

COLUMBIA.

Saturday Morning, August 12, 1865.

At Home Once More.

We are in the editorial *fauteuil* once more, having just returned from a ten days' absence in the Districts of Orangeburg and Barnwell. We have had a hard *travail*, rather than travel, over dreadful roads, through short cuts and long cuts, now in the rut, now in the mire, doubtful of extrication, and with an occasional breakdown, full of painful interest to precious necks and to legs, which, in a crowded wagon, might be profitably unhooked and hung up out of harm's way. For four years, but little has been done by the commissioners for working the highway. We know the fact that, in most of the districts, the assessment has been made, to a pretty considerable amount, for the repairs of the roads, bridges and ferries. Yes, we equally believe the fact that no money, of all that has been collected, has been expended, in sundry districts, on either of these objects. It is a matter which needs to be tented closely by our grand juries, in all the districts, as soon as we shall again come into possession of civil government. The roads have, everywhere during the past year, been cut up by military trains and purposes. They are still used for this purpose to a great extent; yet nobody works them. Now that the crops are laid by, the commissioners, if permitted, might well resume their functions, as a first public necessity, and call forth all able-bodied persons, between eighteen and forty-five, for so many days, as in former and better times. This is one of those labors in which the civil and military authorities might well commence promptly, and operate together, with their respective forces. The farmers and freedmen have now a respite from the corn crop, and the troops do not seem to have any stress of labor in field or camp, to prevent their repairing those roads which their trains have chiefly destroyed. It is a common necessity which justifies this common working together. But, to resume. We have survived the roads, the ruts, the gaps, gullies, mud-holes, swamps, bad bridges, and flats, which are rarely to be found managed by *sharps*. We are once more at the desk, and congratulate our readers that they too, like ourselves, have survived the vicissitudes of the last two weeks. Nay, something more than survived. We re-enter Columbia and see a continued progress. There are new houses in the field—new shops are opened—new firms are established—new lines of communication and longer droves of wagons. Charleston is emptying her stores upon us; nor do our merchants any longer stop at Charleston. We note them returning from New York with fresh novelties full of temptation, and persuasive of greenbacks from reluctant pockets. The cry is still they come, and cotton is on the go. The roads are covered with cotton wagons, revealing the accumulation of the last four years.

Southern Colonization in Brazil.

As there is still considerable talk among our people as colonization in Brazil, and much anxiety prevails among them for information as respects that country, we subjoin the following, which is understood to be from the pen of a very distinguished gentleman—a former Minister to Brazil. We have no doubt that many colonies for this country are in process of formation, and some probably on the eve of departure. We would caution all of them to look deliberately before they take the leap. Vague reports, which we have been unable to trace to any authoritative source, represent the Emperor of Brazil as offering bounties in land, in slaves, and even in money, to emigrants from the Southern States of this country.

We think it quite likely that the Emperor would be pleased to welcome a hundred thousand of our people, but know no reason to suppose that he seeks to buy his whistle at an extravagant price. He will welcome all who come, and possibly give the use of lands, and probably provide for the needy for a short period; but he is not able to do much more. Briefly then, let our people look heedfully to reported facts, and take every precaution before taking the first step:

First—Brazil is, in my opinion, a most suitable and desirable country for Southern raised people. Its Government is a mild monarchy, well and evenly administered. The rights of persons and property are sacredly respected, and when invaded, as speedily vindicated as anywhere in the world.

Second—The climate of many portions of the empire is very fine—the thermometer ranging from 80 to 59. Much of the country is mountainous, and the supply of water is very fine, fresh freestone.

Third—There are large tracts of unimproved lands, much of which is vastly rich, and penetrated by good, and in many cases, navigable rivers.

Fourth—The country produces sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, coffee, hides, horns, tallow, medicinal plants, and fine rosewood. The province of Pernambuco raises cotton, sugar and rice. Bahia produces sugar and coffee. Rio Janeiro the woods, coffee and medicinal plants. The Rio Grande is the great district for hides, horns, tallow, etc. Many of the minerals are found in the St. Paul's province, where are situated the diamond, gold and silver mines. A railroad has been constructed, penetrating the country from the great city of Rio Janeiro to the city of St. Paul's, a distance of 150 to 170 miles. The city of Rio Janeiro in 1856 had a population of 500,000. St. Paul's, 80,000. The latter has greatly increased in the last five years.

Fifth—I would prefer a settlement on the St. Francisco River, or in the province of St. Paul's. Both are rich and healthy countries, and accessible. The one is in the interior, the other from seventy to eighty miles from the coast. There are other very desirable districts which hold out strong inducements for settlement. There are large tracts of very fine lands in Rio Janeiro, suitable for cotton, and especially for coffee, which is the great staple of the country, the empire having exported as much as 3,500,000 bags in a year. Coffee is very easily raised. The third year after it is planted it produces a fair yield, and then progresses, increasing in proportion from year to year. There are fair producing trees fifty years old. The net revenue from each hand was, when I left Rio Janeiro, counted at from four to six dollars.

Sixth—Emigrants should take with them a supply of plain, strong, light clothing, including boots, hats and shoes, to last them a year, also some furniture.

Seventh—The Government grants four hundred acres of land to actual settlers. Some wheat and Indian corn is raised in the country. But the arrow-root, banana and orange, yield so abundantly that they furnish large supplies for food. The arrow-root is an admirable article for use. The price of beef ranges from five to seven cents per pound.

Eighth—The entire population in 1856 was about seven millions and a half; of these, four millions were free whites, three millions were slaves, and five hundred thousand were free negroes.

Ninth—The writ of *habeas corpus*—trial by jury, religious freedom of speech and of the press, are all guaranteed by the Constitution, and practically prevail. Many of the people are highly educated, and in the province of Rio Janeiro they have in full operation a pure system of free schools.

It is said that eighty plantations in Louisiana have recently been confiscated. These embrace many of the finest sugar estates of the Southern country. Mr. Conway, the Government agent, is making arrangements to divide up these estates into forty-acre lots for freedmen and poor whites.

A correspondent of the *Dunkirk Journal* says, that the celebrated Indian warrior, Bloody Hand, of the Seneca Nation of Indians, died on the Cattaraugus Reservation on the 10th ultimo, nearly one hundred years old. He is represented to have been terrible with the tomahawk and scalping-knife.

New York City.

The *World* publishes a long article on the census, etc., of New York, from which we condense the following:

TAXES—PROPERTY—DEBT.

The taxes for 1865 amount to \$17,246,808. The real and personal property in the city is estimated at \$608,784,355. The debt of the corporation amounts to \$34,142,523.50.

POPULATION OF THE CITY AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

The following table shows the population of the city at different periods, dating as far back as 1656, when a census was first taken by order of the city fathers:

Population in 1656	1,000
Population in 1673	2,500
Population in 1695	4,302
Population in 1731	8,628
Population in 1756—100 years	10,381
Population in 1773	21,876
Population in 1786	23,614
Population in 1790	33,131
Population in 1800	60,489
Population in 1810	96,373
Population in 1820	123,706
Population in 1825	166,089
Population in 1830	232,589
Population in 1835	270,068
Population in 1840	312,352
Population in 1845	371,223
Population in 1850	513,394
Population in 1855—quite 200 years	629,810
Population in 1860	814,254
Population in 1865	1,033,230

Thus it will be seen that the early progress of the great metropolis was very slow. In one hundred years, the population had increased from one thousand to but a fraction over ten thousand. Other places—Philadelphia being at the head—threatened to become the great commercial centres of the New-World, and it was not till long after independence had been secured that New York became the acknowledged mistress of American cities.

EMIGRATION TO NEW YORK.

In speaking of the tide of emigration constantly flowing into the city of New York, people generally suppose that the great majority who arrive here from foreign lands intend staying but a short time before taking leave for the interior or Western part of the country. This is not so, as the official returns show that over fifty per cent. intend, upon arriving, to make the city their home. Disappointed, perhaps, in their expectations concerning labor, or preferring, after experience, country to city, let us suppose that only twenty-five per cent. remain. The following table shows the number who have landed at the port of New York in each year from 1846 to 1865:

1847	129,062	1856	112,342
1848	189,176	1857	183,775
1849	220,791	1858	78,588
1850	12,751	1859	79,322
1851	281,601	1860	104,900
1852	306,392	1861	65,529
1853	284,935	1862	76,396
1854	519,225	1863	159,844
1855	136,233	1864	182,916

As a matter of course, many thousands of these have remained alien, on account of the war, and cannot be counted, but the fact that fifty per cent. register themselves for residence in New York, proves, if anything, that our population is much greater than the official returns of the past ten years ever showed it to be. As confirmatory of this we present the figures reached by the sanitary survey made by the City Inspector's Department, with a view of ascertaining the exact number of inhabitants, their mode of life, kind of dwelling, etc. There are no restrictions, and, consequently, better opportunities of reaching the exact results. The survey gives the following figures:

Year.	Population.	Increase each Year.
1850	515,550	20,850
1851	536,400	21,712
1852	458,412	22,606
1853	581,018	23,596
1854	604,614	24,386
1855	627,000	27,654
1856	656,654	31,750
1857	638,404	36,404
1858	724,808	41,584
1859	766,392	47,885
1860	813,699	52,000
1861	866,820	57,000
1862	923,200	76,800
1863	1,000,000	80,000
1864	1,080,000	

PRESENT POPULATION OF THE CITY.

The following figures show the population of the city, according to the State census of 1855, and the United States census of 1860. The figures for 1865 are based upon returns already made, together with the estimates of the most intelligent State enumerators, and while likely to vary some thousands, yet not sufficiently so to affect the representation. New York will be entitled to in the coming Legislatures. The figures for 1865, as we have said, are not official, and the peculiarities of some are explained below. But the men whose experience has been the most extensive, concur in saying that if a fair enumeration of the population has been made, the total will reach at least eleven hundred thousand, leaving out "aliens and persons of color not taxed."

Time will tell how far out of the way these experts are:

Wards.	1855.	1860.	Est. 1865.
First	13,486	18,148	17,250
Second	3,249	2,506	2,000
Third	7,900	3,757	3,000
Fourth	22,895	21,994	22,500
Fifth	21,617	22,337	20,500
Sixth	25,562	26,656	28,200
Seventh	34,422	39,982	45,000
Eighth	34,052	39,406	44,300
Ninth	39,982	44,385	53,000
Tenth	26,378	29,004	33,500
Eleventh	52,979	59,571	69,000
Twelfth	17,656	30,651	45,000
Thirteenth	26,597	32,917	39,500
Fourteenth	24,754	28,080	35,000
Fifteenth	24,046	27,587	32,000
Sixteenth	39,823	45,176	55,000
Seventeenth	59,548	72,953	93,000
Eighteenth	39,415	57,462	74,000
Nineteenth	17,866	32,735	57,000
Twentieth	47,055	67,519	83,000
Twenty-first	27,914	49,017	71,500
Twenty-second	22,605	61,725	80,000
Total	629,810	813,669	1,003,250

The Last New York Situations.

We have New York papers—the *Herald*, *Times* and *Army and Navy Journal*—of the 5th inst. We do not find much news in the sense proper of news. There is really nothing sensational, unless it be a horrid account of the cruelties alleged to be practiced upon the prisoners of the Federal army by the keepers of the prison at Andersonville, Ga. A correspondent of the *Times*, who claims to have been a foreman of the grand jury in Georgia, and who admits that he harbored escaping prisoners, gives a detailed picture of the horrors of the prison, such as vies with the worst atrocities of the dark ages. We are unwilling to believe in any such authority. We have no doubt that the prisoners suffered. Prisoners are apt to suffer. We have horrible accounts of the treatment of Confederate prisoners in some of the Northern prisons; but we really have no notion that the prisoners at Andersonville suffered from anything worse than unavoidable constraint, crowded cells, and food of inferior quality and quantity—the Confederate soldiers living on just such food and under just such circumstances during one-half the war.

A defensive treaty has been formed in South America between the States of Salvador, Bolivia, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, binding for fifteen years—formed for common defence against foreign intervention.

Paroled rebels are forbidden to visit Baltimore, unless by special permit.

Doubts are beginning to be entertained touching the prospect of success in the extension and working of the great cable between Sheemah and Valentin Bay. The Great Eastern, it is found, possesses not more than half the necessary steam power for the work; and the scientific theorists begin to be greatly divided as to the ultimate success of the telegraph—one party being decidedly of opinion that though some few words may be transmitted, the electric current will prove too feeble, passing over a line of such length, to have any continued or working utility.

Gen. Breckinridge is expected at Montreal, which is described by the *Herald* as the rebel nest. Commander Wilkinson, of the Tallahassee, and Capt. Taylor Wood, formerly of the same craft, were already there.

The United States Consul at Alexandria, Egypt, reports that there were 1,785 deaths from Asiatic cholera in that city, in twenty days, of June and July, and that over 30,000 citizens had died the place. The accounts from other places, to the same effect, were equally distressing.

Gold was 144 1/4 a 143 1/2. Cotton was dull and heavy. Gold and cotton both at a decline argues a political force at work rather than a commercial. *Nous revons.*

We may add, to what is said of the great cable, that on the 5th, the Great Eastern had already been out eleven days—a much longer time than would have been needed for her ordinary voyage. We make some extracts from these papers, but they are generally of little value.

TALL SOLDIER.—A paroled rebel, seven and a half feet high, recently arrived at Cairo. He started out with the Missouri troops at the commencement of the war. When the Colonel first saw him on dress parade, he ordered him to "get off that stump." This created great merriment among the men. "Get off that stump" became a by-word with the Missouri rebels, and it will no doubt live as long as the Missourian.

[*Memphis Commercial.*]

In Southern Kansas the people are getting terribly in earnest in putting down slavery. Not long since six thieves were hung in Franklin County, without the least benefit of clergy.

Local Items.

We are indebted to Mr. A. L. Solomon for copies of Northern papers of the 4th and 5th.

As civil law is about being re-established, our lawyer friends are again "hanging out their shingles." W. H. Talley, Esq., has returned to Columbia, and will resume practice at the bar.

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH B. KERSHAW.—We have great pleasure in announcing the safe return of this gallant officer, released from prison and returning to his family, from which he has been absent for nearly two years. In his anxiety to reach Camden, the General's stay in Columbia was too brief to suffer his numerous friends and admirers to see or seek him out. His health is excellent and spirits good. He speaks favorably of his treatment while a prisoner, and gratefully acknowledge the kindness received at the hands of numerous citizens in the region where he was so long in captivity. It is with the greatest satisfaction that we welcome home this noble gentleman, decidedly one of the most *gone* soldiers produced by this war. He returns, we trust, to make his family happy, to relieve all anxieties, and to become once more the useful and devoted citizen. We need all such now, and the record of Gen. Kershaw gives to his people a full guaranty of his superior capacity for future service in any field.

MUSICAL TREAT.—There is a musical treat in store for our citizens—something to relieve the monotony of the times and streets. We are promised a musical concert, of highly capable professors and amateurs, on Monday evening next. The performers will include among them Mr. D. B. Clayton, the well known and highly distinguished organist, among musicians, for so long a time, of St. Philip's Church, Charleston. He will be assisted by Mr. R. Issortel (well known among amateurs) and Mr. Corbett, celebrated, wherever known, as a baritone, with other amateurs. Mr. Durbee (perhaps better known as Monsieur Martini) will contribute several of his humorous and comic songs, in which his excellence is acknowledged. We had the pleasure of a foretaste of the public pleasure, yesterday, attending a rehearsal of these gentlemen, and we can speak with confidence of the excellence of the promised treat to our pleasant public. In Monday's paper, the programme of this performance will appear, with all due particulars. Let the lovers of music be all ears for this occasion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

C. P. Remsen—Sewing Machine for Sale.
 Reynolds & Reynolds—Dentistry.
 J. G. Gibbs—Fairbank's Scales.
 Jacob Levin—Variety Sale.
 Jacob Bell—Citation of Edward Hunt.
 Davis & McFeat—Forwarding Notice.
 Wm. H. Talley—Attorney at Law, &c.
 John Stork—Cabinet and Nectar Whiskey.
 Simons & Morrison—Bice.
 Kenneth & Gibson—Gunny Bagging, etc.
 —Flour.

FAIR EXCHANGES.—We give the following new view of amalgamation in the right direction, being an anecdote from one of the upper districts, extracted from a private letter:

Captain T. B.—is becoming very popular in this district. Crowds visit his office every day, to have commissary and quartermaster stores distributed among them. The country ladies in particular come. But a few days ago the Captain was nonplussed. The office was full, and an old lady walked in, when the following dialogue took place:

Old Lady.—"Capt. B., we poor people is very much obliged to you for being so kind as to give us so much good things, and we hopes, Captain, you will stay here and take care of us."

Capt. B.—"I will be happy to do so, ma'am."

Old L.—"And you see, Captain, we has a great many fine gals—a great many, indeed, Captain—and you see all the young men's is killed in the war, and if you and your men stay, our gals can have you for husbands."

Capt. B.—"Thank you, ma'am, very much; but what will our girls do at home?"

Old L.—"Oh! I thought you sent on all them niggers for husbands for your gals."

I need not say that the house came down, and the Captain was let down.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.—The Cunard Steamship Company is twenty-five years old this summer. A London paper, in alluding to the anniversary of the sailing of the first vessels of this corporation, says that during the whole of the period of its existence not a single life or letter has been lost by any of its steamers.

Madame Eliza R. Jumal died on the 16th instant, at Washington Heights, her late residence. It will be remembered that Aaron Burr was her last husband, but they having separated, the Madame adopted her first husband's name.

Chambersburg is rising from its ashes. The court house, three hotels, and buildings and business houses are going up in all directions.