

By Telegraph.

New York, August 8.—Senators Foster, Doolittle and Ross, the committee of investigation of the affairs throughout New Mexico, Colorado and Nevada, have returned. They invite the Indians to meet them at Crow Creek, on the 10th of September, to arrange terms of peace. Favorable results are anticipated.

The Tribune's Richmond correspondent gives gloomy accounts of the condition of the negroes in that city. The most stringent orders of Gen. Terry seem inadequate to protect the negroes from assaults.

MONTREAL, August 8.—Sir N. B. Ellenboro has been appointed to the Premiership of Canada.

The Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The sales of cotton for the week were 49,000 bales. American declined 1/4d., other descriptions 1 to 3/4d. Flour and wheat declined. Provisions steady. Consols 90 1/2. The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 58,000 pounds.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—Cotton quiet, 200 bales sold at 42 1/2. Sugar active; fair to fully fair, 12 1/2. Freights declining 5/8.

NEW YORK, August 8.—Cotton heavy at 46. Flour unchanged. Rice steady. Corn advanced 1 to 2 cents. Coffee steady. Sugar, Cuba and Muscovado, 11 1/2, 12 @ 12 1/2. Molasses dull. Pork heavy, \$31.50. Sterling Exchange, 19 1/2. Gold firmer at 145 1/2.

From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The Times' City of Mexico correspondent, of the 11th ult., says: The French organs state that it will require 100,000 men more to destroy the bands of Juarez. The rising of the people is daily taking large dimensions. Reports of the French success are unfounded.

Gen. Alvarez has just inflicted a heavy blow on the Imperialists at Ygnier, completely routing them and taking three pieces of artillery.

Great disappointment is felt at the failure of the combined French and Imperial force against Negrette in the pass of Buena Vista.

Cortinas reigns supreme from the gates of Matamoros to Monterey.

Finances are somewhat relieved by the French. Latterly loan expenses are terribly increasing.

Ex-Minister Corwin calogises Maximilian, and will use his influence with Seward to recognize the Empire.

French reinforcements are arriving to fill vacancies.

Juarez is still in Chihuahua undisturbed.

BROWNSVILLE, July 29.—A train of 150 wagons from Matamoros was captured by a party of Liberals on the 13th. A short skirmish ensued, in which Capt. Train was killed and an Imperial colonel wounded. The Imperialists claim the victory.

Cortinas has proclaimed that unless the people of Matamoros cease to support the Empire he will pronounce them traitors and confiscate their property. The Liberals occupy the entire State of San Luis except the city of San Luis Potosi, but they have their lines within three miles of it.

Guerrilla outrages in Texas are numerous. The State Treasury at Houston was broken into and robbed of \$30,000 in gold.

A CASE FOR CONSIDERATION.—Henry A. Middleton, Esq., of South Carolina, owned about sixty acres of land in Newport, on Bellevue Avenue, near the Ocean House, extending East as far as the land of Delaney Kane, Esq. Mr. Middleton was a secessionist—an original Calhoun secessionist—and when the rebellion broke out he entered into it with his whole soul, two of his sons entering the rebel army. As a precautionary measure to prevent its confiscation, he transferred his property in this city, valued at near \$300,000, to another, and remained South during the war, joining his fortunes with those of the rebellion. He lost heavily at the South; and since the collapse of the rebellion, has returned North, resumed possession of his property, and is now, we understand, making arrangements to dispose of it. We are credibly informed that Mr. Middleton is still a rebel in his views; he insists upon it that the South is not conquered, and makes it his boast that they will have slavery back yet. It is one of the mysteries of the late war that Mr. Middleton's property has escaped confiscation. Two or three years ago, when Senator Trumbull was here, he referred in a public speech to the matter, and said it should have immediate attention, since which nothing further has been heard from that source about it.

[Newport (R. I.) News.]

Yielding to the Inevitable. The following quaintly told passage of personal history, extracted from the "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England," has a moral adapted to these times: "The Lord Keeper, the Marquis of Winchester, being in his 97th year, and about to die, was asked 'how he did bear up in these dangerous times, wherein great alterations were made, both in Church and State?' he returned the noted answer—'By being a willow and not an oak.'"

This pithy answer contains much worldly wisdom, and may be turned to advantage in these troublous times. The facile adroitness with which the crafty, time-serving courtier changes his opinions and principles to accomplish his selfish purposes, is greatly repugnant to the mind impressed with strong and earnest convictions. This is sheer profligacy, and is altogether different from that calm wisdom which instructs us to avoid what we cannot encounter without injury, and to sacrifice what we can no longer retain without the loss of other interests of greater value. He who has seen great oaks, the growth of centuries, snapped like twigs and swept away before the resistless tornado, while the delicate osier remained fresh, green and uninjured, can appreciate the significance and aptness of the old nobleman's figure.

As the oak that matches its strength against the storm will inevitably fall, so the man who opposes his single will, however strong his single courage, however daring, to the collective force of a mighty multitude sweeping on to its appointed destiny, will surely be crushed. But the oak cannot bend, the willow cannot stiffen its stem. Man, endowed with varied capabilities, can, if he will, accommodate himself to the pressure of circumstances. In this he may learn useful lessons, even from the inferior animals, who exercise the instincts and powers with which nature has endowed them. Naturalists tell us of a fish which eludes pursuit by darkening the water with a fluid which it generates and ejects. We have all heard of that offensive animal, the armadilla, which, when attacked, rolls itself into a ball, thus presenting to its assailant a surface of impenetrable armor. Every child has read of the porcupine, which, concealing its vulnerable parts, darts its pointed quills against the enemy. Our own observation has taught us that on the approach of storms many beasts seek places of safety, and that fowls retire to their roosts. A universal instinct teaches these creatures to shun dangers that they cannot resist. Man not only possesses instinct, but is gifted with reason—and shall he act with less discretion than brutish beasts? To adapt ourselves to surrounding circumstances is not only a mark of good sense, but it is a high duty.

The varying circumstances in which men are placed are as the varying countries through which the traveler passes. He must conform himself to these changing circumstances as the traveler conforms his apparel and his habits and manners to the climate and to the customs of the various countries through which he passes. We read that in Greenland, one day and one night make up the year, each being of the duration of six months. It is also said that the inhabitants live chiefly upon the blubber of the whale, and upon fish oil. Now, the sojourner in Greenland would fare badly who should refuse to sleep in the day time and to eat the blubber and drink the oil when there was nothing else to eat and drink. In Australia, called by Sidney Smith "that land of kangaroos and convicts," the winter months are May, June and July. The traveler who should refuse to put on his winter-apparel for the unsatisfactory reason that he has been accustomed in his country to wear it in December, January and February, would be pretty certain to contract a pleurisy.

The moral of these simple illustrations is obvious and the application easy. In the providence of God, the condition, circumstances and relations of the Southern people have been entirely changed. The situation in which they are now placed is novel and full of difficulties. By an unreasoning obstinacy they may make that situation too grievous to be borne. On the other hand, by patience, tractability and compliance, they may lighten their present burdens and ultimately procure a release from the heaviest of them. Fortunately their good sense has led them into this latter course. They have chosen wisely. Let them be the "willow" and not the "oak."

THE EASE OF CROWNLESS HEADS.—If only those heads are heavy that wear crowns, our fashionable ladies at present certainly have ease, for their bonnets are crownless.

Extraordinary Precocity. Some time in the beginning of this month the Chief of Police received a letter from a man named Geherett, residing in Huntington County, Pennsylvania, enclosing printed circulars in relation to Merrill's Washing Compound. Geherett stated that he had been in the army for the last four years, and that he was so reduced in health he was unable to make his living, except by light work. He then went on to state that the circular was sent to him enclosed in a letter, purporting to be written in this city, and signed R. O'Neill, whose address was "Box 142, Brooklyn, New York."

O'Neill stated himself to be the agent of the Merrill Company, and that he was authorized to sell to all persons who were disposed to buy family or county rights in the washing powders of the county. The letter then stated the prices of the family and county rights, and those who purchased county rights could sell the powders in the county but not out of it, and that four dollars was the price of the county right. Geherett thinking it would be a light and profitable business, sent him four dollars, with directions to send him a list of the elements used in making up the washing powders, that he might commence operations at once. But that was the last he heard of Mr. O'Neill or the washing powders. He therefore came to the conclusion, and rightly too, that he was sold, and sent to the Chief the letters and circulars, as before stated, advising him to keep a lookout at the Brooklyn postoffice and try to detect the swindler. Upon reading Geherett's communication and the circular, the Chief recollected seeing an advertisement signed "R. O'Neill," offering to send to young ladies an engraving, to any part of the United States, the photographs of their future husbands or wives, by enclosing the advertiser twenty-five cents and a postage stamp. The Chief rightly judged that Mr. O'Neill was the person playing a bold game, acting as agent for Merrill & Co., and procuring husbands and wives for American youngsters. So he detailed officer Frost, of the Brooklyn detective force, to watch the postoffice. This morning the officer caught O'Neill in the act of receiving his letters, brought him into the Chief's office, and upon being searched three letters received from three females with the necessary remittance were found upon him; one was from Miss B., of Bloomington, Illinois, another from a sickly widow in Rochester, and the third from a young Miss M., a daughter of Pennsylvania, each containing a lock of the writer's hair, and describing her person. Mr. O'Neill is a young lad about sixteen or seventeen years of age, exceedingly intelligent and well-mannered. He told them in the Chief's office that the idea was first suggested to him by reading similar advertisements in the New York Clipper and other papers, and he thought that he had as good a right to turn an honest penny as anybody else. He is of course held for examination.

The radicals are hard folks to please. Recently a son of George D. Prentice, who had served in the rebel army, took the oath of allegiance and was installed as local editor of the Louisville Journal, whereupon the radicals waxed indignant at what they termed his effrontery. Subsequently young Prentice proposed to Governor Bramlette to lead 100 repentant rebels like himself, and clear Kentucky of guerrillas, and the radicals forthwith accuse him of insincerity, on the ground that, if he truly believed the cause of the late Confederacy to be right, he would not engage in the business of hunting guerrillas. Under ordinary circumstances, there might be something amusing in this obstinacy, but at the present time it is simply disgraceful. It is all right enough to ask Southern men to discard their feelings of animosity toward the Union, but when they not only do this, but offer to prove by deeds the sincerity of their conversion, it is all wrong to carp at them. [New York World.]

Just Arrived, DIRECT FROM NEW YORK! AND FOR SALE BY DUBBEC & WALTER, At Wholesale, THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENT: GROCERIES.—22 cases Bourbon Whiskey, 12 boxes E. D. Cheese, 2 cases Sardines, 8 cases Sweet Oil, 13 lbs Mackerel, 2 baskets Haidick Imp. Champagne, 1 case Ale, 20 boxes Spices, 25 boxes Family Soap, 2 boxes Starch, blbs. Sugar, chests Tea. MISCELLANEOUS.—60 boxes assorted size Glass, 2 tubs Putty, Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Shoe Knives, 1,700 Paper Collars, Ladies' and Misses' Shoes, Gent's Hats, various qualities, Notions, &c. The attention of dealers is called to the above. Aug 15 1

Wanted to Purchase. GOLD and SILVER. Apply to G. Aug 15 4 DUBBEC & WALTER. Hot House Grapes! FOR a few days only, at ONE DOLLAR PER POUND. Apply at Aug 15 1 R. P. MAYRANT'S. FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE. H. E. NICHOLS, Agent. FOR the following FIRST CLASS COMPANIES: New York Underwriter's Agency, Capital, \$3,000,000 Home Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 2,000,000 International Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 1,000,000 Continental Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 1,000,000 Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Capital, 2,000,000 Metropolitan Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 1,000,000 Home Insurance Company, Savannah, Capital, 2,000,000 Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford, Capital, 500,000 Columbia Insurance Company, New York, Capital, 500,000 New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Capital, 5,000,000 New York Accidental Insurance Company, Insuring against all accidents. With several other well known and reliable companies, the aggregate capital amounting to over \$20,000,000. Risks taken in any one spot, to amount of \$200,000. Office No. 8 Elysee's Row, Columbia, S. C. Aug 15 16m

SOIREE MUSICALE. M. R. D. B. CLAYTON, formerly Organist of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, and Mr. R. ISSERTEL, will, with the assistance of some amateur friends, give a SOIREE MUSICALE, at the CHAPEL OF THE METHODIST FEMALE COLLEGE, THIS EVENING, AUG. 15. PROGRAMME. PART FIRST. 1. Quartette—Greeting Glee. Barker. 2. Song—My Soul in one Unbroken Sigh. 3. Duet—Mourning Sea. Glover. 4. Solo—Johnny Linds. Sinclair. 5. Song—Comic. 6. Trio—Ye Shepherds, Tell Me Mazzinghi. INTERMISSION. PART SECOND. 1. Quartette—Silence. Rothen. 2. Song—No Surrender. Bishop. 3. Duet—All Well. Babau. 4. Song—Comic. 5. Ballad—Little Blossom. V. C. Taylor. 6. Quartette—Ode for a Home Beside the Hill. Woodbury. Price of admission ONE DOLLAR. Tickets to be had at Messrs. Zoely, Scott & Grand, at Messrs. Durbee & Walter's, at C. S. Jenkins, M. M. Cohen's, Calvo & Schuler's, H. Solomon's and at the door. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Aug 15 1

CHARLESTON TO NEW YORK. ATLANTIC COAST Mail Line! THE new first-class steamer MONIKA, Charles P. Marshman, Commander. Steamer CAMBRIDGE, J. W. Babel, Commander. Will leave Charleston, S. C., direct for New York, alternately, THURSDAYS each week. For freight or passage—having handsome State Room accommodations—apply to F. A. WILCOXSON, Agent, Orangeburg, S. C. ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., 126 and 128 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. F. A. WILCOXSON, Agent, Orangeburg, S. C. EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., Philadelphia, Penn. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, New York. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS. Aug 15 2mo

ARCHIBALD GETTY & CO., Shipping AND COM. MERCHANTS, 126 and 128 Meeting Street, CHARLESTON, S. C. F. A. WILCOXSON, Agent, Orangeburg, S. C. EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO., Philadelphia, Penn. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, New York. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on CONSIGNMENTS. Aug 15 2mo

Headqrs Freedmen's Bureau. CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C., AUGUST 9, 1865. SPECIAL ORDER NO. 1. Having come to the knowledge of this office that in several cases planters have discharged and driven the freedmen from their plantations without sufficient cause: Therefore, as the present crops are nearly matured and laid by, it is hereby ordered, That in no case will the freedmen be discharged or driven from the plantations, without permission from this office or some officer or agent connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. Brevet Brig. Gen. RALPH ELY, Act. Ass't Com. Freedmen's Bureau. Aug 15

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH LEMONS and FRENCH CONFECTIONERY, at wholesale and retail, by HADY SOLOMON & CO. Aug 15 3

War Department, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, July 6, 1865. CIRCULAR NO. 9. WHEREAS it is reported officially that a large number of destitute refugees, taking advantage of Circular No. 5, from this Bureau, have been transported South, against their interests, to places where it is extremely difficult to procure food, and, in most cases, impossible to do so except when provided by military authorities, it is ordered that hereafter no transportation be granted to refugees, except where humanity evidently demands it, and then only by the requisition of the Commissioner of this Bureau. O. O. HOWARD, Major-General, Commissioner. Official: S. W. SAXTON, Brevet Major and A. D. C. Aug 15

Headqrs Ass't Com'r of Freedmen, FOR S. C., GA., AND FLA., BEAUFORT, S. C., June 20, 1865. GENERAL ORDER NO. 1. THE following Circular from Headquarters Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, is published for the information of all whom it may concern: WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF FREEDMEN, REFUGEES AND ABANDONED LANDS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22, 1865. Circular No. 3. Whereas a large amount of land in the State of Virginia, and in other States that have been in insurrection, has been abandoned by disloyal owners and is now being cultivated by freedmen; and whereas owners of such lands are attempting to obtain possession of them, and thus deprive the freedmen of the fruits of their industry: It is ordered that all abandoned lands in said States now under cultivation by the freedmen, be retained in their possession until the crops now growing shall be secured for their benefit, unless full and just compensation be made for their labor and its products and for expenditures. The above order will not be so construed as to relieve disloyal persons from the consequences of their disloyalty, and the application for the restoration of their lands by this class of persons, will in no case be entertained by any military authority. O. O. HOWARD, Maj. Gen., Commissioner of Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 22, 1865. All military authorities will sustain the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and aid him in the execution of the above order. By direction of the Secretary of War, E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General. II. The provisions of the above circular will be strictly enforced throughout the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Complaints have been made at these Headquarters that in many instances former owners of plantations and slaves, who are now allowed to remain on their lands upon condition that they announce to their former slaves that they are free, and make with them fair and equitable agreements, whereby full and just compensation shall be made for their labor and its products, are, in defiance of this order, still forcing their former slaves to work for them, and continue to hold them in slavery, even to the extent of shooting them down if they dare to assert their freedom, and fail utterly to admit or announce to them in any way that they are free. Such acts are disloyal to the Government and in plain violation of its policy. It is hereby ordered that all persons employing the freedmen in agricultural and mechanical pursuits within the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, who fail, by the 15th of August, to announce to those in their employ the fact that they are free, and fail to recognize them as free men and to make suitable agreements with them whereby a just and equitable compensation will be secured to them for their labor, will be held as disloyal to the United States Government, and their property will be subject to seizure and division among the freedmen, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of an "Act to Establish a Bureau for the Relief of Freedmen and Refugees," approved March 3, 1865. III. As the harvest time is near, and the freedmen have been regarded as free by the United States Government since January, 1863; and as a measure of necessity, to prevent them from becoming paupers on its bounty, the freedmen must be paid for their labor on all lands, not abandoned since the commencement of the preparation of the ground for seed up to the harvest time of this year; and unless full compensation is made, to the satisfaction of this Bureau, the freedmen will be entitled to and will receive one-half of the crop raised. IV. Any person who shall whip or otherwise maltreat any freedman because he asserts that freedom, or for other cause, will be held guilty before the law, and punished for assault and battery; and any one who shall take the life of any freedman for like cause, will be held guilty of murder. V. No person will be permitted to drive the aged, infirm and helpless from their present places of abode; they must be allowed to remain where they are until such time as the Government shall make proper provision for their support. VI. The Assistant Commissioners in the States of South Carolina, Georgia and Florida are required to enforce this order to the extent of their power, and to report to these Headquarters all violations of it. The aid of every friend of justice and fair dealing between man and man, is also requested to bring to the notice of the Freedmen's Bureau any failure to comply with its provisions. When the rules of exact justice shall be observed in the relations between all employer and employed, and each shall regard the other's rights, then will be practically demonstrated, so clearly that none can doubt, the advantages of the free labor system. By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. R. SAXTON, Ass't Com. Freedmen for S. C., Ga., and Fla. S. W. SAXTON, Brevet Major and A. D. C. Aug 15