

By Telegraph.

Commercial.

CHARLESTON, October 7.—The cotton market was quiet on Saturday, owing to the small stock for sale. The sales, though small, were at the full rates of our last quotations. Some sales of middlings at 40c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—Cotton is firm, with an upward tendency; sales 5,000 bales, at 45c. for middling and 46c. for strict middling. Sales of sugar, fair to fully fair, at 14@16 1/2 c. Molasses quiet. Freights firm—cotton to New York, 3/4 @ 1 1/4 % lb. Exchange depressed; checks on New York, 7 @ 8 % cent. discount.

From Texas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8.—Accounts received from Texas show that re-organization is proceeding rapidly. There had been no collision whatever between the State and military authorities.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 8.—A fire occurred here to-day, which destroyed the United States bonded warehouse containing 4,000 barrels oil, belonging to various parties. The loss estimated at \$96,000, one-half of which is insured.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tennessee, October 3, 1865.—Governor Brownlow delivered his annual message to the General Assembly to-day. He congratulates the Assembly on witnessing the termination of the rebellion and the signal triumph of our arms. In regard to new subjects of legislation the wishes of the honest and loyal people of the State should be consulted, for they are always right. He recommends amendments and additions to the franchise law; but says, "I am by no means an advocate of its repeal, nor do the loyal people of the State wish any sweeping change." The restoration of civil law has worked well, and prosperity is promised in every section. Guilty rebels should be treated with severity in proportion to their offences, the mass of them with not less than ten years' disfranchisement, and the leaders with neither mercy nor forbearance. Immigration should be fostered and encouraged, and a commissioner stationed at the East to secure a numerous foreign immigration of skilled labor. He says: "I am convinced that the white and colored people cannot live together politically or socially as equals." He advocates the setting apart of some portion of the national territory best adapted for the purpose for a nation of freedmen. The testimony of negroes is recommended to be taken in the courts on the same basis as that of white persons. President Johnson's reconstruction policy is endorsed as the sole hope of the country.

The Grand Masonic Lodge of Tennessee met to-day for the first time in four years. Large delegations were in attendance from all parts of the State. The Methodist Episcopal Conference of Tennessee will meet on Wednesday, in Edgefield. A large number of preachers are already in attendance. It is expected it will be the largest assembly since the war.

INSURANCE ON COTTON.—A meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the Fire Insurance Companies was held at New York, on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, to consider the propriety of changing the premium on cotton insurance. The Board decided, by a two-third vote, to make the rate on cotton, and on other goods in stores where cotton is stored, one dollar and thirty-five cents on each hundred dollars, with privilege to the keepers or owners of the stores to pick cotton on the premises. Where a stipulation is made that there shall be no cotton picking, the rate will be one per cent. The large companies will adhere to this action, and the effect of it will be to induce owners of goods to separate their cotton from their other merchandize.

THE POOR WHITE PEOPLE.—Yesterday a Radical Republican, whose sympathy for his "oppressed" African brothers and sisters never extend to his pockets, was heard to wonder what would become of the poor negro this winter? A by-stander answered his question Yankee fashion, by inquiring, "What will become of the poor soldiers' widows and little ones, who have been robbed of their natural protectors, and left homeless and destitute?" The negro sympathizer subsided.—Wheeling Register.

Trade with England.

The London Times gives in its financial columns a statement of exports during the first half of the present year, and says:

The total value of our exportations was £74,128,638, against £78,047,776 in the same period of 1864, showing a falling off of about five per cent., which is, however, merely nominal, since it represents not any diminution of the actual industry of the country, but simply the reduction in the cost of the raw material upon which that industry has been exercised. Indeed, there is reason to believe that the reduction in this respect has been on the average considerably more than sufficient to account for the difference between the respective totals, and that in point of actual receipts for work the past half year has exceeded in prosperity any previous period. At the same time, the list presents changes in the direction of our trade such as would formerly have been deemed incredible in such a short interval. As regards our own possessions, the usual steadiness is shown. The shipments to India have been larger in value than those of last year, notwithstanding the fall in prices, and in those to Australia there has been a distinct revival.

But, as regards foreign countries, the remarkable fact is exhibited that the United States have taken from us only one-half even of the amount of goods they imported in the same period of last year, and that instead of figuring as heretofore, far at the head of all other nations, they now stand considerably below Germany. With France, our trade, which had experienced a re-action from the first great impulse consequent on the commercial treaty, now shows a renewed and very satisfactory increase. The totals for Turkey and Egypt continue large. Mexico figures for an advance of more than fifty per cent., and the Argentine Republic and New Granada, which includes the Isthmus transit, likewise each exhibit a nearly equal improvement. With Brazil, our business has been fairly maintained, and it may be remarked that such is the growing importance of British commerce with the States of South and Central America, that it amounts in the present list to £3,222,620, and is, therefore, above that either of Germany or America. Spain shows a considerable falling off. With Denmark likewise, there has been a decline, which is attributable to the deduction of the shipments to Schleswig-Holstein, these being now absorbed by Germany: With Japan, there has been an extraordinary increase, from £162,554 to £704,713. An increase in the apparent trade to Greece is simply in consequence of the transfer of the Ionian Islands.

THE NAIL TRADE.—The Pittsburg Gazette, of Saturday, says:

In consequence of the advancing tendency in the metal market, and the increased price of labor, our iron men have been compelled to make another advance in the price of iron and nails. Common bar iron nails are quoted at 5 1/2 c., and 10d. to 6d. nails at 6 1/2 c. The demand for both of these articles has been quite active for some time past, and nearly, if not all, of our mills have more orders than they can fill—even at the advance.

It is but proper to remark that the advance has not yet been passed upon by the "Iron Association," but there is no doubt but what it will receive the sanction of that body at its next meeting, and, in the meantime, the rates above noted, we are assured, will be strictly adhered to.

The police of New York have arrested two infamous wretches, a Dr. Grindle and a Mrs. Mary Rolfe, professional abortionists, on the charge of having, by their hellish practices, caused the death of Miss Lucy Sagendorf, of Ulster County, New York. Four women were found in Grindle's house, all *en route*. Upon searching the premises, instruments were found for producing abortions, and a quantity of letters from different parties in the city and outlying places were produced. James J. Hicks, of Buffalo, married Miss Sagendorf on her death bed.

Recent accounts from Texas would indicate that the military department of the Government there is under much better and more judicious management than in most parts of the South. There seems to be no interference with the civil authority as exercised by the appointees of Governor Hamilton, whose administration of affairs is latterly giving much satisfaction.

Negro Suffrage in Connecticut.—The Radicals Badly Whipped.

On the proposition for amending the State Constitution by an extension of the right of suffrage to the blacks, the people of Connecticut, on Monday last, by a decided majority, rejected this proposed amendment. The result, so far as Connecticut is concerned, is a matter of but little consequence; for, had the amendment been adopted, it would have added less than three thousand votes to the vote of the State from its black population. But a question and a principle were involved as broad as the issue between the abolition radicals and President Johnson in reference to Southern restoration, and upon this issue the result of this incidental Connecticut election is of the highest national importance.

Whatever the white people of Connecticut may think in regard to the isolated question of extending the right of suffrage to the blacks within their borders, they have emphatically declared that this is not the time for this concession, when such concession would involve a condemnation of President Johnson's programme of Southern reconstruction. The local issue was merged in the national one, and Connecticut has voted to sustain the President in his plan of leaving the question of negro suffrage in the South to be settled hereafter by the several States concerned. The moral effect of this vote of Connecticut will be very great, North and South. It will strengthen the President in both sections, and it will go very far to defeat the game of the radicals in the new Congress.

President Johnson is now backed in this Connecticut election by a very powerful argument. He has shaped his Southern policy from the conviction that it would be unwise and mischievous to enforce negro suffrage upon the late rebellious States to-day, in which the institution of slavery was abolished only yesterday; and he may now boldly ask, am I not right in this? If Connecticut, with a mere handful of citizens of African descent, is not yet prepared to give them the right of suffrage, relieved of slavery as she has been for more than half a century, what justice will there be in forcing this thing of negro suffrage upon South Carolina, in which her bewildered freedmen of to-day were yesterday her passive, ignorant slaves, and to the extent of more than half the population of the State? How can the representatives of Connecticut in Congress vote for this test of loyalty after this vote of their own State against it?

These questions the abolition radicals will find it hard to answer. It will not avail them to plead that this Connecticut election went by default, nor will it do to argue that this vote of Connecticut does not apply to South Carolina. The simple truth is that Connecticut has approved the course of Andrew Johnson in the South, of postponing the question of negro suffrage to a more convenient season, and this we doubt not is the popular sentiment of all the Northern States.—New York Herald, 4th.

PUT HIS FOOT DOWN FIRMLY.—An exchange says:

The President will not interfere with the action of the Southern bishops. They may unite with the Northern churches or not, as they please. In reply to the remonstrance of the Radicals, he stated that the Constitution was silent upon the subject.

The President does but very little to oblige or conciliate the gentlemen who hold loyalty and devotion to the African to be synonymous. They wished him to reduce the Southern States to territories, and he refused. They wished him to appoint provisional governors from the loyal States, and he refused.

CHURCHES CLOSED.—According to a military order issued by General Woods, all the Episcopal Churches in Alabama are to be closed, on account of the refusal of Bishop Wilmer to order the prayer for the President to be read. The prayer has been heretofore omitted, on the ground that the authority of an ecclesiastical council was necessary to amend the prayer according to the established facts of the day.

ROBBED.—Mrs. Mary J. Zernow, a resident of Charleston, S. C., and stopping at French's Hotel, New York, has been robbed of \$1,320 in greenbacks. The chambermaid is accused of the robbery.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON.—A Cairo despatch of September 25 says 1,400 bales cotton passed for Cincinnati, 500 bales for Evansville, 415 bales for St. Louis, and 30 bales for Boston.

GEORGIA ITEMS.—Five-eighths of the Columbus factory has been purchased by Mr. J. Metcalf, of Nashville, Tenn. The remaining three-eighths is owned by Mr. Clapp, one of the old proprietors. We learn it is the intention of the parties to have the buildings erected at once, and twenty-four thousand spindles in operation before the beginning of the year.

W. Jones, tried before the commander of the post at Newnan, Capt. Sloan, on the charge of homicide, for killing a negro, has been discharged. It was proved that the negro was an outlaw.

Col. Sullivan, of Americus, shot a soldier, a few days since, who was getting into his vineyard. The Colonel has been sent to Macon to be tried by court martial. The soldier was slightly wounded.

The Savannah Herald says the police have instructions to arrest all colored people found in the streets after 9 o'clock at night, unless they have proper passes from their employers, stating how they are limited to pass.

LOUISIANA.—A letter from Washington says of Louisiana, that—

"Gen. Canby's action in suspending the functions of the officer who arrested the Judge at Shreveport for presuming upon the right to try offences against the freedmen, is fully endorsed here, and the same privileges (jurisdiction of the civil courts) will, I learn, be extended to all the States as soon as their courts are thoroughly organized. This is a stretch of good feeling that the States should fully appreciate, inasmuch as the right in question could hardly be claimed prior to the official promulgation of their complete restoration."

A FIX FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN.—A very nice young gentleman, whose name we do not deem necessary to ventilate, recently invested a small sum in chickens, which he undertook to take home on the Dauphin street cars. After proceeding a short distance the attention of all the passengers, a large proportion of whom were ladies, was called to him by one of his purchases raising a loud and continued cackle. In vain he tried to quiet the bird; the ladies "tittered" and pulled down their veils; the gentlemen on board "haw-hawed," and our young friend, in his ignorance of "the situation," blushed. Growing somewhat restless at being the cynosure of all eyes, he cast a look into his lap, and behold—there was an egg. He immediately quit the car and pursued his way homeward on foot. Imagine his "pheelinks."
[Mobile Tribune.]

"NOTHING LIKE LEATHER."—The tanning mills in this State are now in full operation, and some kinds of leather cannot be prepared fast enough to meet the want of the shoe manufacturers. The tanners are believed to have made large profits the last two or three years. At present they are paying high prices for materials, and we understand that hemlock bark, which is yearly becoming scarcer in the market, is now worth seventeen dollars per cord in this market.
[Boston Traveller, 27th ult.]

A correspondent informs us that Gen. Jeff. Thompson had quite a brilliant reception at St. Louis, last week, not only at the Southern Hotel, but on "Change"—for Jeff. is now a New Orleans merchant and goes on "Change."

S. L. HOWARD, FACTOR AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, CHARLESTON, S. C.
Oct 12 th86

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY COFFIN & RAVENEL. Kegs GOSHEN BUTTER. COOKING SODA. Boxes SOAP. Scarfaletti Smoking Tobacco. Oct 12

ANDREW CRAWFORD HAS resumed the FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. He is prepared to store and sell COTTON and COUNTRY PRODUCE generally. Columbia, Oct. 10, 1865. Oct 11 The Fairfield News, Chester Standard, Newberry Herald, Edgefield Advertiser and Yorkville Enquirer will publish three times and send their accounts to this office for settlement.

Auction Sales.

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Glass, China, &c.

By Richard Caldwell. THIS DAY, 12th instant, will be sold, without reserve, at 10 o'clock, at the residence in Marion street, near upper Methodist Church. The entire FURNITURE in said house, consisting of:

One Melodeon, Hair-seat and Came-bottomed Chairs, Sofa, Marble-top Pier Table, Sideboard, Book-case, Lounge, Rocking and Arm Chairs, Pictures, Carpets, Matting and Oil Cloth, Extension Dining Table, Washstands, Vases, Ice House, Hat Rack, Drawers, one Eight-day Clock, Ward-robe, Clothes Press, Tables, Crockery and Glassware. ALSO, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, &c.

AND One Cooking Stove and appurtenances complete; together with a full assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

ALSO, A large variety of French China, consisting of Dinner and Tea Sets, perfectly new; 3 casks English Coal, 2 Garden Engines, Ladders and many other articles too numerous to mention. Conditions cash on delivery. Articles to be removed immediately after sale. Oct 12 3

Handsome Furniture, &c.

By A. R. Phillips. TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at my Auction Room, Bedell's building. A variety of handsome FURNITURE, consisting in part of: Mahogany Bureaus, Dining Tables, Card Tables, Marble-top Tables, Bedsteads, 2 doz. Mahogany Hair-seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, 1 large Mirror, 2 Pier Tables, Mattresses; Brussels Carpet, 20x20 feet; Mahogany Desk; 1 Celestial and 1 Terrestrial Globe, large sized; 12 handsome Engravings; Liquor Case; 1 large Cooking Stove, with Furniture; 40 lbs. Washed Wool; 60 volumes Books.

ALSO, 1 Two-horse Carriage, in good order. 1 Bay Mare, perfectly gentle in harness. 1,000 lbs. prime Bacon Shoulders. 15 prime English Dairy Cheese. N. B.—Unlimited articles received until hour of sale. Oct 12 2

500 Acres Good Land.

By Jacob Levin. ON MONDAY MORNING, 16th inst., previous to the sale of effects of late Jesse Drafts, I will sell, 500 acres good LAND, situated near Kingsville—50 of which are cleared; bounded on the North by lands of James Seay and C. A. Scott, East by John Bates, West by South Carolina Railroad, and South by lands owned by estate of John Carter. Terms cash. Oct 12 4

H. M. JAMES & BRO., Wholesale Paper Commission Merchants, No. 4 HAYNE STREET, CHARLESTON, S. C. ALSO Dealers in Seamless Grain and Flour BAGS, and Hollingsworth & Whitney's Patent Machine PAPER BAGS. Oct 11 5

WINDOW GLASS. LUMSDEN & MCGEE, AGENTS of Baltimore Window Glass A Factory, can furnish GLASS at manufacturers' prices, by the box, and solicit orders for the same. Oct 8 1mo

LUMSDEN & MCGEE HAVE just received a supply of Gibson's old Nectar Monongahela WHISKEY, "1840," cases "Erater Bitter," boxes Pine Apple Cheese, cases Cosmetic and Honey Soap, fine Family Salt, in small boxes, boxes splendid Cheating Tobacco, Mat's fine Cinnamon, Smith's Kentucky Bourbon Whiskey, Preston & Merrill's Concentrated Essence Jamaica Ginger. Oct 8 6

Forwarding Agency. THE undersigned would inform their friends and patrons in Charleston and the up-country, that they will follow the South Carolina Railroad, as it advances from Orangeburg to Columbia, as it advances office at the terminus, where they will continue their business as heretofore. GEORGE H. WALTER & SON, Oct 8 Orangeburg, S. C.

PHOENIX IRON WORKS, Situated on the Foot of Richland Street, near Greenville Railroad, Columbia. GOLDSMITH & KIND, PROPRIETORS.

THE above works are now completed, and the undersigned beg to inform the public that they are now prepared to execute all kinds of IRON CASTINGS, such as are needed for agriculturists and machinists, RAILROAD IRON, MILL IRON, IRON FENCING, etc. They are also prepared to furnish BRASS CASTINGS of every description. Orders are solicited and will be promptly attended to. M. GOLDSMITH, P. KIND. Oct 8

SPECK & POLOCK, General Commission Merchants, DEALERS IN GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c. Plain street, 2d door from Assembly, Sept 7 COLUMBIA, S. C.

D. B. DeSAUSSURE ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COMMISSIONER IN EQUITY. Office in rear of the Court House. Oct 7 1mo