Northern Public Opinion.

After the adjournment of Congress, the usual serenade was given to prominent Congressmen at Washington. Being called on, Speaker Colfax said :

" Has Congress required the ratification of a constitutional amendment? So did the President. Has Congress established a test. oath? So did the President. Our crime is, I suppose, that we provided that those whom the nation has made free should have the freeman's ballot for their protection, while the President did not. But the results of his policy strikingly contrast with the results of The nation looked on to see what fruits would result from his action, and what were they? In nearly every State the rebel power resumed its authority, and became dominant in their executive, legislative and judicial departments. The vagrant and labor laws, virtually re-enslaving the chancipated followed. and murders, outrages, rints and massacres crowned the whole. Loyal men were under foot, and the revivified spirit of rebellion was

With our duty to our country, and on our oath, we could not affirm and legalize this policy; and hence the legislative action we have since taken. Approved in the past as we have been, I cannot doubt even a more triumphant indersement hereafter, [Applause.] The President appeals to the ballet box;

and so do we, and by its decision we are wil ling to stand or fall. In 1862, in the dark est hour of the war, amid disaster and reverse, the ballot-box sustained us, and returned a Republican majority in Congress. In 1864 we were compelled to accept all the odium of conscription, the heavy burdens of taxation necessary for our national credit, and to keep our flag flying in the field, the charges of our enemies that men were being drafted from their homes to free negroes, and the denunciations against the war as a failure; but with the simple motto of "our country," under the lead of our noble President (would to God he were living to-day!) we won a magnificent triumph. [Applause.]

In 1866, when President Johnson turned his back on the party which elected him traversed the country making speeches, to be read by millions, denouncing us-with his whole Cabinet against us, with but one honorable exception-[applause and cries of "Stanton!"]-with the whole power and patronage of the government thrown in the scale of our enemics, wea ppealed again to the ballot-box, winning the most magnificent vietory ever known in our political history. [Applause.] But this will be eclipsed by the coming victory in 1868, when we shall place in the offices of the government these who will be faithful to liberty, justice and loyalty. We ask no more, and will accept no less .-And this victory will be swelled by the votes of reconstructed South. When they return, as they will, in accordance with the terms prescribed in our legislation, they will return with magnificent majorities for the right .--[Applause.] They will come back, led as they must be, by those who have been faithful to the Union in its darkest hours. They will join with us of the North, under the inspiring influence of free labor and free men, in the march of power, prosperity and progress and we will join with them in so legislating that hereafter, in this noble land, there shall he no man so poor, so humble, or so obscure lot, which shall vindicate his rights, in his own right hand. [Applause.]. And all the loyal people shall say amen and amen. [Loud

At the conclusion of Speaker Colifax's speech three cheers were given by the assembled crowd, which then proceeded to the resi dence of Senator Sumner. Several airs were played, but the Senator did not respond. The party next called upon Senator Yates, at Wil ard's. Hotel.

Senator Yates was introduced to the assemblage, audafter a few preliminary remarks, stated that he presumed the serenade was not tendered to him as an individual, but as an advo cate of Republican principles and a member of that body which has been true to its prinriples and its country.

The nation has just passed through a gi-

gantic war, but through the aid of Divine Providence, the Star Spangled Banner again waves over the land from Maine to California. The South has accepted the situation. What is that situation? It is that no rebel shall occupy a place in the administration of our national affairs. The speaker did not hesitate to say that a greater rebel than Jefferson Davis or Beauregard is to-day sheltered in the walls of the White House. Being a Scrator he could not say the President ought to be impeached, but would say that there was sufficient evidence in possession of the House Judiciary Committee to justify impeachment.

The Republican party must accept the situation in another respect. There has been a war in Mexico. Maximilian has been executed and the Democratic party is expressing its disapprobation of the act. The Republicans should stand by Juarez and the Liberal Government. It is the duty of our government to declare that no foreign prince or potentate shall establish a government or American soil. If necoessary, let war be declared against any country that attempts to supplant liberty in America. The Republican party has declared that equal suffrage shall exist in the District of Columbia, and the Southern States.

Now they must do for the North as they had done for the South and enterpose suffrage upon every State. Thus it is that Republicans must accept the situation. Let us work until no rebel can stand in place of trust and power-until no foreign government shall have a foothold on this continent, and until liberty is perpetuated on all American soil.

During the delivery of these remarks the speaker was frequently applauded. In con-clusion cheers were given, after which the crowd dispersed.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS .-- When Congress met, three weeks ago, there was some alight reason for the fear that the reopening of the question of Reconstruction would be seized as an opportunity to begin again from the foundations. Mr. Stanberry had denied the validity of the very principles of the laws which, after two years discussion, Congress had settled. The gentlemen in Congress who believed that the conditions laid down should believed that the conditions laid down should have been accompanied with penalties, were determined to urge their defeated plans, and the advocates of impeachment were anxious to make the opinion of the Attorney-General an occasion for deposing the President. But the wiser majority understood that the only pressing duty of Congress was the reenact-pent of the Reconstruction laws in a form

not to be questioned or evaded, and have exceuted that duty with a thoroughness and moderation which cannot be too highly commended. Congress limited its further legistion to subjects of immediate importance, directing inquiry into our Mexican relations, and requiring the House Judiciary Committee to present the testimony obtained at the beginning of the next session. This wise and moderate spirit is faithfully expressed in Mr. Calfax's speech elsewhere printed-one of the very best exhibits of the political situation we have read. Terse, clear, compact, logical, temperate, yet firm, it will be read throughout the land with hearty, enthusiastic approval. We doubt whether a single elector who voted to sustain Congress in 1866 will fail to do so.in 1867.

A great many rash, unwise projects are broached in either House, but how few of them ever obtained any sort of sanction !-Mr. Stevens is the oldest and ablest Represcutative; yet his Confiscation scheme, though pressed for many months, has not yet been even seconded; and he, positive and brave as he is, has never yet ventured to ask a vote upon it. Impeachment, though zealously pushed, has made no headway, and never wil make any unless Mr. Johnson insists on being impeached by refusing to execute the laws. Meantime, the practical work of Reconstruction goes steadily forward at the South, and will be completed in season to allow every State to be represented in the present Congress and to be heard in the choice of our next President. The People are calm as well as earnest, and the country is steadily returning to its normal condition of concord, security and prosperity .- New York Tribune.

THE COURIER.

ROB'T. A. THOMPSON, Editor.

R. A. THOMPSON & ROBT. YOUNG, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Twenty five cents, triefly in advance, for six months Subscription.

BEST Advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of en lines or less for the first insertion, and 50 cents or each subsequent insertion.

The Continuery Notices exceeding five lines, Tributes of Respect. Communications of a personal character, and Announcements of Candidates, will

be charged for as advertisements of Candidates, will be charged for as advertisements.

ROS Job Printing neatly and cheaply executed.

***Payment can be made in currency, or in provision at the market rates.

***ROS** Necessity compels us to adhere strictly to the requirement of cash payment.

PICKENS C. H., S. C.:

Saturday Morning, August 3, 1867.

The post office at Eastatoe has been re-opened, and Miss F. C. McKINNEY appointed postmistress. We hope that an earnest effort will be made to re-open all the post offices in the district We are bearing our share of the burdens of the government, and receiving very few of its benefits.

A new mail route, connecting Walhala with Clarkesville, Ga., has been established. The mail on this route leaves Walhalla on

Gov. PERRY has written another letter on reconstruction. He continues to run his old schedule. We shall endeavor to make room for it in our next issue.

In New York, on the 31st ult , cotton was quoted at 27 to 28; flour, 86 to 816; corn, \$1 to \$1.04; wheat, \$2.40 to \$2.60.

After registration has been perfected, the commanding General apportions the number of delegates to be elected amongst the different Districts according to the number of persons registered in each; giving as many delegates as there are representatives in the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. The District, therefore, which regis-

Ar On Thursday morning rain commenced falling gently, with the prospect of a good season. It was greatly needed. There is a fine corn prospect.

AT The Baptist State Convention assemadjourned on the Tuesday following. Next week, we hope to be able to print such of the proceedings as are of general interest.

Veto Message of the President.

We lay before our readers the message of the President of the United States, vetoing the second supplementary reconstruction bill passed by Congress. The President, with quite a number of Southern men, have failed to be impressed with the inexerable logic of events, or are wilfully blind. The bermit may descant, as he pleases, on the constitution of the past and consistency generally; but for the ruler of a people not to profit by the experience of the past or the necessities of the present, is not only unwise but unworthy to rule over us. Doubtless the President, with not a few of the Southern people, will awaken to the realities of the present emergancy when it is too late.

The health officer of New York makes some suggestive statements touching "the murder of the innocents." It seems that last week one hundred children died whose lives might have been saved. They were sacrificed to the prevailing system of over-crowding in tenement houses, and to the lack of proper care and nurture. When a child is whipped or otherwise tortured to death, public sentiment manifests itself in an out burst of indignation. Is not the slower, and, therefore, the less hocking process of child-killing to which the health officer refers deserving of some at-

WM. S. HASTIE, Esq., has been appointed Sheriff of Charleston district, by Gen SICKLES, in place of Col. CAREW, whose term of office had expired.

Union Republican Convention.

A body styling itself the "Union Republican Convention of South Carolina," has been in session in Columbia. We publish in to day's paper a synopsis of the proceedings, including the platform adopted. We agree not represent the people of the State; and that the plutform adopted is not such as to meet the approbation of the republican ele-

ment in the State. What, then, is to be done? Shall we stand pass under the control of the rulers of this convention, or by participating in a new movement make an effort to restore the State to the Union on a fairer, more just, and enduring basis? We greatly prefer this latter course, and urge upon our people to make the effort. Let our citizens, without reference to previous condition, come forward-harmonize and organize-and lay down a platform upon which every man, who desires a restoration of the State to the Union on the basis of the reconstruction acts of Congress, can stand.

On this subject, we append the suggestions of the "Columbia Phonix." It bays:

"But we come, now, to our continuous; for however opposed we may be to the formation of parties in this State, yet this convention has taught, or ought to teach, the people an impressive lesson. They must act, or let all their rights and liberties go by default. The time for registration, at furthest, is not sixty days off, and unless we have wilfully blind folded our eyes, the destinies of the State of South Carolina will be handed over to men having no part or lot among her people-unscrupulous partizans, or their more honest

"The position of this journal is well known -that which it has simed at, and what it is now anxious to accomplish is, the restoration of the State to the Union, in the speediest way, and in compliance with the reconstruc-Acts of Congress. This requires no ' platform "-no discussion of agrarian doctrines-no discrimination of race or color.-Therefore, we suggest that the conservative leading men of South Carolina-nen who know her present needs-men who gre identified with her dearest interests -men whose ancestral homesteads cause them to deave to her soil-to call a State Convention of the true representatives of the people of South Carolina, both white and colored, that the interests of the State may not be sacrificed to apathy and indifference. Let the delegates to this convention be elected by the people, black and white, in every District and Parish in the State, and, in this way, we will have a convention of the people. As to names, it matters little; all good men will unite in this conservative movement, to set the State right before the country in her efforts for reconstruction and restoration '

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting is dvertised to take place at Walhalla on Fri day the 9th day of August, instant. Beveral Everybody is invited to attend.

REGISTRATION .- The order of Gen. Sick LES, appointing Registers for the post of An son, appears in our columns. The gentlemen appointed are, so far as we know, unexceptionable. Theirs is a delicate duty.

COLLECTOR'S SALE .- Mr. COBB, Deputy Collector, offers some valuable property for sale, for the payment of taxes.

granted by the Ordinary on the Estate of JAS

What the President will Do.

The "National Intelligencer," (semi-official) says: "It is understood in well informed ters most will have the largest number of del- circles that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to the Commanding Generals. The utmost care will be taken to guard against possible ollision with the generally under stood wishes of Congress. It is believed, how bled at Anderson on Friday the 26th, and ever, that all the Cabinet are agreed upon the principle that the President of the United States, under the Constitution, has no power to exonerate himself from ultimate responsibility for all executive action under the Government, to the extent that he 'shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed '-Should an occasion unfortunately force itself, or be forced, upon him, in which he must consent to be disobeyed or supplemed from his constitutional jurisdiction, or alse require his commands, under the law, to be implicitly obeyed, by the power of the army and navy, if necessary, there is, we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the administration would adopt:"

Cotton Prospects.

From intelligent sources we, have learned that with a good season and good luck to the last picking, says the "New York Herald," our Southern cotton crop of this year's planting will probably amount to 2,500,000 bales. From recent advices, however, we are sorry to say that the prospect for a good gengral crop is not encouraging. The late floods in North and South Carolina have done considerable damage to the tender plant just making what they call "a good stand." In the next place. the planters, from North Carolina to Texas, complain of the want of that careful ploughing, hoeing and cleaning out of the weeds which are indispensable to a vigorous growth, of the cotton, but which cannot be procured from the freedmen, who will not, even when most urgently needed, do the day's work required; and lastly, in the productive regions of the South-west we are told that the cotton fields drowned out by recent floods have been eaten out by the terrible army worm. Against

Registration. Very soon, says the "Camden Journal,"

our people will be called upon to register, or

to forfeit all voice and influence in the reorganization of the State Government, the formation of the Constitution, under which they with the "Phonix," that the convention did and their children are to be governed, and the framing of the laws under which they are to live. It is one of the saddest exhibitions of the times, that a sort of paralysis of indifference, or impracticable and unwise adhesion to constitutional and political theories, long since still and allow the government of the State to severed by the stern logic of events, written indelibly upon our history, by the ruler of the Universe, possesses a large portion of the people of the South. In Virginia, where the white population are largely in the ascendancy, at last recounts, it was very doubtful whether the State had not been turned over to negro rule by the neglect of the whites to register. In Georgia, the same result is seriously apprehended. Now, what possible excuse can those men render to themselves, who by this neglect of the simple duty of registration, thus fatally wrong the State? In Georgia, under the lead of Stevens, Toombs, Hill, Johnson and others, the old democratic party is revived. The organization of national parties at this time, can have no possible effect but further to distract and divide the Southern whites, and incense their implacable and powerful antagonist. If the white people of Georgia are divided, as they must be, between the counsels of Gov. Brown, on the one hand and these old line democrats on the other, the negro will rule Georgia certainly and inevitably. This is no time to make new issues, nor to revive old ones. What we need is to organize State governments upon some sure basis, rescue our race from hostile and degrading domination. This must be done. It can be dene by dealing wisely with the stormy ele-ments which surround us. Not by drawing party lines, nor by arraying race against race to our common rain but by uniting all races and classes in a common effort to promote their true interest, as citizens of the same State, all alike, dependent upon her welfare and prosperity, and mutually dependent upon each other. It may now be too late, but an honest, united and intelligent effort of our people in this direction, would have insured success. But surely no good can result from a voluntary forfeiture of the right to vote, whether any good is to come of registration or not. If the white people fail to register, it will be laid at the door of rebellious obstinacy, and may lead to the permanent disfranchisement, by a provision of the new State Constitution, of all who willingly omitt to reg ister and take part in the organization of the new government. Wilder and more unreasonable measures than this may prevail, if our people proclaim in advance, their enmity to the new government, by refusing to register and let all who can register, use their best power and influence to organize a government under which we and our children can live in peace, at least, if not in contentment.

following funny paragraph relative to one of the "dead-locks" between the President and Congress: The Tenure of Office law had an unexpected result, which we hardly know whether to call deplorable or comical. A postmaster was suspended for defalcation; the Senate rejected the person nominated as his successor; and under the law the delinquent had to be reinstated In communicating to him this amazing result, the Postmaster-General politely requested him, " as a favor to CITATION-Letters of administration to be the Department, to use as little of the money of the Government and make as few false en

> The death of Judge Wayne leaves the Southern States without a single Judge on the Supreme bench. The Supreme Court is to be reduced to seven Judges by Act of Congress. At present, New England has one Judge, the Middle States two, the Western States four and the Pacific States one. The complaint used to be that the South had more than its equitable share of the Federal offices. There does not seem to be much ground for eighteen years of age, was rejected. such a complaint now.

Mr. J. E. DENT, Sheriff of Richland district, whose term of office had expired, has given way to Dr. F. W. GREEN, who has been appointed his successor by military authority. GREEN has qualified by giving bond and taking the "iron-elad."

We have received a letter from our esteemed Brother, B. Rush Campbell, Esq. Grand Lecturer of this State, says the "Anderson Intelligencer," announcing that he will be at this place on Monday, the 19th of August, and will remain until Thursday following. He will visit Pendleton on Friday and Saturday, 28d and 24th, and will be at Walhalla on Monday, the 26th, where he will probably remain for a week or more.

sor In New York, the newest expedient of the illicit whiskey distillers to cheat the Government is to construct and work their stills" on board vessels in the harbor. One of these was seized the other day, and the detectives are on the track of others.

HORRIBLE MURDER .- We learn that, on Tuesday of last week, Mr. Franklin A. Ragsdale, living in the eastern portion of this District, was found within three hundred yards of his own house, shot through the right wrist, with his left arm shattered at, above and below the elbow joint. He had been in bad health for some ine, and was unable to give any account of the occurrence, and no satisfactory clue was obtained by the Coroner's inquest. We have not heard how long Mr. R. survived the injuries. He was a quiet, inofall these drawbacks, if not largely exaggerated.

we must give up our calculations of a good Southern cotton crop this year; but still, with a margin for the croakers, considering the meadth of land planted, it will have proved a bad season indeed if it fails to give a return of less than 2,500,000 bales.

Against quest. We have not heard how long Mr. R. survived the injuries. He was a quiet, inoffensive citizen, and highly esteemed. On Friday morning, a negro was brought to jail on suspicion of being implicated in this murder, but there is no definite evidence of such complicity, so fer as we can ascertain.

[Anderson Intelligencer, 81st ult.] complicity, so fer as we can ascertain.

[Anderson Intelligencer, 81st ult.

MERE MENTION.

During the war there was great demand for spinning wheels-now we do not even hear their merry sound .- Mr. Vanderbilt, of New York, returns an income of \$653,892. -To prevent your hair from coming out, never let your wife catch you kissing another woman .--- The impeachment committee has pent \$30,000 in procuring testimony .-The net profit to the Government, from the Cincinnati post office, last year, was over \$212,000 .- The horse that the Emperor of Austria rode when he was crowned King of Hungary was shod with gold .- Philadelphia assessors say that Philadelphia is worth 8500,000,000. - A man in New York has got so deep in debt that not one of his creditors has been able to see him for months .-

Hon. Daniel McKee, formerly a member of Congress from Indiana, committed suicide by stabbing himself on the 25th ult .--- It is estimated that there will be, upon the completion of registration, a majority of 30,000 for the negroos in Alabama.

Remarkable Predictions.

The following extract, which a writer for he "Cincinnati Enquiror" quotes from page 310 of Mr. Calhoun's works, and which was written in 1819, reads like history rather than

"If (emancipation) should ever be effected t will be through she agency of the Federal Government controlled by the dominant party of the United States of the Confederacy against the resistance and struggle of the Southern. It can only be effected by the prostration of the white race; and that would necessarily engender the bitterest feelings of hostility be tween them and the North. But the reverse would be the case between the blacks of the South and the people of the North, Owing heir emancipation to them, they would re gard them as friends, guardians, and patrons, and centre accordingly all their sympathics in them. The people of the North would not fail to appreciate, and to favor them instead of the whites; under the influence of such feelngs, and compelled by fanaticism and love of ower, they would not stop at emancipation. Another step would be taken - to reise them to a political and social equality w former owners by giving them the r. A of voting and holding public offices under the Federal Government. We see the first step

towards it in the bill already alluded to-to vest the free blacks and slaves with the right to vote on the question of emancipation in the District [of Columbia.] But when once raised to an equality they would become the fast political associates of the North, acting and voting with them on all questions; and by this political union between them holding the white race at the South in complete subjection. The blacks, and the profligate whites that might unite with them, would become the principal recipients of the Federal offices and patronage, and would, in consequence, be raised above the whites of the South in the political and social scale.. We would, in a word, change positions with them-a degradation greater than has yet fallen to the lot of a which we could not escape should emancipation take place (which it certainly will if uot prevented) but by fleeing the homes of ourselves and our ancestors, and by abandoning our country to our former slaves, to become the permanent abode of disorder, unarchy, poverty, misery, and wretchedness.'

CHANGE IN THE MOON'S SURFACE .- AStronoiners are just now interested in a change ately observed on the surface of the moon .-Our readers know that the inequalities on its surface are shown by the telescope to be real mountains and valleys, and that astro have given them names; among the mountains are several craters of extinguished volcanoes -one of them called the Crater of Lin neus, which formerly showed a dark, deep depression in its centre. This has been filling up, and shows now an elevated circular white centre, and no longer a crater.

An amendment, disfranchising all persons who voluntarily went into the service of the rebellion, has been adopted by the New York Constitutional Convention. One proposing to confer the right of suffrage upon boys

45 One of Brownlow's militia, on being arrested for murder in broad daylight, b asted that he had killed eighteen men. He was allowed to escape that night.

FRANKNESS AND CANDOR. - Whatever else may be said of old Thad. Stevens he possesses at least the .nerit of boldness and candor. In the debate on the Reconstruction bill the other day, he said :

"The Senate was several furlongs behind the House in the work of reform-perhaps he ought to say, Radicalism. Some fragments of the old shattered. Constitution had stuck perhaps in the kidneys of some Senators and troubled, them at night. The ghost of the past Constitution stood in their way and obstructed their progress."

AUGUSTA, July 26.—Heavy showers to-day, with indications of continuance. Accounts from the interior are favorable to crops. Two colored children were killed by light-

aing to day.

The freedmen are holding meetings throughout the State, and are being addressed by radical speakers, white and colored, who urge upon them the duty and necessity of supporting their party.

AUGUSTA, July 28.—The Loyal Georgian has ceased to exist. The editor, in his valedictory, says every effort has been made to raise money, but failed; and when on the point of suspending publication, a few wealthy Union men of the city proposed to form a new company, buy out the "Daily Press," and establish a new paper, to be called the "National Republican." Buth papers have been merged, and the "Republican" appeared this merged, and the "Republican" appeared this morning, published by the Georgia Publishing Association. The editor, in his salutatory, says he will advocate restoration on the Republican platform. D. G. Cutting, for many years connected with the press of the State, is the editor. E. H. Pughe, proprietor of the "Daily Press," is the business manager. ORIGINAL.

FOR THE COURIER. Commencement at Davidson College, N. C.

Mr. Editor: We have persuaded ourselves that a brief report of the Commencement at Davidson College, N. C., which occurred on the 18th instant, might not be uninteresting to the readers of your interesting weekly .-The patriotic are ever the friends of education, and the patrons of worthy institutions. That such is the element of the noble old Mountain District, (of which we can boast greater merit than salubrious air, crystal streamlets and mountain grandour,) needs but a reference to " Confederate muster rolls."-And of the resolute valor of her sons there is abundant proof in the rude head stones on the bloody fields of Richmond, Gettysburg; Manassas, Wilderness; and, in fact, from the Potomae to the Rio Grande the bleeching bones of her slaughtered wons do hallow the sacred soil in which, now mouldering, they return to the dust from whence they came .-The fortunate survivors of the same "good stock" can but be interested in the doings of our Southern institutions, with their Southern instructors and Southern pupils, Such an one is the worthy, time-honored old ten .ple of science-Davidson College.

It was the good fortune of the writer to be present at the last Commencement, which was the first for a period of six eventful years .-The examination of the students took place on Friday and Monday, 12th and 15th inst., the result of which will no doubt gladden the hearts of many fond and anxious parents who were there represented. On Wednesday the exercises of the rostrum began. At 11 A: M., the waiting throng, which filled the splendid chapel, was entertained pleasantly and profitably by the Rev JETHRO RUMPLE, of Salisbury, N. C., in a most excellent sermon, before the "Williams Association of Inquiry." In the introduction of these exercises, the audience was thrilled by the soul stirring

strains of the elegant choir, composed of ladies and students, as they chanted, in harmony sublime, the grand old anthem-" The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." In the afternoon carly, there began a steady flow of the growing assemblage chapel-ward,

and soon two thousand waiting souls were impatient for the expected address before the Literary Societies of the College, by one of old Rip's most worthy sons, Governor Z. B. VANCE. The deafening applause which frequently intervened, putting him to silence,

fully bespoke his happy success. After an intermission of some three hours, the "assembly" was sounded by the ringing bell. 'Twere grossly remise to omit a reference to the intervening episode, most pleasant of all to those of us who were not so mach book" as "grub" worms, furnished by the book as grub words, do them justice hospitable landadies. To do them justice hospitable landadies. that it would be pronounced flattery, 'spite of actions of their genete, which, as the welcome intrusion occurred not unplensant

our most earnest protestations of sincerity. They themselves, however, need no more satisfactory evidence of their success, than the goes, "speak louder than words." This said often, and with growing splendor. At 8, 1 M., began the annual o hibition of the Literary Societies. . Here was an occasion of uninterrupted pleasure, shared between the cloquent and the musical. The long discussed prestion of the respective powers of these two mighty influences, was to the entire satisfaca of the then attending audience, decided in favor of the former. And the music was the best that the old "Rip" could furnish, being the splendid Brass Band of Salisbury, under the leadership of the accomplished mu-sician, Mr. W. H. NEAVE. Suffice it to say that six speeches were delivered, of which, the revered body of Trustees of the College pronounced themselves proud, as coming from students of that Institution, of which they

have the oversight.

On Thursday, the following day, 18th inst, the Commencement Exercises proper begun, in the delivery of the Inaugural of the recently elected President. Rev. G. Wilson Mc-PHAIL, D. D. To those who have the privilege of knowing this most worthy christian gentleman, and most profound Theologian and scholar, it were needless to say that, in the estimation of those competent to judge of its. merits, it was worthy him, who has been ranked by the knowing, among the most finished and universally accomplished of Amerion's most distinguished Literati. This was followed by an appropriate reply from the President of Board of Trustees, the Rev. Mr. PENICK. The Junior class then acquitted themseives much to their own credit and that of the Institution. The valedictory was then delivered, handsomely and affectingly, by Mr. L. F. CALDWELL, of Chester District, S. C., upon whom the degree of A. B. was conferred and "sheep-skin" presented by the President, and the exercises of a most entirely. successful Commencement occasion, pronounce-

There was, however, yet another, but a different entertainment afforded by the young gentlemen of the two Societies opening their halls for a musical revel. This was indeed a most pleasing finale, to the young gentlemen at least, and perhaps it is false modesty that pronounces against the same appreciation of the social and musical being ascribed to the weaker, yet stronger sex. We were loth to realize that this was to end a round of such pleasant scenes. But so it was; and we can only express our appreciation of the protracted feast by wishing a worthy Institution a measure of prosperity commensurate with its merits; which, if realized, would throng her classic groves with the best and bravest of this Southern land, of which Pickens could. furnish no inconsiderable nor unworthy part;

SLABTOWN, S. C., July 25, 1867,

Paris, July 29 .- This morning's Moniteur declares the rumors of war provalent, on the continent without foundation,

the continent without foundation,
LONDON, July 29.—The sincerety of the the Moniteur's repeated denials of the war, rumors is doubted. The "Times" says these, rumors, will check trade generally until, next