

From the North.

We have received New York papers of the 19th, but they bring little news of interest beyond the summary published elsewhere in our columns. The *World*, of that date, contains a full report of the speech of Wendell Phillips, at Boston, on the 17th, denouncing President Johnson as "three-fourths a rebel." It also contains a full report of a great ratification meeting of the Democracy of the city of New York, held at Cooper Institute on the previous evening.

The *World* also has a graphic sketch of scenes and incidents at the Astor House, consequent on the arrival, at that hotel, of Hon. A. H. Stephens and J. C. Reagan. The conversations between these gentlemen and their visitors show that they both strongly support President Johnson's policy of reconstruction. They also give us reliable accounts of the flight and subsequent capture of Jefferson Davis and his party, which will prove interesting to our readers as soon as we can find space for its publication.

The foreign items of news contain nothing of great interest. A loan of \$424,000 for the State of Massachusetts was being privately subscribed for in London. Additional fatal cases of the cholera had occurred at Southampton. A recruiting depot for the Mexican army had lately been established at Lille.

Comptroller-General's Office.

We were pleased to meet the other day our very efficient Comptroller-General, J. A. Black, Esq., and feel gratified to learn from him that all the documents and papers belonging to his office have, through his exertions, quick traveling and judicious selection of traveling routes, been saved to the State. Mr. Black, like Mr. Hunt, Secretary of State, deserves great credit for his successful efforts to save the records of his office. His annual report will be forthcoming in a few days.

Election Returns.

UNION.—For Governor, General Hampton is about 125 votes ahead.

Senator—Robert Beaty.

Representatives—T. N. Dawkins, Dr. A. W. Thomson, Chas. Petty.

We are so much engrossed in domestic affairs, and war intelligence from South America comes so irregularly, that we pay but little attention to the war raging there between Paraguay on the one side, and Brazil and Uruguay on the other. The forces on either side number from 55,000 to 60,000 men. Lopez, the Paraguayan leader, is fighting for his very existence, and his men are courageous and fight with desperation. Where they have been victorious they have acted with cruelty. The allies have large resources, which in the end will have its effect on the result of the war, though at present they do not manifest much activity.

THE GOVERNOR'S ELECTION.—As many of our readers expect to learn from this morning's *Phoenix*, the result of the election for Governor, it is proper to state that no full returns have been yet received. After careful inquiry and from the returns already come to hand, the result is still in doubt.

Col. James Farrow, of Spartanburg, has been pardoned by the President. It has been generally supposed that all the members of the South Carolina Convention were pardoned; but this is a mistake, as exceptions were made in several cases.

It is stated that Sterling Price and other officers of the late Confederate army have received from the Emperor Maximilian the commission of generals in the Mexican army. This is a mistake. Sterling Price has gone to Brazil, probably to seek a residence there.

Latest from the North.

The steamer *Moneka* arrived in Charleston, bringing New York papers to the 19th. We clip from the *Charleston News* the following summary of intelligence:

The war in South America, between Paraguay on the one side, and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation on the other, has been commenced in real earnest. Newspaper files, giving details of the recent battle of Yatay, show the sanguinary character which the struggle is likely to assume. On the 17th of August the allied forces, eight thousand five hundred strong, under Generals Flores and Paunero, encountered three thousand four hundred Paraguayans, under Major Duarte, on the right bank of the Uruguay river. The Paraguayans were unprovided with artillery, and were outnumbered more than two to one. A summons was sent to them to surrender, but they replied by shooting the messenger. For an hour and a quarter the Paraguayans met the fierce assaults of the allies with desperate resistance, neither asking nor receiving the quarter which their assailants were little disposed to accord them. At the end of that time they broke and fled to the river, pursued by four thousand cavalry. Here a slaughter took place which one of the victorious generals characterizes as a regular butchery. Scarcely one of the devoted army escaped. They left one thousand five hundred dead on the field, and only three hundred wounded—a conclusive proof of the fearful nature of the struggle. Their leader, Duarte, and twelve hundred of his troops, fell into the hands of the Brazilians, and all their stores were captured. The allies state their loss at only two hundred and fifty killed and wounded. Another detachment of the Paraguayan army, seven thousand strong, on the opposite side of the river, was prevented by the Brazilian gun-boats from reinforcing Duarte, and at the time of our last dates were securely hemmed in at Uruguayana by an immensely superior force.

News from Havana to the 14th instant, was brought by the steamship *Moro Castle*, which arrived at New York on the 18th instant. During the first week of the present month heavy rains and high winds, in some places amounting almost to a hurricane, and putting a complete stop to business, swept over the island of Cuba. So much rain fell that the land in many places was submerged and several persons were drowned.

The thirty-fifth birthday of Queen Isabella the Second, of Spain, was celebrated on the 16th instant with all the honors.

It is said that the rebels in the republic of Hayti have captured the only blockading vessel which President Geffard possessed. Mississippi, in advance of all the other lately rebellious States, has resumed her old position in the Union, and is once more under the control of her own State officers. Her Legislature assembled on Monday of last week, and on the following day Governor Humphrey was inaugurated and delivered his inaugural address. He argued against the right of a State to secede, and regretted that the advocates of this doctrine had put it to the test of the sword. He approves of the emancipation of the negroes, but is opposed to giving them the privilege of voting.

Complaints continue to reach Governor Lewis, of Wisconsin, in regard to the treatment of Wisconsin soldiers serving under General Custar in Texas, setting forth that rations are short in quantity and of the poorest quality; that men have been unpaid for many months; that men are flogged, from 25 to 100 lashes having been administered on the bare back of volunteers for small offences, in violation of law; that men have their heads shaved without trial by court martial; that other unwarrantable indignities are inflicted on veteran soldiers, by General Custar's orders. Governor Lewis has entered an earnest protest to the Secretary of War against such outrages, requesting an investigation into the matter. He has also requested that all Wisconsin regiments serving in Texas be mustered out at the earliest period compatible with the interests of the service. It is understood that the Governors of Illinois and Iowa have taken similar action.

Mr. J. M. Broadhead, the second Comptroller of the Treasury, has issued a circular sustaining the claims of colored soldiers to bounties, and affirming their right to be regarded as freedmen from the date of their enlistment. Colored soldiers who may not have been free on the 16th of April, 1863, and who volunteered between that date and the passage of

the Act of July 17th, 1862, are not disqualified of the right to those bounties, the Attorney-General being clearly of the opinion that enlistments in the United States army instantly makes the slave a freeman forever, and places him upon a footing of equality with the white volunteers.

A letter from Lexington, Ky., states that a good deal of excitement prevails over the removal of martial law, and there will no doubt soon be a conflict between the civil and military authorities. Negroes hired on military passes are being discharged, and all contracts made between masters and slaves are deemed as at an end. Owners are preparing to reclaim their slaves, and all absent on military passes will no doubt be hunted up, driven back to their former masters, and set to work. Judge Pearl, of Whitley County, is reported to have decided that the law of Congress, of March 3, 1865, is unconstitutional, and to have ordered a black woman, who is the wife of a soldier, to be sold as a slave.

Gen. Brisson has ordered the arrest of Judge Pearl for violating the United States law.

In the case of Leroy M. Wiley and Frederick Lawrence versus George W. Gooch, where the defendant was arrested for the alleged misappropriation of funds collected by him in Texas, which he invested in rebel bonds, negroes and other Southern property, Judge Ingraham, of New York, has rendered a decision. He refused to discharge Mr. Gooch from arrest, and orders the defendant to pay ten dollars costs.

General Banks, on the 18th instant, delivered a lecture before the Boston Mercantile Association on national affairs, in which he advocated the earliest possible restoration of the lately rebellious States to their former position in the Union. Whether or not they should be restored before they conceded the ballot to freedmen he did not consider a vital question.

The irrepressible Wendell Phillips, in a lecture delivered in Boston on Tuesday night, said that President Johnson had made himself three-fourths rebel in order that the rebels themselves might become one-fourth Union, and denounced General Banks as "a vagrant mountebank, laden with the curses of every loyal man in Louisiana and Massachusetts." The Republican party, he insisted, had no longer an existence, and had had none since the Baltimore Convention which renominated President Lincoln, though "there is a spectre walking over the country in its shroud."

The *Star*, in commenting upon Wendell Phillips' speech, remarks:

"Wendell Phillips is a sort of advance guard for the radical party. He is sent ahead as a political skirmisher, to ascertain how fast the party can safely travel upon the radical road. When the agitation of the slavery question was the special hobby of the radicals, Phillips always kept in the van, feeling the way and drawing the popular fire. When slavery ceased to be a theme for political discussion, the radicals determined to make negro suffrage their next hobby, and again Phillips was assigned to his old position in the front. The radicals will now, doubtless, throw off the mask of support to President Johnson, and will begin the open attack upon him. Phillips is as true an indicator of the radical course as the barometer is of the coming storm. Therefore, the political almanac says about this time, look out for a radical hurricane."

The Fenian Congress at Philadelphia held a protracted and continuous secret session on the 18th inst. The business under discussion was reported to be of a most important nature. Delegations were still arriving, and the national representation was almost complete. It is understood that each circle of the brotherhood is to act as a committee for the disposal of the bonds which are soon to be issued.

Late Washington dates mention that up to 2 o'clock on the 19th inst., no visitors of any distinction, had called at the White House except Gov. Pierpont, of Virginia, who was received by the President for the purpose of consulting with reference to affairs in Virginia.

Quite a large number of pardon-seekers called during the day, but many of them retired after reading the notice on one of the doors of the mansion to the effect that all pardons in the office would be signed as soon as possible.

In the morning the President devoted a portion of his time to considering the applications of parties for pardons, about one hundred and thirty of which he granted.

The President is daily in receipt of memorials in behalf of Jeff. Davis. A few days ago, Judge Phillips, of Alabama, at the request of the pe-

tioners, presented one signed by nearly five thousand ladies of Georgia; and on Monday an anonymous communication, eight pages long, apparently written by a female, was received, appealing for mercy for Davis, on the ground that he had rendered valuable service to the country in various public positions, as Cabinet officer, and fought bravely in the Mexican war; that he was no more criminal than the others who figured in the rebellion, and who have been pardoned.

In the House of Delegates of the Philadelphia Episcopal Convention on Wednesday last, Mr. Washington Hunt offered a preamble and resolutions, to the effect that the Convention should not entertain the protest of Rev. Dr. Ninton, entered on the previous day, against the vote by which it was refused to give thanks to God for the destruction of slavery. Mr. Hunt supported his proposition in a speech of some length, and finally it was agreed to strike from the minutes all reference to the protest. The proposed canon prohibiting Episcopal clergymen entering the army or navy excepting as chaplains was once more under consideration, and was at last disposed of by the adoption in its stead of a resolution declaring it incompatible with the calling of the clergy to bear arms. During the debate on this matter much excitement and confusion was caused by the Rev. Mr. Clements, of Ohio, in the course of his remarks, saying that "We cannot be too sure another rebellion will not break out when we find a body like this refusing to thank God that the late rebellion has been crushed." He was loudly called to order from all parts of the house. A report in favor of establishing a freedmen's mission was adopted, and it was agreed that after to-day no new subject for discussion or action shall be introduced.

Late dates from Galveston (Texas) say that large stocks of merchandize are constantly arriving, and everything begins to wear the aspect of the prosperity of by-gone days. The wharves are crowded with cotton, wool and hides, waiting shipment, and with merchandize for storage, while in the shipping in the harbor, New York, Boston, Liverpool, New Orleans, and other cities are represented. Cotton is coming in quite rapidly, most of it in good order and of good quality. Wool is abundant and fine. The same can be said of hides. The new crop of cotton will be small, the worm having destroyed large quantities. In some sections the loss is total. In consequence of this, cotton is held at increasing rates. Specie is used altogether in trade. In the country among the planters you can't buy at all without it.

A rumor is mentioned in the Mexican papers that the grandson of Iturbide, two years old, born of an American mother, belonging in Georgetown, D. C., has been adopted as their heir by the Emperor Maximilian and his wife, and also as their successor to the Mexican throne. Augustine de Iturbide was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico in 1822, against the wishes of leading Mexicans, and abdicated the following year. On July 19, 1824, he was shot for making an attempt to recover his imperial authority. The youngster, therefore, it will be seen, has a drop or two of imperial blood in his veins, mingled with that of more noble American republican sovereignty.

The New York *World* speaks as follows of the Freedmen's Bureau:

Mr. Johnson is as rapidly as possible uprooting the Freedmen's Bureau, which, under the regime of Stanton, was eating out the vitals of the South, and is getting rid of the enormous staff connected with it; and "it is not morally possible" that the Republican party approves the destruction of what was but yesterday its pet creation.

The New York papers speak thus of the currency. The *World* very correctly remarks:

If the Republican party or the Government sincerely desire to return to specie payments, let them advocate the immediate repeal of the Legal Tender Act, and thus place all the United States on the same footing that California has always maintained and maintains to this day. The people want this and nothing short of it. The contraction talked of by the Republican journals is an impossible humbug, and every intelligent man knows that it is.

The *World* said: The redundancy of the currency is only one cause of its depreciation. The Legal Tender Act must be repealed before we can go back to specie payments, and we must pass through a long period of preparation antecedent to that result.

Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

CASH.—We wish it distinctly understood that our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. The money must in every case accompany orders, or they will not be attended to. This rule applies to all.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The *Sack and Destruction* of the City of Columbia, originally published in the *Columbia Phoenix*. A pamphlet edition of the above has just been issued and is for sale at this office—price 21 a copy.

THE MAILS.—From a conversation with our postmaster, Mr. Jamney, we are inclined to believe that the irregularity of the delivery of our papers on certain routes, results from the fact, that on these said routes, the route agents of the Post Office Department have not yet entered upon their duties. We hope this will be remedied in a short time, and, in the mean time, we will endeavor to do our best to insure the delivery of the *Phoenix* to its subscribers in due season.

AUTUMN.—Poets may sing of the charms of "flowery May," painters may delineate in glowing colors the beauties of bright summer, but, after all, give us the sweet days of golden autumn. Who does not love to ramble out into the old grey woods and listen to the falling of the brown nuts as they come rattling down from their lofty elevation, and watch the squirrel as he leaps from branch to branch in search of the treasures which full well he knows must be stored away against the coming of the mighty storm king? Who does not love to visit the mountains in autumn, and clamber over the rocky ledges, and hunt grapes, and pull down the great long vines laden with the rich fruit, and look for chinquapins and search for antediluvian relics; and then, at last, when you are tired of everything else, to wander away off by yourself, and, seated upon some mossy stone, watch the pale yellow leaves, as, detaching themselves from their parent stem, and fluttering awhile in the air as if longing to remain in the ethereal element, they drop, at last, with such a sweet, sad rustle to the bosom of "mother earth." Gazing far out into the dim distance through the blue autumnal haze which hangs like a thin veil over the surrounding scenery, and listening to the melancholy wailing of the winds as they go moaning and sighing through the trees of the lovely forest, an indescribable sensation is experienced. The heart is at work, the wild, sad sweetness of the hour has aroused all the finer faculties of the soul, and from its most sacred recesses there comes welling up a dim, mysterious and undefinable tide of emotion, which no pen has power to describe, and which none but those having some poetry or sentiment in their composition can appreciate. The waters of the fountain of Lethe are now turned back to their source, and memory busies herself with a full rehearsal of the past. By-gone sorrows are again endured with the most poignant anguish; joys long since sped by are again renewed with the most exquisite delight. Earth and its cares are cast aside, and the soul, leaving the cold, heartless world behind, soars away to the regions of ideality, and meets and holds sweet converse with kindred spirits in the ideal Paradise it has created. But everything has an end, and at length you are aroused from your delicious reverie by the well known voice of some one who has been "haunting for you ever so long;" and as you start up, you perceive that you are still on this earthly sphere, that the pale leaves are still falling, that the wild winds are still moaning and sighing, and you awaken to this consciousness, with a deep-drawn sigh of regret that it is so.

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

- J. C. Gibbs—Ladies' Dress Goods.
- Shelton, Calvo & Walsh—Butter, &c.
- " " " "—Hams, &c.
- " " " "—Crackers.
- " " " "—Liquors, &c.
- " " " "—Shoes.
- Herring's Patent Champion Scales.
- Steinmeyer & Co.—Gowd. Merchants.
- Dr. A. N. Talliey—Phonograph for Sale.
- Nomination of T. N. Dawkins.
- Regular Meeting Acadia Lodge.
- Mad. Sosnowski—To Members Legis. Pre.
- Mrs. J. A. Lisher—Dress-making.
- Mrs. S. A. Smith—New Goods.
- E. & G. D. Hope—Flour and Rice.
- " " " "—Brandy, &c.
- G. D. Duman—Declination.
- Durbee & Walker—Variety Sale.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD. At a late meeting of the stockholders of this road, held in Lynchburg, Col. Robert L. Owen was unanimously re-elected President, and his salary, on motion of Bishop Early, who presided, was fixed at \$4,000 per year. It was resolved to apply to the next Legislature of Virginia for permission to borrow one million of dollars on a mortgage of the road for ten or twenty years.