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BY J. A. SELBY.

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BY JULIAN A. SELBY
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The English Press.

The English papers generally have articles on the correspondence between Mr. Adams, the American Minister, and Earl Russell, just published, and regard it as most important.

The London Times says that it is the most important discussion in reference to the rights and duties of neutrals that has been carried on for many years between the representatives of two great maritime Powers. The Times can hardly doubt that Earl Russell's proposal for a commission will ultimately be accepted as the most satisfactory method of adjusting the outstanding claims between the two nations. No foreign sovereign nor State could have entered into all the details of each specific claim and counter claim; for it must not be forgotten that we, too, have long bills against the United States for damages incurred by British subjects during the war. Still less could we have consented, as Earl Russell points out, to submit the bona fides of our Government or the legal competency of our law officers to the judgment of any foreign Government. The best, if not the only, solution of the difficulty, therefore, was that suggested by Earl Russell, and we earnestly hope it will be the means for the termination of a controversy which, but for the forbearance shown by both parties, would certainly have led to a rupture between Great Britain and the United States. The candid and friendly tone of argument so elaborately conducted by Earl Russell and Minister Adams justifies this expectation.

The Times winds up its article by referring to the Fenian movement in America as threatening a breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and says that this helps us to look at such proceedings from an American point of view, and will help our critics to look at them from our point of view. In the meantime, let us agree to differ amicably, and not allow a transient feeling of jealousy or resentment to prejudice the permanent settlement of a question in which all the maritime nations are equally concerned.

The Times, in another article, contends that if England chooses to be angry or inconsiderate, she would have greater reason to complain of America's position as a neutral in the Fenian movement than ever America has had in regard to England's attitude towards the South, inasmuch as the Fenian plot was formed in America, by American citizens, although the conspirators may have been mostly of Irish extraction. The Times, however, admits that the American Government has acted in regard to the movements of the Fenians with all honorable openness, notwithstanding the secret pilfering plots of its citizens.

The London Post thinks that Earl Russell's proposition to the American Government will most probably be accepted.

The London News says: "It is clear that the discussion of the question is exhausted. The British Minister has distinctly declared that the question is 'Has her Majesty's Government acted with good faith and honesty?' and if this be so, the public will agree with the Foreign Minister that it cannot be entertained or referred to any potentate or body whatever." The News continues: "If it be absolutely necessary to British honor and dignity that the claims be met by a simple negative, Parliament and the people must maintain that position." It hopes, however, that the good sense of modern statesmen may bring long and a resolution.

The London Star, (Mr. Bright's paper, of October 12, says:

It would be difficult to overrate the importance of the correspondence between Earl Russell and Mr. Adams, which last night was published in a supplement to the London Standard. The correspondence, although generally courteous, is not unreservedly sharp and caustic, especially on the side of Mr. Adams. Mr. Adams during the continuance of the war had a task to fulfill such as has seldom fallen to the lot of any minister. He endured the disagreeable incidents of his position with a most heroic fortitude, which will earn for him in history a place not unworthy of his illustrious ancestors. With a man less calm, less capable of perceiving the enormous evils of a war with England, less assured of the ultimate triumph of his country's cause, and therefore less disposed to await the correcting influence of time to remove many of the prejudices which clamored around him, it is not saying too much to hazard the assertion that peace would have been impossible. The selections which Mr. Lincoln made of the European representatives of the republic in its season of trial is another proof of the unflinching sagacity which distinguished that great patriot.

We could have wished that the conclusion to which the Government has come had been so explicitly stated that the whole people could have no difficulty in understanding the full force and effect of the proposed commission. Is the Government, while refusing an arbitration, willing to refer the claims concerning the Alabama to a joint commission of English and American sub-

jects? Or are we to accept the refusal to make reparation and compensation for the captures made by the Alabama as absolute, and is the commission merely to be entrusted with the subsidiary claims, concerning which neither the British nor the American people care one straw? We understand the latter to be the decision of the Government—that is, that so far as regards claims concerning prizes, blockade runners, compensation to British subjects injured by the operations of the armies, and such like, of which a great number have accumulated, the Government proposes that these should be referred to a joint commission, but that the claims of the United States with regard to the depredations of the Alabama, and even all proposals of arbitration on this question between the two nations, are positively repudiated.

The London Herald, (Lord Derby's organ,) of September 12, says: The Government of the United States must have the best reason just at present for wishing to remain at peace with the world outside of it. Considering the immense difficulty of the task which lies before it; that it is called upon to staunch the wounds of a nation still bleeding and sore from the results of a conflict unprecedented in modern times for its fierceness; to calm the still seething elements of discord, which threaten, on the one hand, to prevent the reconstruction of a State so violently dislocated and rent asunder; on the other hand, to substitute for the war of sections a more furious war of race, which will heap horror upon horror; considering, too, that the resources of the country have been already, to all appearance, taxed to their uttermost, so that their only chance of recovery seems to lie in long years of peace, we can well understand that Mr. Johnson and his advisers are prepared to set their faces most firmly against any suggestions of fresh war with foreign nations.

We can believe that they are prepared to discontinue any absurd raid into Canada, or descent upon Iceland, by the crazy men called Fenians, or any crusade in Mexico in behalf of a lost cause. It has needed all their strength to get the better, in four years' war, of a minority of their citizens, arrayed in arms against their Government; to challenge just now, with any chance of success, the power of a first class Government, such as that of France or England, would be impossible. It is to their interest to live not only at peace, but on good terms with these countries. The European Powers on their side are willing, as far as in them lies, to give every opportunity to America to carry out her destinies in the way that pleases her best, to leave her undisturbed to the development of a restored polity which may seem to them but a poor reward in itself for the immense sacrifices that have been made in its assertion by arms.

This being so, we think it much to be regretted that any remnant of ill feeling should be still kept up between the English and American Governments by the prolongation of such a correspondence as that on the subject of the Alabama and her consorts. This correspondence is needlessly irritating, and can lead to no good result. Every American statesman of education must know perfectly well that no English minister could listen to a claim so ill founded, we might say so insulting, as that of compensation to be paid by this country for the depredations of these cruisers. The thing is simply out of the question. All the batteries of Mr. Adams might be pointed against the Foreign Office for years, without any prospect of forcing it to a surrender on such a challenge.

We had hoped that the whole of this tedious business was done with; that when Federal and Confederates had agreed to bury the hatchet, even Lord Russell and Mr. Adams might have smoked the pipe of peace together. We were sadly disappointed by the issue of last night's issue. A correspondence of a truly formidable nature was before us. Not content, it seems, with despatches of the ordinary dimensions, the rival diplomatists have been peering one another with treatises.

We cannot but think that it would have been far more dignified in our Foreign Secretary to have briefly stated the impossibility of acceding to such demands, than to have gone into so lengthened and wearisome an effort to rebut them, only to wind up with so weak and humiliating a conclusion as that "Her Majesty's Government are willing to consent to the appointment of a commission" to consider and determine upon the claims arising between the two Governments during the late civil war. We cannot conceive that any good could arise from the labors of such a commission. It is to be hoped that the United States Government will not avail itself of the opportunity to re-open the hundred vexed questions which it were to be wished on all hands might now be suffered to sleep. Mr. Adams has made known the proposition, and awaits instructions. We, too, await this news with much apprehension. We dare not say what effect upon the temper of this country, what disastrous disturbance of the present friendly relations between England and America, may not result from the deliberate attempt to appraise the losses caused by the Confederate cruisers, and exact payment for them at our hands. This, however, is the contingency for which Earl Russell has been preparing us.

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

Messrs. Editors: As the administration of our government, both State and municipal, will soon be entirely restored to the civil authorities, the position of Mayor of this city will become one of no small responsibility, for upon the proper discharge of the duties of that office will depend in a great measure the welfare of our community. The Mayor should possess not only ability, but energy, decision of character and firmness of purpose. The many friends of Dr. A. N. TALLEY, believing that he combines these qualifications in a high degree, respectfully nominate him as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the ensuing election, in April next.

For Congress.
Dr. R. C. GRIFFIN, of Edgefield, is announced as a candidate for CONGRESS from the Third Congressional District, composed of the Districts of Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Fairfield, Lexington, Richland and Orangeburg. Oct 28 7*

For District Judge.
The friends of W. B. JOHNSTON, Esq., who has so efficiently filled the office of Magistrate for the District of Richland, respectfully recommend him to the Legislature as a suitable gentleman to fill the new office created by the State Convention. He is well known throughout the State, and for the past eight months has filled a judicial station with the utmost satisfaction to all parties. MEMBERS OF THE BAR.
Oct 28

For Congress.
The friends of Gen. SAMUEL MCGOWAN announce him as a candidate for the United States Congress from the Third Congressional District, embracing the Districts of Orangeburg, Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Lexington, Richland and Fairfield.
Oct 27

For State Treasurer.
The friends of Dr. R. W. GIBBES respectfully nominate him to the Legislature for this office. His well known business character, energy and ability eminently recommend him. He has for many years served the State efficiently in various capacities, and now he needs her support. Oct 22

For Congress.
We are authorized to announce JAMES FARROW, Esq., of Spartanburg, as a candidate to represent, in the Congress of the United States, the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the Districts of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, York and Chester.
Sept 30

Atlanta Medical College.
THE Course of Lectures in this institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY in November next, and continue four months—the Faculty having changed the time for the session from summer to the winter months.
JOHN G. WESTMORELAND, Dean.
Oct 25 1mo

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SHIRTING, LINEN, APRON CHECK,
BUTTONS, BUCKLES, &c., &c. For sale at
COFFIN & RAVENEL'S,
Assembley street.
Oct 29 3*

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BEGS to inform the public that he will open, on and after Monday 30th October, the largest and finest assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and FANCY ARTICLES to be found in the South. Being a branch of a large New York establishment, he can sell at prices to suit wholesale or retail buyers. Hereafter, goods can be purchased at his store at
New York Prices!
His store is in the upper part of the building occupied by Mr. J. G. Gibbs.
Oct 24

W. B. JOHNSTON,
Magistrate,
Office on Pickens street East end of Lady.
WILL attend to all official business brought before him; will also attend to drawing up Deeds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Contracts, and other ordinary legal instruments of writing. Fair copies of any document executed with neatness and dispatch.
August 1

FURMAN UNIVERSITY,

Greenville, S. C.
THE EXERCISES of this Institution will be resumed on the 15th of February next.
For Circular giving further information, application may be made to
Prof. JNO. F. LANNEAU,
Secretary of Faculty.
Oct 28 67
Charleston Courier, Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel, Edgefield Advertiser, Newberry Herald, and Yorkville Enquirer, please copy until the 15th of January, and forward bills to the Secretary of Faculty, Greenville.

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A VALUABLE AND WELL SETTLED PLANTATION in Richland District, on the Wateree River, four miles from the Railroad, containing about 5,000 Acres of Land, upwards of 2,000 cleared and well fenced. On the place are 40 Excellent Negro Houses, a Steam Saw Mill and Gin House, and all the other necessary out-buildings. All the stock of Cattle and Mules on the place, together with the present crop of Corn, will be sold cheap to an approved tenant. There are now on the place 300 Negroes, most of whom can be doubtless hired for the next year.
For terms and particulars apply to Hon. WM. AIKEN, Charleston, Dr. Robert W. GIBBES, Columbia, or Dr. D. W. RAY, near Gadsden.
Oct 24 12

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Sept 20

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Nainsook, Jaconet Cambrie.
Black English Crape.
Irish Linen, Bird-Eye Diaper.
Russia Diaper, Silk Velvet.
Huckaback Towels.
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Gent's Silk Handkerchiefs.
Mourning Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gent's Hose and Half-Hose.
Ladies' Gent's and Children's Gloves.
Ladies' Wool Shawls, Cloth Cloaks.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoods, Nubias.
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Berage and Tissue Veils.
Black Love Veils.
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Fancy Cassimeres.
Black Doe Skin Cassimere.
Black Broad Cloth, Kentucky Jeans.
Merino Shirts and Drawers.
Neglece Shirts, Jean Drawers.
Linen Bosom Shirts.
Black Felt and Wool Hats.
Suspenders, Neck Ties.
Long Cloth, Brown Shirting.
Pillow Case Linen, Traveling Bags.
Umbrellas, Parasols, Bed Blankets.
Spool Cotton, Flax Thread.
A variety of Fancy Buttons.
Together with many other articles usually found in our line. Oct 21 12



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Oct 8

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THE undersigned, having leased the large and commodious building known as the "Columbia Methodist Female College," has opened it as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. T. S. NICKERSON, Proprietor.
Sept 11