

**Labor from Abroad.**

A gentleman from the up-country, on yesterday, inquired of us what was the prospect, or what would be the mode, of obtaining foreign laborers for the cultivation of his lands. We are unable to give him information, but as we learn from our exchanges, especially from Virginia, some experiments in that State have been very successful. This is the more gratifying when we look back upon the conduct of the negroes since their day of jubilee, and look forward to what is likely to be their course hereafter. Fortunately, in the foreign labor which is now daily wending its way to the South, we can find an element of labor to replace that which has been destroyed, we fear forever. It cannot be otherwise than a subject of anxiety, in the minds of those who look upon this immigration as a means of re-developing the resources of the South, to form some just conclusion upon the quality of the immigrants who have recently cast their fortunes in that State and in other States of the South. We find in the *Danville Times* a little insight into the probable chances of success to be obtained in the employment of foreign labor, as recorded in the case of a planter of Halifax County, Virginia.

Upon a farm of this gentleman are eight Danes, several of whom are mechanics. Their mechanical acquirements, however willing they may be to work and to be instructed, operate against their skill as agriculturists, and hence the planter who employs them is inconvenienced to some extent in the effort to discover how to adapt the knowledge that they do possess to the sort of labor for which he designs them. They are represented, however, as willing and quick to learn, and this fact, as evincing a desire to earn their bread by conscientious labor, is a happy change from the inert, slothful and thriftless negro who formerly tilled the fields.

There is an antagonism, it appears, already between the foreigners and the negroes, and the planter has wisely kept them apart. These Danes have also proved themselves to be honest and trustworthy, and their employer is spared those deprecations and petty thefts that abound upon plantations where the negro is the laboring element. Altogether, the employment of foreign labor seems to work successfully and favorably.

The only apprehension that seems to be felt, is as to the aptitude of the immigrants to our agricultural labor. We think there need be none on that score. The Germans, wherever they have settled in this country, have proved to be successful farmers; and whatever agricultural knowledge or skill may be wanting in other immigrants, they will soon become adepts under the directions of our own planters and farmers.

**THE BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.**—The first of the columns given below shows the number of representatives the several States would be entitled to on a white basis, which corresponds to the basis of actual voters; the second gives the number the States will have on the basis of population, now that the negroes are all counted; and the third the present number, or the three-fifths negro basis:

State	White basis	Population basis	Present basis
Delaware	1	1	1
Maryland	4	6	5
Virginia & West Va.	8	13	11
North Carolina	5	8	7
South Carolina	2	6	4
Georgia	5	9	7
Florida	1	1	1
Alabama	4	8	6
Mississippi	3	6	5
Louisiana	3	6	5
Texas	4	5	4
Arkansas	3	4	3
Tennessee	7	9	8
Kentucky	7	9	8
Missouri	9	9	9
Total	66	100	84

Unless the voting basis is adopted, says the *Richmond Times*, the South, it will be seen, gain sixteen members by emancipation. If it is adopted, they will lose eighteen members. Should the amendment be adopted, and members apportioned according to voting population, the South will have the inducement of an absolute gain of thirty-four members in Congress to make voters of the freedmen.

**PAYMENT OF GOVERNMENT REWARDS.**—No action has yet been taken by the President upon the approved report of Mr. Stanton, awarding the sums of money offered for the capture of Booth and his associate conspirators, though there are a large number of detectives in Washington awaiting to get their shares. The amount involved is near a quarter of a million dollars, inclusive of the hundred thousand dollars in gold offered in California. Gen. Wilson and his party have been paid the amount awarded for the capture of Jeff. Davis.

**Proposition for a Convention of Planters.**

"A Beaufort District Planter" sends the following communication to the *Charleston News:*

Messrs. Editors: I take the liberty of sending you a communication, which I think of vast importance to the landholders in this State and to the negroes. If you agree with me, I will be glad if you will give it insertion in your paper.

After considerable reflection upon this subject, it strikes me there should be some concert of action among the landholders and planters, particularly those residing on the islands and sea-coast, as regards the system to be adopted for carrying on agriculture to the greatest advantage to all parties concerned.

Being, under the recent act of emancipation, the owner of quite a large number of negroes, most of whom have remained with me, I have had many opportunities of observing the effect of freedom upon them, and the expectations resulting therefrom. Many are still possessed with the idea that lands will be given them, and nearly all are determined not to hire themselves to white persons as laborers. The reason of this is obvious, being a desire to rid themselves of all restraint.

Under these circumstances, it strikes me as important that there should be some agreement among landholders to adopt some one plan as a general course of action. The landholders and planters will be obliged to decide upon one of three things: 1st. To hire them lands to be left entirely to their own management; 2d. To plant with them on shares; or, 3d. To hire them merely as laborers, by the month, season, or year. Much can be said for and against all of these plans, which can be discussed upon some future occasion. My object, now, is simply to make a statement of what is before us, and suggest a plan by which a decision may be arrived at.

I would propose that steps be taken, immediately, for the assembling of all planters and landholders in every neighborhood in all parts of the State. There a discussion could be had as regards what plan would be best, each one being able to give his own experience. These small cliques could form themselves into societies or clubs, appointing officers, &c. This I would think advisable, though, perhaps, not necessary. Let them, then, appoint one or more of their party to meet in a District Convention. The District Convention could then discuss and enter further into the matter, and appoint delegates to meet in a State Convention, to be held in Columbia, or some other convenient point. This, it seems to me, would give an opportunity for a most thorough discussion of our difficulties, and by men, too, best calculated to see and obviate them; would insure the adoption of the most useful and beneficial plan, and be productive of the most happy results.

In fact, Messrs. Editors, unless something of this kind is done, and some fixed plan be settled upon, it seems to me a vast amount of labor and time will be lost by the negroes, resulting in serious injury, if not ruin, to next year's crop—and for this reason, that with every offer they will believe they can do better, and will continue to waste their time traveling from place to place, and particularly seeking the offers of those parties who require the least restrictions and discipline. I would wish to say more, but will not impose further upon your time. I only wish now to set the ball in motion, which I trust will lead to immediate steps being taken towards the adjustment of a difficulty of such vital importance to all parties. Should my suggestion meet with favor, let the planters say so through your columns, and let us proceed at once to organize.

A BEAUFORT DISTRICT PLANTER.

War has been declared between Spain and Chili, and the Spanish Admiral has declared all the ports of Chili under blockade since the 24th ult. The Chilean Congress has authorized a loan of \$20,000,000 to prosecute hostilities, and has invested the Executive with unlimited powers to raise men and purchase and equip ships of war.

In answer to many and pressing inquiries in regard to Bill Arp, the Petersburg *Index* states that he is Mr. Charles H. Smith, of Rome, Georgia. He is a prominent man in his section, and is a candidate for the Georgia State Senate, with every prospect of election.

**AN OFFENDING NEGRO.**—The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in giving an account of the grand reception of the colored troops at Harrisburg, on their return from the war, on last Tuesday, thus describes an inoffensive, obstreperous darkey:

"An occurrence at the depot, this afternoon, about 4 o'clock, threatened for a time to produce some confusion. A number of negroes, who were about returning home on the train, had congregated at the depot. A difficulty occurred between the conductor and a negro, who, thinking injustice was to be done him, fired into the crowd from a revolver, injuring a man. The white people around immediately set upon the negro and belabored him severely. Finally, the Chief of Police, Mr. Bernard Campbell, arrested him, and protected him from the assaults of the mob. The offending negro is now in jail. The occurrence has, however, prejudiced a certain class of the white population against the whole body of colored people here. Thus far, however, no other disturbances have occurred."

**EXTRAORDINARY DINNER PARTY.**—A New York correspondent of the *Indianapolis Journal* says:

A queer party sat down to dinner the other day at Delmonico's, embracing Alex. H. Stephens, Horace Greeley, Roger A. Pryor, Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, John H. Reagan, ex-Postmaster-General of the Confederacy, Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, and Henry Ward Beecher. They had a long and animated conversation about the war, reconstruction and the future of the country, and seemed to agree admirably in their conclusions.

**From the Mexican Border.**

**NEW ORLEANS, November 18.**—It was rumored in Vera Cruz that Juarez was in Texas, on his way to Piedras Negras. It was also rumored that the United States troops in Texas were more and more approaching the river, as if contemplating some hostile movements.

A Republican camp had been attacked by the Imperialists near Matamoras, and among the prisoners taken were three soldiers in United States uniforms. They were handed over for trial to a court martial, which would no doubt order them to be shot.

The Havana correspondent of the *New York Herald* says, under date of the 11th instant:

You have doubtless already heard, through another channel, of the defeat, capture and subsequent execution of General Artega, whilom Commander-in-Chief of the Republican forces. He had just been defeated at Patzcuán, three days after which he was surprised by Colonel Mendez, Imperialist, his remaining followers dispersed and a number of leaders captured, the principal of whom were shortly thereafter executed. Mendez has in consequence been promoted by Maximilian to the rank of Brigadier-General. Among those known to have been with Artega were Riva Palacios and Ronda. Since then, two brothers, named Artega—probably brothers of the late General—have presented themselves to the Imperial Government and been pardoned. The notorious Galvez has followed their example.

The guerilla leader Figueroa has been badly beaten at or near Tehuacan, and Ugaide has had the same bad luck at Artillerio, near Queretaro. Still another Imperial victory is reported at Huatucoco. So, without the necessity of continuing this list of small battles, I may state that in every instance the Republicans are reported to have got the worst of it. I will add just one more—a victory near Alamos, in Sonora. The armed Republicans, however, have not been driven from Sinaloa, where Corona still holds sway, at the head of a force variously estimated, though none put it as high as a thousand men.

Since I was last occupied with these matters, I have discovered that the republican cause in those vast States or Departments of Western Mexico has lost ground immensely, and dwindled away to a mere shadow; as a consequence of which, in all likelihood, we find that Lower California has annexed herself to the Empire. This important piece of news is communicated to the Imperial Government by the Governor of that State, in a letter dated October 18, which appears in the newspapers of the capital on the 30th.

Our old acquaintance, Negrete, to whose incapacity I have had frequent occasions to advert formerly, has been removed from the post of Secretary of War to Juarez, and been replaced by Gen. Aguirre, now in the field in New Leon, at the head of three hundred men. Negrete has just lost another body of men, several hundred in number, by his stupidity and mismanagement. About a year ago he lost four thousand in precisely the same manner.

The foregoing are the chief military movements made of late. In civil matters two decrees have been issued by Maximilian, dated October 28, relating, one to immigration and the other to a line of steamers to New York. The former grants certain privileges and rights to a Frenchman, named Dousebebe, who goes to Europe to organize emigration to Mexico. The latter grants the right to run a line of steamers from New York to Vera Cruz, touching at Havana, to Mr. J. Stanley Keeling, the grant to last ten years.

Gen. Shelby and his followers have all turned farmers, and settled down near Cordoba. Shelby states this fact in a letter published in the *Mexican Times*, and says that language fails him to describe the value of the lands lying around his settlement. It is probably the beginning of a large emigration from the Southern States.

At the same time, all the Southern refugees in Mexico are not following Gen. Shelby's example in selecting that country for a future residence. I learn, from a reliable source, that many have come to this island and purchased property. Among others, Gen. Bee, now in this city, I am told, intends purchasing an estate and settling in Cuba.

The *Mexican Republican Extra*, of the 7th, dated at Brownsville, announces the capture of Monterey by the Liberals, under Pinos, and also says that no reinforcements have arrived for Brownsville. Merchants who have arrived here say that a large French force is landing at Bagdad. The *Extra* says that Gen. Pedro Mendate has arrived and joined the Liberal force before Matamoras, with 1,800 Liberals, and had previously surprised and utterly destroyed an Imperial garrison of 100 men, including a number of French troops. The Liberals claim that they can take Matamoras when the please. The Matamoras *Ranchero* says that the Liberals have offered a four hours' plunder of Matamoras to the United States troops at Brownsville, who may be disposed to join them.

The *Ranchero* warns the Federal commander to keep a sufficient force there. The *Galveston Bulletin*, of the 12th, says that Col. Jones, of Gen. Escobedo's staff, arrived there from Brownsville, on the 8th instant, and says that Capt. Sinclair, of the Liberal service, formerly a lieutenant of the privateer Alabama, captured an Imperial transport at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and brought her to Brownsville and turned her over to the Federal authorities, who have a guard on board. Gen. Canales is marching toward Bagdad to try to capture it. An Imperial gun-boat had passed up the river from Bagdad to Matamoras. Wealthy Matamoras merchants who left there on the 7th, say there are no fears of the place being captured—that it is well fortified, and that the troops there are armed and in good spirits, and are also well supplied.

On Thursday night last, a car was robbed near Ross Station, on the South Carolina Railroad. Three negroes secreted themselves in the car, which was in bad condition, and during the passage of the train to Forty-One, threw out some twenty packages. A freedman, who was riding on the top of the cars, communicated the intelligence to the engineer, the train was stopped, but the scoundrels succeeded in decamping. Some eight packages were picked up. The remainder were lost.

**A GENERAL AMNESTY.**

On the shore of the Ottawa river, about midway between Ottawa and Montreal, there is a beautiful villa called *Beau Sejour*. It is the property and residence of a French Canadian named Papineau, who, although too far advanced in life to take an active part in political affairs, is a devoted supporter of the British Government, is beloved by his neighbors and respected by all classes of the people of Canada.

The name of Cartier is more familiar to our communities, from the fact that he has been latterly prominent in public life, holds the high office of Attorney-General of Canada East, and is regarded as among the most loyal, trust-worthy and valuable of the subjects of Great Britain.

These two men, Papineau and Cartier, were once branded as traitors, a price set upon their heads, and compelled to flee as outlaws from the hand of justice. They were, in fact, the leaders of the Canadian insurrectionary movement of 1837-8, known as the "patriot war," in which the "rebels" obtained much sympathy, if not material aid, from many of our own countrymen. Conspicuous as instigators and rying spirits of acts of overt treason, by the strict interpretation of the British code, their lives were forfeited to the law and their estates liable to confiscation. If they had been captured in the heat and passion of the hour, before mercy had had time to plead with justice, they would, undoubtedly, have closed their earthly career upon a scaffold. But they eluded the first outbreak of judicial wrath, and were soon enabled to take advantage of the general amnesty extended by the British Crown, which restored to them their property, their citizenship, immunity from legal penalty and the opportunity to atone for their past error.

What has Great Britain lost by this magnanimous and clement policy? What, on the contrary, has she not gained?  
[*New York News.*]

**UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.**—This ancient English seat of learning is in a state of considerable trepidation. A monster railroad company threatens to transfer its factories to that place, profane its classic shades with smoke-stacks, disturb the reverend silence with the clinking hammers of boiler-makers, and shock the nice sensibilities of the dons and undergraduates with dirty workmen and their multitudinous progeny.

**HOUSE RENTS IN NEW YORK.**—A house on Union Square, (old fashioned style, not very remarkable for anything,) rented for \$1,000 per month—\$12,000 per annum—about half of the salary of the President of the United States. Several others are advertised for rent at from \$1,000 to \$500 per month. Who cares? Are we not rich? Do we not make money out of greenbacks?  
[*New York Express.*]

The Washington correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* says the President will present his views at length on the negro suffrage question in his message to Congress. The same correspondent says there are rumors of a general amnesty to those States which repudiate the rebel debts and adopt the Constitutional amendment.

**LOSS OF THE STEAMER TWILIGHT.**—This staunch boat, of 625 tons burthen, and valued at \$70,000, left New York, on the 11th, for Wilmington, N. C., with thirty-five passengers and a valuable cargo. She was wrecked near the mouth of the Cape Fear River, and proved a total loss. Her passengers were taken off by the river boats.

A poet in the *Nebraska City News* concludes a long poem with the following lines. They contain more truth than poetry:  
Well, such is life! Whom the gods love Die young. Whom they hate live and prosper.  
And are elected delegates to Congress From the several Territories.

Gen. Beauregard has been making a tour of inspection over the Jackson Railroad, of which he was lately elected President. He was accompanied by Messrs. Blanc and Florence, Directors, and Maj. Benj. H. Green, Assistant Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the road.

"Do you belong to this church, sir?" inquired a gentleman of a friend who was one of the heavy men of the town where the other was visiting, and who seemed much interested in the church where they had just been attending. "No, sir," replied the rich man; "quite the reverse, for the church belongs to me."

Some years ago, Senator Borland, of Arkansas, in reply to a challenge sent him by the Hon. T. B. Flournoy, said that he was "sufficiently shot at in the war with Mexico to satisfy the ambition of any man." It is hoped that all who have participated in our late civil war are equally satisfied.

Private advices from Cuba state that the Captain-General has given permission for the formation of a society in opposition to the slave trade. The members of the association, who are already numerous, pledge themselves not to buy any negroes that have been newly landed on the island.

John Mitchell sailed for Europe last Friday, in the steamship *Europa*. His destination is Paris, where he will act as the correspondent of this journal.  
[*New York News.*]

The number of Irish residents in England and Scotland is 1,500,000. One-fourth of the population of Liverpool, and one-fifth of that of Glasgow, is composed of natives of Ireland.

The Supreme Court of New York has decreed that certain lottery dealers in that State shall refund \$20,000, advanced to them by various parties.

The Chinese immigration to California in the last thirteen years comprised about 100,000 persons—one-third of whom have returned to the Celestial Empire.

Henry Ward Beecher has been won over by the President, and claims to be one of the supporters of his policy.

Carlotta Patti and Blondin are in Berlin, Prussia. Blondin nearly broke his neck by a fall of twenty feet.

**Local Items.**

**CASH.**—Our terms for subscription, advertising and job work are cash. We hope all parties will bear this in mind.

**FIRING IN THE STREETS.**—Nearly every night, our citizens are annoyed by the firing of guns and pistols in the streets. Cannot a stop be put to the nuisance?

The election in this city passed off very quietly yesterday. There was but a small vote polled, of which Gen. McGowan received the majority.

Complaints daily reach us of the failure of the *Phoenix* to reach subscribers on the Greenville Railroad. Will the Mail Agents look into this matter, as the papers are sent regularly from this office?

**STEAMBOAT LINE TO COLUMBIA.**—The Charleston papers announce that a line of steamboats is to be run between that city and Columbia—the first boat being advertised to leave in a few days. We are pleased to see this attempt at river navigation, but very much fear that it will prove unsuccessful.

The Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of the State of South Carolina, met in this city on Tuesday night, and continued their session yesterday. The following are a portion of the officers elected: Jas. L. Orr, R. W. G. M.; — Nash, R. W. D. G. M.; A. G. Mackey, R. W. G. E.; H. Schroder, R. W. G. T. We expect to publish a full report of their proceedings in our next.

**MESSRS. EDITORS:** I visited for the first time, yesterday morning, the store of Wm. B. Stanley, and was gratified to find him—after the tornado of fire that has passed over us—all right again. House keepers, and all that live in a house, will find there a choice selection in the hardware and crockery line. "May his shadow never grow less." I say this, because when the blockade cut us off from all supplies, he continued to sell at his old prices, and refused to enrich himself on the sufferings of his fellow-citizens. May our good people now remember the past and give him a generous patronage.  
**AN OLD CITIZEN.**

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

- Levin & Peixotto—Tract of Land.
- Furniture.
- Mrs. S. B. Dewitt—Horse Stolen.
- Regular Communication Acacia Lodge.
- Townsend & North—Thorwall on Truth.
- J. W. Parker—Residences to Rent.
- John Mavor—Appointment of Agent.
- Richard O'Brien—Northern Cabbage.
- Parker & Fripp—Lime, Hair, &c.
- Liquors, Cigars, &c.
- Meeting Board of Trustees S. C. College.

The frequent and terrible accidents on the railroads of this country have put in motion a new class of adventurers. Whenever a traveler sets out upon a journey by rail, the presumption being strongly in favor of his being dashed to pieces, the agents of the life insurance companies keep the probabilities of such a catastrophe constantly before him. If the indiscreet *paterfamilias* does not provide for a disconsolate widow and a large brood of hungry children, it is not for want of admonition that the duration of life, ordinarily uncertain, is proverbially so upon American railroads and steamboats.

Upon many of the leading lines of railroads there are now agents of life insurance societies, who wander from car to car, like the vendors of newspapers, periodicals, cakes, apples, vegetable ivory and cough drops. A passenger, weary with travel, has probably stretched out his legs and composed himself for a comfortable nap, flattering himself that there will be no railroad massacres that day. Suddenly the agent of a life insurance company taps him on the shoulder, and presents for his perusal a printed catalogue of shocking railroad accidents. This pleasant reading he is then left to inwardly digest and enjoy at his leisure, and by the time his imagination is thoroughly aroused to a sense of his perilous condition, and when he expects every moment to have his body flattened like a pan-cake, between the heavy timbers of two passenger cars, the insurance agent comes around with every facility for effecting an immediate insurance of his life for that day, or for that journey, at rates which range from ten cents upward. If the passenger is very much frightened, he becomes reckless and extravagant, and expends a dollar for the maintenance of his bereaved family; but if he is naturally penurious, and believes that his time to be smashed has not arrived, he invests ten cents, and is assured that when the fact of his demolition is proven to the satisfaction of the insurance company, a comfortable sum will be placed at the disposal of his family.—*Richmond Times.*

A riot among the firemen occurred in Jersey City, on Saturday afternoon, during which a number of persons were severely, if not mortally, wounded. After strenuous exertions, the sheriff and his posse were successful in quelling the disturbance and restoring order.

**COMMERCIAL.**

**NEW YORK, November 18.**—Cotton is steady, at 52@53c. Flour has declined 5@10c. Southern \$9.30@9.16. Wheat is declining. Corn 1c. higher. Beef steady. Pork quiet. Lard firm. Whiskey dull.

**WILMINGTON, November 20.**—Sales of 371 bbls. crude turpentine, at \$5; 275 bbls. rosin, at \$5; 145 bbls. tar, at \$3.50.