingered in his prison, is soon to be brought midst of a fog, and when I came to myself I to trial. We are powerless to help him, how saw a general, who embraced me. I was taken ever much we may yearn to do so. But though to the palace, but I was stunned, and it was we may not stand beside him in his dark and trying hour, we can bear him on our hearts to Apartments have been hired for him in the that T! one, upon which sitteth the Judge of Rouatze house. His family name will be all men-that loving Father, whose ear is alchanged into that of Kemissarof Kostromskoi, ways open to the cry of the suppliant. From in memory of the province which has twice every church, from every home, from every been the assassin himself. The Emperer raised furnished saviors to the Imperial House in a closet, from every heart, should ascend the him, embraced and kissed him, and proclaimed boil their corn soft in the ear, on a stone, then bake a thin cake, and this is their far-famed by the successful party.

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bake a thin cake, and this is their far-famed by the successful party. I have said nothing either of the health of often had no money wherewith to pay them, The Emperor himself, says a correspondent from the hand of all that hate him. Let our in every shop window, prayers are said for him

> MARRIAGE OF BISHOP POLK'S DAUGUTER.—The Charleston, S. C., and Miss Sallie H. Polk, daugh-

[From the Paris (Tennessee) Intelligencer.] Cotton.

We venture a prediction that there will be still greater reduction in the price of cotton than the present market rates. We will briefly state some-a few of our reasons for the

1st. There is a great breadth planted in the United States than was anticipated a few months ago.

2d. There is a better prospect that the labor can be relied on than existed at the be-

ginning of the year. 3d. The late exorbitant prices were the result of the cotton famine in this country

brought on by the war. 4th. The change in the machinery in Europe to work the Surat Cotton will diminish the demand for our cotton.

5th. During the blockade of the Southern ports, while the war was going on, the cotton producing countries were stimulated to increase this production for export to the Euro-

6th. Within the last five years a very large area in other countries has been reduced to cultivation for the production of the staple; and that area is still widening.

7th. The cotton of the Southern States constitute a very small part of the gross amount, produced annually throughout the world. The annual yield of the whole world is estimated at the enormous sum of three hundred

millions of bales. East India and China together produce about 18,000,000 of bales every year. A writer in Debow's Review says: "It is grown, as will be seen by reference to the map, in China, Japan, a part of Australia, Burmah, East India, Persia, Aarabia, Syria, Turker, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, in nearly all the explored parts of Africa, in Madagascar, the West Indies, North and South America, between the 40th degree of North and a corresponding parallel of South latitude, and in most of the islands of the world, which lie in

the temperate and torrid zones." It is thus evident that the Southern States grow but a small quantity of the cotton worn ings who inhabit the earth. Nevertheless, our fibre is larger and every way superior to discouraged for the staple will still command very remunerative prices. But we should gently suggest that they should not run mad about cotton, and neglect the cereals and other substantials, as it may take the profits of the cotton crop to supply the necessaries of

Corn, wheat and pork will command good prices. Mark it.

"DIXTE,"-An imaginary place somewhere in the Southern States of America, celebrated in a popular negro melody as a perfect paradisc of luxurious case and enjoyment. The term is often used as a collective designation of the Southern States. A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, has given the following account of the original and early applica.

tion of the same: "I do not wish to spoil a pretty illusion; but the real truth is that Dixie is an indigenous Northern negro refrain, as common to the writer as lamp posts in New York city, seventy or seventy-five years ago. It was one of the every-day allusions of boys at that time. will control and monopolize the markets of the in all their out door sports. And no one ever heard of Dixie's Land being other than Manhattan Island until recently, when it has been erroneously supposed to refer to the South, from its connection with pathetic negro allego-

ry. When slavery existed in New York, one 'Dixy' owned a large tract of land on Manhattan Island, and a large number of slaves. The increare of the slaves and the increase of Abolition sentiment caused an emigration of the slaves to a more thorough and secure slave section; and the negroes who were thus sent off (many being born there) naturally keeled back to their old homes, where they had hved struggle in vain for a subsistence upon those in clover, with feelings of regret, as they could not imagine any place like Dixy's. Hence it. became synonimous with an ideal locality combining ease, comfort and material happiness of every description. In those days negro singing and minstrelsy were in their infancy, and any subject that could be wrought into a ballad was eagerly picked up. This was the case with 'Dixie.' It originated in New York, and assumed the proportions of a song there. In its travels it has been enlarged and has gaththere. A chorus has been added to it; and from an indistinct chant of two or three notes it has become an elaborated melody. But the fact that it is not a Southern song cannot be rubbed out. The fallacy is so popular to the contrary that I have thus been at pains to state the real origin of it."

FROM SERF TO NOBLE. -Says a foreign letter: Of all the romantic stories in the Arabian Nights, there is none more extraordinary than the little episode that has just occurred at St Petersburg. You will have noticed that an attempt was made to shoot the Emperer, which was frustrated by the prompt action of a young man who steed near the would-be assassin. That young man, acting from a momentary impulse in striking down the arm he saw raised against his sovereign. was afterwards so frightened at his own rashness that he ran away as fast as his legs could carry him. He was pursued and brought back to the presence of the Emperer, at whose feet he threw himself in a state of abject terror, as if he had of the most vulgar and menial character. To-day he ranks with the most ancient nobility of the empire. A subscription was at once set on foet

The down train Tuesday night from Petersburg to Nortolk had two cars thrown from the track, about twelve miles from Norfolk, by an obstinate