

Cards Spiritualized.

The following curious article is taken from an English newspaper of the year 1774; and is thus called

THE PERPETUAL ALMANAC;

OR,
SOLDIER'S PRAYER BOOK,

BY RICHARD LANE.
Private Soldier, belonging to the Forty-second Regiment, who was taken before the Mayor of Glasgow for playing cards during *his leisure*.

The Sergeant commanded the Soldiers to Church, and when the parson read the prayers he took his text. Those who had a Bible took it out; but this soldier had neither a Bible nor a common prayer book; but pulling out a pack of cards, he spread them out before him. He first looked at one card and then at the other. The sergeant of the company saw him and said:

"Richard, put up the cards; this is no place for them."

"Never mind that," said Richard.

When the service was over, the constable took Richard prisoner, and brought him before the Mayor.

"Well," said the Mayor, "what have you brought that soldier here for?"

"For playing cards in Church."

"Well, soldier, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Much, Sir, I hope."

"Very good; if not, I will punish you more than man ever was punished."

"I have been," said the soldier, "about six weeks on the march; I have neither Bible nor Common Prayer Book; I have nothing but a pack of cards, and I hope to satisfy your worship of the purity of my intention."

"Very good," said the Mayor.

Then, spreading the cards before the Mayor, he began with the Ace:

"When I see the Ace, it reminds me that there is but one God."

"When I see the Deuce, it reminds me of Father and Son."

"When I see the Three, it reminds me of Father, Son, and Holy Ghost."

"When I see the Four, it reminds me of the four Evangelists that preached, viz: Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John."

"When I see the five, it reminds me of the five wise virgins that trimmed their lamps. There were ten, but five were fools and were shut out."

"When I see the six, it reminds me that in six days the Lord made heaven and earth."

"When I see the seven, it reminds me that on the seventh day God rested from the works he made and hallowed it."

"When I see the eight, it reminds me of the eight righteous persons that were saved when God drowned the world, viz: Noah and his wife, his three sons and their wives."

"When I see the Nine, it reminds me of the nine lepers that were cleansed by our Saviour. There were ten, but nine never returned thanks."

"When I see the Ten it reminds me of the Ten Commandments which God handed down to Moses on a table of stone."

"When I see the King, it reminds me of the Great King of Heaven, which is God Almighty."

"The Queen of Sheba, who went to hear the wisdom of Solomon, for she was as wise a woman as he was a man. She brought with her fifty boys and fifty girls, all dressed in boys' apparel, for King Solomon used to tell which were boys and which were girls. King Solomon sent for water for them to wash themselves; the girls washed to the elbows, and the boys only to the wrists—so King Solomon told by this."

"Well," said the Mayor, "you have given a description of all the cards in the pack except one."

"Which is that?" said the soldier.

"I will give your honor a description of that one, if you will not be angry."

"I will not," said the Mayor, "if you will tell me to be a knave."

"Well," said the soldier, "the greatest knave I know is the constable that brought me here."

"I do not know," said the Mayor, "whether he is the greatest knave; but I know he is the greatest fool."

"When I count how many spots in a pack, I find three hundred and sixty-five—as many days as there are in a year."

"When I count the number of cards there are in a pack, I find there are fifty-two—as many weeks as there are in a year."

"I find four suits—the number of weeks in a month."

"I find there are twelve picture cards in the pack, representing the number of months in the year; and on counting the tricks, I find thirteen—the number of weeks in a quarter. So you see, Sir, the pack of cards serves for a bible, almanac and common prayer book to me."

The imperial feast in Mexico, says a correspondent, have been many and gorgeous. The diamonds worn were of most fabulous prices. The Mexican ladies are celebrated for their jewels. It is nothing uncommon for a lady to own twenty thousand dollars worth of diamonds and pearls. They have a passion for pearls, and nowhere—perhaps in the courts of Europe—are such magnificent ones seen. The famous black pearls from Lower California are almost expensive as diamonds and as beautiful as opals. The Empress tries to wear the Mexican mantilla, which it requires Spanish blood to carry well, and is said to carry it as gracefully as an Indian would a bonnet.

It is probable that an exception will be made in favor of Gen. Johnson, and his pardon granted at once, instead of putting him on indefinite probation, as in the cases of other rebel generals.

Among the grounds suggested for making this exception is the fact, said to be authenticated before the Attorney-General, that Johnson did all in his power to suppress the rebellion to a close long before it became palpably evident that the cause was in a collapsed condition.

CAMDEN, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8.

Through the courtesy of our enterprising townsman Mr. J. N. GAMMEL, we have been favored with copies of the New York Daily News Herald, Tribune, Times and World, of last Saturday.

THE ELECTION ON MONDAY LAST.—The following named gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention from Kershaw District: Maj. L. W. R. BLAIR, and Col. A. D. GOODWYN. The election passed off quietly.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.—Major-General Carroll, who commanded a brigade in the Second Corps, at the battle of the Wilderness, and was badly wounded in both arms, has been ordered to succeed General Devins at Fredericksburg. General Devins comes to South Carolina.

CONTENTS OF A "WATERFALL."—The Charleston Daily News says: "An exchange informs us that a short time ago a man, in turning a corner, accidentally touched, with a ladder he was carrying on his shoulder, the head of a lady, who was standing there waiting for a cart to pass. The blow was just sufficient to hurt her feelings by knocking from her hair the 'waterfall' which ornamented the back of it. Its specific gravity was enough to burst as it fell, when its contents were spread upon the ground, which, wonderful to tell, were as follows: two curled hair puffs; one piece of mourning crape; two dark colored pin cushions; and one black worsted stocking! This mystery, then, darker than any the Egyptians possessed, is at last unveiled, much to the joy of unsophisticated young gentlemen like ourselves."

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Washington correspondence of the Charleston Courier says: The President remarked to a gentleman the other day "that South Carolina was wheeling into line under the old flag more rapidly than any other Southern State, taking all things into consideration." This was a proud tribute and high compliment, coming from the source it did, to the first State that openly defied the authority of the Federal Government.

It is the earnest wish of those who stand on the outside and look at the march of events, that the action of free citizens may be such that the compliment may never have to be withdrawn. We all hope and expect that when the Convention meets that it will speak out as decidedly and emphatically for the Union and co-operation with the general Government as Mississippi has.

The election for the Convention is over, and that important body will assemble on Wednesday next. It has serious work before it, and we hope its members are earnestly preparing themselves by thought and study for a wise discharge of its duties. The great work before the Convention may, to some extent, be estimated by a glance at the following obvious subjects which will necessarily come before it:

1st. There is the great work of adopting a Constitution conforming to the necessities of our condition, by prohibiting slavery. Few can appreciate this change, for it requires an intimate knowledge of our laws and history during all the past of South Carolina, whether as Colony, Province or State, as well as an acquaintance with the agricultural pursuits and social domestic life of our people.

2d. Under this great population provision must be made, to some extent, by the Convention, and completed by the Legislature, soon to assemble, to protect the negro in the rights secured by the new Constitution, and to preserve society from the complete wreck likely to ensue from turning loose in our midst four hundred thousand idle negroes, unprepared for freedom. The task is indeed Herculean, but the necessity is upon us and no man is worthy the name of citizen who is not awake to the importance of the occasion.

3d. There is not propriety in the preservation of the "Parish System." The system never could have stood the test of argument save in convention with the conservatism desirable in view of slavery and state rights, now "ratione cessante, cessat ipso iure." The system would have gone down long since, but for the middle country which stand as a barrier between the up-country and the parishes; now of course that help will be withdrawn, and the parishes cannot help themselves if they are opposed to the change. Their preponderance was chiefly in their senatorial representation; that is lost in the convention; and the five Districts which are divided into parishes are in a woful minority. This change will work a reduction of the Senate from forty-six down to thirty members. It is likely, however, that at an early day some of the larger Districts will be divided, so as to secure a larger Senate. Thirty is too small a number for a representative body which controls the Legislation of a State.

4th. We presume it is a settled question that the election for Presidential electors and probably for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be "given to the people," as it is expressed. We hope that when this is done the Legislature will take upon themselves the appointment of court officers, as experience has sadly proven that popularity is a very poor criterion of fitness for a Sheriff or Ordinary.

5th. It will be necessary we think for the Convention to ordain all acts of the Legislature, passed during the war, and not inconsistent with the change of the constitution, shall be held valid—otherwise endless confusion and wide spread ruin will result.

6th. It will be necessary to alter the property qualification for members of the Senate and House of Representatives—otherwise the ruin which has visited our State will disqualify large numbers of those best suited to serve the people.

These are a few of the obvious matters upon which enactments must be had by the Convention. There are other matters of great public policy upon which that body will express their views, and probably in some of them memorialize the United States Government—such as the colonization of the negro, the pardon of JEFFERSON DAVIS, &c., and probably the subject of compensation to the owners for the emancipated negroes. This may be regarded as chemical, but while we would counsel our people to build no unwise hopes upon the suggestion, yet precedent is in favor of compensation, while if the South is ever to recover from her ruined condition, if our private debts are ever to be paid, if we are ever to be of any service in building up again this great country, this relief must be afforded.

Special attention is called to the advertisements of HUBBARD and YOUNG; also the advertisement of Mr. P. H. MOONS, to be found in another column. Both these gentlemen are selling goods of all kinds and styles at remarkable low prices. Give them a call.

It is confidently asserted that the President has determined as soon as possible to withdraw the orders suspending the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* and to dispense with Military Courts.

DEMAND ON THE TREASURY.—The Secretary of the Treasury will be able to meet all urgent demands from certificates of indebtedness, from the receipts of Internal Revenue.

"He stooped to everything," he endured everything. He had used in the humblest manner, and when unjustly and ungraciously repulsed, he began to sue again. As soon as he found that the smallest show of independence in Parliament was offensive to the queen, he had abused himself to the dust before her, and implored forgiveness in terms better suited to a convicted thief than to a knight of the shire."

Such are the withering words applied by MACCARTHY to Lord BACON "the greatest, wisest and most manly." We would earnestly commend them to the consideration of all the people of the South in their dealings with the powers of the United States. Let us all follow the examples of our noble Governor FRANK and our illustrious HAMPTON. Let us submit candidly, respectfully and loyally to the authority of our government. Let us not exchange every duty incumbent upon us as citizens, truly and conscientiously. Nothing short of this is a compliance with the oaths we have elected to take; but for dignity's sake let there be no lip service in our professions.

Synoptical expressions of repentance, or of a loyalty that knows no change, can deceive no one, and only beguile the contempt of those they were intended to conciliate. President JOHNSON, we are delighted to perceive, has become disgusted with the fawning hypocrites who have been cringing at the footstool of power, and has shut down the gates of pardon on all those who profess "to have done nothing for the rebellion." He knows well enough that in this war there were no neutrals—all were for or against.

We hope then that all our people will take the teachings of honesty, decency and self-respect, and that our convention, while it meets every question with a spirit of loyalty to the United States will express their sentiments on all subjects before them in a calm and dignified manner, and without any pretense of cringing.

Let every man in the South go to work zealously in his private and public duties. If we are to be "the wares of wood and drawers of water," let us do these duties well. Let us in all things so bear ourselves as to secure to ourselves, so far as our conquered condition will allow, the respect of ourselves, and of the world—then if all else be lost we will have the price less blessing: "mens sibi comedia recta."

We are informed from a portion of our District, that thieving is terrible on the increase. For some time hogs, cattle &c. have been in great demand by marauders, but as the supply of these quadrupeds is not sufficient to gratify the thirst for plunder, the thieves have gone briskly into the horse and mule market, and several stables in the District have recently been robbed, we can only recommend to our planters and others engaged in such business, to take the most prudent precautions whenever practicable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—The following are new advertisements in this week's paper inserted for the first time:

- Hubbard and Young—Cheap goods.
- " " —Just received.
- T. S. Nickerson—Nickerson's Hotel.
- H. F. Hodgson—Kerosine Oil.
- " " —Tanners Oil.
- " " —Window Glass.
- " " —New Perfumery.
- " " —Confectionary.
- John Russell—Missing Book.
- Willis and Chisolm—Factors and Commission Merchants.
- U. P. Bonney—Attorney at Law.
- Thos. F. McJow—Citation.
- H. F. Hodgson—Drugs and Medicines.

THE LONDON TIMES OF THE NEGRO.—The London Times speaks as follows of the present condition of the negroes:

Helpless, impulsive, ignorant, with the payment to expect for regular work, with new, newfound liberty, an opportunity to tempt them to violence and plunder, can we wonder if the existing industry of the South has very little to hope from the assistance of the black freedmen, and if, on the other hand, the great mass of the slaves seemed destined to perish together with the system which, if tyrannized over, brutalized, and degraded them, had, at any rate, the merit of providing them with food, lodging and clothing.

It is easy for a victorious Government by a few words to strike off the fetters of the slave, and suddenly dislocate and destroy the industry of a whole community, but it is not easy for it to find an answer to this awful question, which every day becomes more and more importantly demanded an answer.

TRIAL OF A SPIRITUALIST.—Charles J. Colchester a spiritual medium, was recently arrested and tried at Buffalo, N. Y., for a breach of the revenue law in exercising his calling without a license. There was intense excitement among the spiritualists and kindred co-laborers, who assembled in great numbers to attend the trial.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. This, in effect, pronounces Colchester's performances not of a supernatural character as he claims, but merely a species of magic or jugglery, for the practice of which a license is necessary. Defendant's counsel Mr. Hibbard, applied for time to present questions of law on the following points:

First, constitutionality of the Revenue law, imposing a fee for license. Second, sufficiency of indictment. Third, were the performances so public as to require a license. Fourth, was the occupation of defendant in any sense a trade, business or profession requiring a license. Fifth, constitution questions respecting guarantee of freedom of religious belief.

The Court granted three or four days, and more, if required, for presentation of the questions technically.

Elective Franchise.

MAINE.—The right to vote may be exercised by any citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, and is not a pauper or criminal.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Tax-paying male citizens, twenty-one years old, are voters.

VERMONT.—The privilege of voting is exercised by every good citizen of the United States who has resided in the State one year. Each voter sworn to cast his vote for the interest of the commonwealth, as he believes them to be.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Privilege of voting is enjoyed by every male citizen twenty-one years of age; not a pauper or imbecile. He must have resided in the State one year, and six months in the town or district where he claims his suffrage, and must not be indebted to the State on account of taxes. Foreigners must be citizens two years before they vote.

RHODE ISLAND.—The privilege of voting is permitted to citizens of twenty-one years, residents of the State one year, and of their voting district six months. Each voter must own real estate to the amount of one hundred and thirty-four dollars, or must be a native born citizen, of two years residence in the State, registered seven days, and a tax-payer of one dollar per annum.

CONNECTICUT.—Every white male citizen of twenty-one years, and of good character, a resident of the State for one year, and of his voting district six months, is entitled to vote. He must first take an oath prescribed by law, and be able to read any section of the United States or Connecticut Constitution.

NEW YORK.—The right to vote is held by every white male citizen who has resided in the State one year, in the county four months, and thirty days in his voting district. Colored persons must be residents three years, and own a freehold estate worth \$250, taxes paid.

NEW JERSEY.—The elective franchise is common to all white male citizens, resident one year in the State and five months in a voting district, provided they are not ineligible to special provisions.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The right to vote is held by every white male citizen twenty-one years old. He must have resided in the State one year, and in his voting district ten days previous to election. Unless under twenty-one years of age, he must have paid a State or county tax within two years.

OHIO.—The right to vote is possessed by every male citizen twenty-one years of age who has resided in the State one year, and in an election district a specified time.

INDIANA.—The elective franchise is possessed by all white citizens twenty-one years old, who have resided in the State six months. Foreigners can vote if they have resided in the State six months, and declared their intention to become citizens.

ILLINOIS.—Suffrage is exercised by white citizens twenty-one years old, resident of the State one year.

MICHIGAN.—The privilege of voting is common to all white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State three months, and ten days in a township or ward. Foreigners resident two years and a half, who have declared their intentions to become citizens, may vote without being naturalized.

IOWA.—The elective franchise is common to all free white males twenty-one years old, who have resided in the State six months and in the county where they vote, twenty days.

MISSOURI.—The privilege of voting is extended to all free white males. Foreigners who have resided in the State one year after declaring their intention to become citizens, are allowed to vote.

CALIFORNIA.—The elective franchise is extended to all free white males twenty-one years old, resident of the State six months, and of an electoral district or county thirty days.

MINNESOTA.—Franchise extended to all white male inhabitants twenty-one years old, resident in the State four months previous to election. Foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens, and who have been residents of the United States four months.

OREGON.—The right of suffrage is extended to every white male twenty-one years old, who has resided in the State six months previous to an election. If of foreign birth, a voter is required to have resided one year in the United States, and to have declared his intention to become a citizen one year preceding election. No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto is allowed to vote.

We have no means at hand to furnish the laws of the States admitted since Oregon.

DELAWARE.—The right of suffrage is exercised by all free white male citizens, resident for one year of the State, and one month in the county, who have paid a county tax within two years.

MARYLAND.—The right of suffrage may be exercised by every white male citizen twenty-one years old, who has resided a year in the State, and six months in the county where he would vote.

VIRGINIA.—The right to vote is shared by all white male citizens resident in the State two years, and in a voting district one year before election. Votes are not given by written ballots, but by the voice in acclamation, unless in case of dumb persons.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The elective franchise is shared by all free white males twenty-one years old, who pay taxes. The privilege of voting for Senators is restricted to owners of freehold property, comprising fifty acres.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The elective franchise may be exercised by free white male citizens, residents of the State two years, every voter must own fifty acres of land, a town lot, or pay taxes in his election district.

GEORGIA.—The privilege is enjoyed by white male citizens twenty-one years old, who have resided six months in the county where they vote, and paid taxes according to law.

KENTUCKY.—Every free white male

citizen, twenty-one years old, resident of the State two years, of his county one year, and election precinct sixty days, is entitled to vote.

TENNESSEE.—The right to vote is held by every free white male, twenty-one years old, who is a citizen and resident of his county six months. Male adults of color, who are allowed to be witnesses, also possess the right of suffrage.

LOUISIANA.—The qualified voters of the State consist of free white citizens, twenty-one years old, resident of the State a year, and of their parish six months. A voter who removes from one parish to another, is allowed to vote in the former till he becomes qualified in the latter.

MISSISSIPPI.—Suffrage is extended to all free white citizens twenty-one years old, resident of the State one year, and of the county four months. An elector who temporarily removes to another district may vote in such district.

ALABAMA.—The right to vote is held by all white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State a year, and in a voting district three months.

MISSOURI.—The elective franchise is open to all free white citizens twenty-one years old, resident in the State a year, and in the county or district three months.

ARKANSAS.—The right to vote is exercised by free white citizens twenty-one years old, residents in the State six months, and of the county in which he lives.

FLORIDA.—The elective franchise may be exercised by all white citizens twenty-one years old, residents in the State two years, and of a county six months, who are enrolled in the militia.

TEXAS.—The right to vote is allowed to free white males twenty-one years old, who were citizens of Texas at the time its State Constitution was adopted, and who have resided in the State a year, and in their voting district six months previous to election. If an election happens in another county, within his own district, he may vote for district officers. An elector may vote for State officers wherever he may find himself at election time.

Policy of the President in Granting Pardons.

A Washington dispatch says:

The President's door was thrown open at the usual hour, and the room was soon filled with a motley crowd of both sexes. As usual, two-thirds of these present desired pardons for themselves or friends; but the bearing of the President towards such applicants has been noticeably changed of late. His sense of justice revolts at the bare idea of bribery and corruption being instrumental in obtaining the pardon of any one. The Herald's exposure of an instance last week in which five hundred dollars, paid to Hon. Thomas Corwin, secured what the applicant seemed otherwise unable to obtain, appears to have first called his attention to the subject and aroused his suspicions. He is now determined to exercise the greatest caution in the matter, and to give each individual case his undivided personal attention. His first step, therefore, was to suspend action in the Attorney-General's Office upon all applications for pardon until some disposition has been made of those already accumulated. No more requisitions are to be made on the State Department for pardon until further orders.

The President is reported to have been severe in his remarks to those who approached him on the subject of pardons to-day. One old gentleman had a letter in his possession stating that his pardon could be obtained for nine hundred dollars. The President asked who offered to obtain it for that sum. He wanted above all things to ascertain who the men were that accepted bribes. He said he had been notified that unfair and dishonest influences were used to obtain pardons; but he desired specific information instead of generalities, and declared that his office was the pardon office, and that the Attorney-General's office had little to do with it. The newspapers might assert that two hundred were pardoned daily because that number of requisitions passed through the Attorney-General's office; but he wished the fact to be known that he investigated each case himself, and only granted such persons as recommended themselves to his clemency. Some of those present asked for permission to call again for a further consideration of their case. The President significantly replied—"It would be some time before many more pardons would be granted." This would seem to dispose of the project of organizing a separate pardon bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF PARDON SEEKERS.—Some of the Southern visitors to Washington behave as if they had an undisputed right to the pardon for which they have applied, and are correspondingly importunate. This retards rather than facilitates their object, for the President continues to act in such a manner as to assure them that pardon is a deed of clemency and not of right. The large number of applicants are however, more considerable.

Condition of the Southern Freedmen.

The Mobile Register, of the 9th inst., says on this subject:

Now, what are the facts patent to all men here, Northern or Southern, who see with unprejudiced eyes? Take this city. It is full of negro servants, yet we believe we are within the bonds of truth when we allege that nearly one-half the families in this city are without cooks in their kitchens. The negro women find it too hot to cook at this season of the year. They refuse to work for the really high wages which families are anxious to pay for their services. Stepping with a gentleman into his house yesterday, he pointed

to the pavement in front of his dwelling; he remarked, the only way I can get these pavements swept is to do it myself. I cannot hire a servant to do anything. He was a man of fortune, lived like a gentleman, and was a kind, good master to his servants. Inside the house the gentleman's wife informed us that she had no cook, and that a boy she had hired from the Freedmen's Bureau was ill with fever, and she had to nurse him herself. In the great majority of cases, when a negro servant can be prevailed upon to enter your service, he is so idle and so stuffed with false notions of his freedom, that they are rather a burthen than a help to the family. With these facts before us, we read paragraphs in the radical press like the following from one of their organs in St. Louis:

"It is, perhaps, worthy of notice, that Virginia, so long distinguished for her pretension to superior civilization, is probably the worst of all the rebel States in the treatment which is pursued towards the emancipated blacks. Her slaveholders appear to excel in the ingenuity of the expedients to rob the poor negroes of their labor, without rendering them more than the shadow of remuneration, and to make their condition as freemen intolerable. It is even charged upon them that, in certain localities, they have adopted the policy of turning their servants, who have worn themselves out doing their bidding, upon the world to perish, without care and without protection."

So far from "robbing the poor negroes of their labor," the difficulty is to get their labor for wages which would be deemed exorbitant at the North. The South is full of work to be done, and in cities and on plantations the cry is for laborers for a liberal compensation. In the face of this demand, the negroes are roaming about the country or clustering around the towns picking up a precarious existence, and, as a natural consequence, sickening and dying by thousands. A gentleman just from Memphis tells us that 25,000 of these Negroes are squatted around the outskirts of that city, the men doing nothing, and the women dependent on what they can gain from the troops. Sickness and death are holding high carnival in their midst. And do we of the South not pity these poor people. From the bottom of our hearts we do.

Sale of Southern Bank Notes.

RICHMOND, AUGUST 23, 1865.

[REPORTED BY LANCASTER & CO.] There has been a slight improvement in some of the Virginia banks, while some are not so good. We quote:

- Wheeling Bank and Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Alexandria 90 to 95c.
- Farmers' Bank, 50c.
- Exchange Bank, at Alexandria, 45c.
- Bank of the Valley, Bank of Old Dominion, Traders' Bank, Bank of Rockingham and Bank of Virginia, 30c.
- Bank of Commerce and Bank of Rockbridge, 27-1-2.
- Bank of Winchester, Merchants' Bank and South-western Bank of Virginia, 25c.
- Farmers, Bank of Virginia, Farmers' Bank of Fincastle and Exchange Bank of Virginia, 22c.
- Bank of City of Petersburg and Bank of Richmond, 20c.
- Monticello, Howardsville, Scottsville, Pittsylvania and Central, 10c.
- Bank of the Commonwealth and Philippi, No sales.
- North Carolina Bank notes range from 20c. to 30c.
- South Carolina Bank notes average 15c., except Union Bank of South Carolina, 30c.
- People's Bank, 25c.
- Bank of Newberry and Southwestern Rail Road Bank, 23c.
- Bank of Hamburg, Planters' and Mechanics', and Bank of Chester, 15c.
- Georgia.—Average for good Banks, 15c., except Georgia and Central Rail Road Banks, 55c.
- Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia, 35c.
- Bank of Middle Georgia, 25c.
- Bank of State of Georgia, 20c.
- Alabama.—Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40c.
- Eastern Bank of Alabama, 25c.; all others, 20c.
- Louisiana Bank notes range from 25c. to 90c.
- Tennessee Bank notes range from 10c. to 45c.
- We quote gold to-day, 143 buying and 146 selling.—Richmond Republic.

IMPORTANT COUNCIL OF INDIANS.—The largest and most important council the Indian tribes ever held upon this continent will assemble at Fort Gibson about the 1st of September, to settle upon their future relations with the Government. Some thirty tribes will be represented, and the whole number will count 75,000 strong.