VOLUME V.....NO. 637

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Disputches. LONDON, September 3. The conditions on which England is willing to submit the Alabama claims to the Commission is that the chains of England subjects against America for losses suffered dur-ing the rubellion be submitted to the same Com-mission.

mission.

The Porte's note, announces the termination of the Candian war and general annesty to insurgents. He promises many reforms in the laws and government of Candia.

Loxous, September 3-Noon.—Consols, 945.

LONDON, September 3—Noon. — Consols, 914.
Bonds, 733.
LONDON, September 3—2 P. M.—Bonds firmer.
LIVERPOOL, September 3—Noon.—Cotton firm;
sales 8000 bales; questitions unchanged.
LIVERPOOL. September 3—2 P. M.—Corn 34s. 6d.
Turpoutine 29s. 6d. Connoon Rosin 7s. 6d. Lard
51s. 6d. The Hammonia arrived.

A Proclamation by the President. Maguardon by the President.

Washingtons, September 3.—Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, the executive power is vested in the President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and is, we has some instrument made Communicaria.

and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

And whoreas, by the same Constitution it is provided that the said Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall is the supreme haw of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and whereas, in and by the same Constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Concress may in timo ordain and cetablish; and the aforeasid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and the treates which shall be made under their authority; and whereas, all officers, civil and mittary, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the Constitution against all enomies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allogiance to the same.

And whereas, all officers of the navy and army of the United States, in accenting their commission under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe, obey and follow such directions as they shall, from time to time, receive from the President, or the Genoral, or any other superior officer set over them, according to the rules and discipline of war; and, whereas, it is provided by law that whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combanitions, or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States, it shall become impraclicable in the judgment of the United States to enforce, by the ordurary course of Judicial proceedings, the law of the United States to enforce, by the ordurary course of Judicial proceedings, the law of the United States to enforce, by the ordurary course of Judicial proceedings, the law of the United States to enforce, by the ordurary course of Judicial proceedings, the law of the United States of the Curt of the States.

And whereas reasonable and obstructions, engaged to the proper charact

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Proposed Amnesty Proclamation. The Proposed Annesty Programation.

Washington, September 3.—The annesty question is before the Cabinet this morning. The Prosident hoped last night it would be disposed of t-day. The procisemation will be based upon that of March, '62, issued by Johnson when Provisional Governor of Tonnessee, which was approved by Luncoln and the Congress. That proclamation said in effect, while he was conscious that robels may be punished, no vindictive or retaliatory measures will be adopted, but a general annesty for all past acts and expressions will be granted to the people on the single condition that they yield themsolves citizons under the majosty of the law. He appealed the all arms and a valid themsolves of this amnesty.

deed.
Farragul's official report of Cygustadt says our reception here by the Russian authorities, naval and civil, was most gratifying, both ustionally and individually.

individually.

Admiral Davis, in the dagship Guerrere, arrived at Rio Janeiro, July 26, in twenty-nine days from Boston. He relieves Admiral Gordon in command of this squadron.

Prince Alfred was received at Rio Janeiro with a royal salute. There was a state dimer and ball given, in which the officers of the American Navy naticipated.

given, in when the charges of the dependence of the participated.

A scrow pilo lighthouse has been creeted at Hooper's Straits, Che-apeake Eay, in place of the light vessel now stationed there. The light will be cathibited for the first time on the 14th September, and will be visuble for eight miles.

From the West.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The past week's scepts from the names amount to \$1,290,000. The cauship Montana took \$1,058,000. From Ohio.

CLEVELAND, September 3.—Four hundred spirit-ualists are in convention here. California is the only State unrepresented in the Fenian Congress, convened to-day. President Roberts and one thousand delegates are present.

North Carolina Republican Convention RALEMA, September 3.—Delegates to the Republican Convention, which assumbles to-morrow, crowd every train. Large numbers are already here and they are still arriving. Present indications foreahadow an immense gathering. The white population is largely represented, nearly all of whom are moderates of the Goodloe wing.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Obleans, Soptember 3.—The Times of this morning, in review of the yellow fever in this city, as a during the last half of the month of August, only four natives of the State died. A large majoraty of the deaths were foreigners. The deaths to-da; amount to 25.

GALVESTON, September 3.—The fover is una' ated. Dr. Rowe, Arny Surgeon, is very low. Dr. Adams, Medical Director, taken. Gen. Potter is thought to be improving. Gen. Grälin's only child and nurse were taken latt night. He was tolegraphed to remove the Headquarters of the 6th District to Galveston. Lient. Garrettson has been appointed to take charge of the Freedman's Bureau, ecce Kirkham, died.

Domestic Markets

NOON DISPATCH. New York, September 3.—Stocks improving. Money 4a5 per cent. Gold 414. Sterling U4a9f. '22 coupons 114f; Yirginia 6's, new issue, 50. Flour dull. Wheat tavors buyers. Coru drooping. Rye quiet. Oats 2a8c. lower. Pork heavy at #23 25a 23 30. Lard dull. Whiskey quiet and steady. Cotton dull; Mirdlings 27 cents. Turpentine 58g. Bosin firm; common \$4, strained \$4 25.

Bosin firm; common \$4, strained \$4 25.

LVENING DISFATCS.

Stocks strong. Gold \$41; \$22 coupons \$114;.
Flour unsettled; State \$6 50 si0 85; Nouthern \$93.13.
Wheat—Bouthern Amber \$2 30.2 35. Corn favors buyers; Mixed Westorn \$1 1621 174; Oats—Southern \$56.88c. Pork firmer at \$50 574.30 75. Lard steady. Whiskey quiet. Cotton a shade casier; sales at 204.27c. Turpentine firm. Roain firm; common to low No. 1 \$435 75. Tallow steady at \$114.012c. Freights duit and declining.
Cinconnart, September 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat advancing. Corn advancing. No. 1 in bulk \$1 1631 16 scarce. Mess Perk firm at \$23 50. Bason active and higher; Shoulders 12c; Clear Sides 164. Lard firm at \$12; Clear Sides 164. Lard firm at \$12; Willymptons, September 3.—Turpentine firm at \$22 \$10.00 \$10.0

three days, 365, against 519; exports same time, 1790. Louisians Sugar—only a retail trade; fully fair only 15[a16]; Cuba Sugar 13]. Molasses—no Louisians in market; last sales at 60c; Cuba Molasses—Jobbing 50s52). Tobacco—light medium Leaf 8]alo; choice select havy at 182.0. Flour dull and unchanged; Superfine 18 50; choice \$11 50 a12 50. Corn very dull, but stock light, at \$1 25. Oats dull at 70c. Fork firm at \$20 50. Bacon in request, and advancing; Shoutdors 14c; clear ribbed Sides 17]. Lard, in kegs, 14a16. Gold closed at 40]. Sterling 53a55. New York Sight Exchange 4 per cent, promium.

Augusta, September 3.—Cotton flat; sales 11 bales; no quotations. Raining hard th's afternoon.

SAVANNAH, August 3.—Cotton quiet; little offer ing, with small sales Middlings, nominally 25c; re-ceipts 137 bales. Weather bot and rainy.

LETTER FROM THE COAST.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

[Below we publish another letter from our co respondent from John's Island. The undustength of the communication rendered it neces-

Joun's Island, So. Ca., September 2d, 1867.

To the Editor of the Charteston Daily News: Sitting in the plazza of one of the fachionable board palaces of that charming summer spot, Le-garoville, with the sun just painting the western sky in the grand and gorgeous style so possilar to the Southern coast, and the stimulating air blowing frish from the sea, is not an unfit time for musings of one sort and another. The man whose thoughts could run uncharitable under such benignant influences, whose judgment harsh and sentiments unkind, could be but a hybocondriac. And as the thoughts wander unbridled they na turally stray and turn about the subject, which of all is to us, of these rural regions, the most vital and absorbing. With all due deference to orders from headquarters, reconstruction acts of Con-gress, and squabbles and skirmishes in the politi-cal world, the grand problem of labor to be solved on this Island, and, for aught we know to the cor the just and equitable distribution of muscle, mo-ney and land, is above all. By the latter no one sos me to indulge in any foolish vagaries to land speculation or confiscation kind of national, melo-dramatic highwayman's game of demanding, in highly ornate lan-guage, with piatol pointed, your purse to relieve unmerited distress. The man who thinks that a respectable number can be found to advocate confiscation in Congress for anything but buncombe, deceives himself. True, you do meet a man at odd times who thinks it might come to that. But sift him and you will find the idea one

that is picked up and preserved—in pickle as it were. It did not come by regular deduction of the developments of events. Some great man (?) whose possible confidant he thinks himself, but whose shadow he really is, might have regarded it whose shadow he really is, inight have regarded, it the veering causes and movements of the times, as possible. But even that possibility is now removed beyond human power. Take the land from whom and for whose benefit? From every Southern landholder? What an army of desperadoes that would create. It is well enough to say that the South was thoroughly, desperately beaten, but could it, under the assumed condition, be kep down short of an army almost as vast as the one which swept the country triumphant? In the present and prospective state of half snarchy, when every man is eagerly watching the next move of the powerful, contending parties at the scat of government, the calling into existence of another army would be simply furnishing the means to one set of partisans to strike dead the other. If Radical leaders ask for universal confiscation, they aim beyond and through that to a consolidation and contralization of government If you wish to create satrapies, do it by gradually pushing one-man-power along, independent of law, right or rule; it wants but little more. But do not attempt it through that fearful other way used to; the latter we pray earnestly never again

to see with bodily eyes.

Further. What of the lands themselves thu swept from the owners and toft at the discretion of Congress? Would they be given away or sold out to pay the national dobt? Congress would scarcely be imprudent enough to make land-owners of the negroes without compensation. For, naturally highly excitable, give him freedom and franchise, and land next, and taking the latter as a natural consequence of his citizonship, he will, before he can be brought to a thorough political education, soon demand that which neither North nor South can furnish. In case of a sale, where are the buyers of the land? how much of the money would go to the treasury? and who could check the promiscuous army of speculators in a field so vast and various? And a limited confiscation would bring nothing, absolutely nothing, to the treasury in comparison to the troubles raised, injustice done and costs incurred. This visionary bugbear, confiscation, stands at the gate of all trouble and despondonce. It keeps out cap-Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

Washington News.

It keeps out capital. Monoy will not go into a state in so unsettled a condition as this. Why unsettled? We bettends over fifty square injecs, and is equal to the best Pittaburg. lieve, down here, that the present boiling and hissing state of affairs is kept up by Congress, the Freedmen's Bureau, and those interested in best Pittaburg.

General Grant was absent from the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, which lasted two lours.

The In ernal revenue receipts to-day amount to \$1.591,000.

Jas. A. McDougal, sensior from California, in things could not be carried on without some interded. things could not be carried on without some inter-ference from them. The press talks of it as the only available article in trade. News from the South is shunned, unless it comes in the shape of riots and bloodshed. Who cares out of Yirginia what judge has been deposed, criminal proceed-ing suspended, finding of jury overruled, murderer ing suspended, finding of jury overruled, murderer pardoned, or adventurer made governor for an hour? For seven years past the most exciting news, the most frequent topic of conversation, the most profound sad learned sermon, the most fierce and flery harangue—all have treated of the South, or topics resating to it. Why should the Northern mind, clastic as it is, not be worn down with the applied?

with the subject? Finally in close connection with and inseparable from capital comes the theory of labor. Since the resumption of planting on this island, the owners and lessees have allowed freedmen to remain on the plantations and occupy their houses on verbal enditions or written contracts. Some planters allotted them certain quantities of land and furnished seeds and provisions on the promise of two or seeds and provisions on the promise of two or three days labor per week. Others, and a najority perhaps, allowed them all the land they wished to cultivate, binding them by contract to plant two and a half to three acres of cotton to the full hand, one half of the proceeds of which to go to the planter. The latter was in most instances to furnish a limited supply of food to be paid for in extra labor, cotton or cash. Whatever else a freedman chose to plant, corn, potatoes, peas, rice, ground-nuts or melons, was his own, and his own solely. These contracts are sanctioned by the Bureau.

Here, then, was the finest possible opportunity offered to a man in his condition. He had no money to buy provisions or pay house rent. "Here are both," says the planter; "use them; the one free, for the other pay me when your provisions are gathered and your cotton ginned." Again, he knew nothing of mechanical arts; the handling of the hoe was easier to him than anything else. He could not emigrate, "for," as Senator TRUMBULL pathetically remarked on the floor of the Senate, he could not read the finger-post by the wayside, And under the disinterested and benevoler (Judge SHELLABARORB's appech) protection of the Bureau, nobody asked him to emigrate. Here he had all that he could reasonably ask for or needed. Congress thought he needed the franchise, and rather than have him dissatisfied, they thrust that

upon him without being asked for it. The openly expressed opinion of every man or this island is that going into partnership with ne-groes will not pay. For the latter directly form another partnership, or rather a sort of corporation or monopoly with the Burean, the entrance into which the planter is effectually barred. The very name of the institution implies that unless a freedman it is not for you. It holds the position of a not-over conscientious pottifogger to his cli-ent. No one blames it. It is the natural result of labor for pay. The reverend gentleman who is said to be one of the main springs of its running gear our way, and whose influence at the nation's Sides 164. Lard firm at 124.

WHANNOTON, September 3.—Turpentine firm at 52. Hosin dull at \$2 20157 00.

MOSILE, September 3.—Cotton, demand limited.

New Middlings 25c.

New Oblighus, September 3.—Sales 100 bales; the entire and unrestrained freedom of action of people here. I believe that gentleman to be the have been obtained from a mare's nest.

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1867

roughly and sincorely honost in his convictions and whenever the occasion for advice or instruc-tion presented, he was always found at his post Yet he only saw these people in their holiday clothes, and he himself would have a bill of com-plaints as long as the moral law, where he to scork with them for a three months as we do.

soveroiguty exercised by the negro, and backed by the Bureau, must come to grief. If assistance, it a pocuniary way, can be reached, the negro mus either hire out, buy land, or pack up and make way for him who is ready to take his place in the field.

With all kindness and candor, the acts of the Bureau cannot always be interpreted to the especial renown of that institution. If it would be guided more by equal justice to the discordant clements of society; if benefits bestowed on one portion did not redound too often to the

Bureau cannot always be, interpreted to the special recorns of that institution. If it would be quited more by equal justice to the discordant special more of the theory of bounds be selected on the protection did not be because of the protection of the other; if the common path could be readed more smooth, and the common prospect more bright; if harmsny in spirit and science could be used to be a selected on the selection of the best death and best efforts have been selected on the selection of the best death and best efforts have been spisual content of the selection and the selection of the selection and the selection of the selection and the selection of th

disciplinarian, but it seems an eminently sensible one.

As Appara of Honor.—The quiet precincts of the Metairie Ridgo, in the neighborhood of the Half Way House, and which have become classically bloody ground from the many hostile meetings that have taken place there, were again yesterday morning, the scene of a duel between two gentlemen of this city—Mr. W., a native creek, and Mr. R., a brother quilt, of French birth, and well known here by his charming chronicles that have appeared in one of the French weeklies. The cause of the rencounter was very slight and entirely of a personal character, no blows having been exchanged. For some reason, however, it was found impracticable to conciliate matters, and as the sun rose, Sunday morning, the two antagonists, with their respective seconds and surgeons, met at the above mentioned place to settle the difficulty with duelling pistols.

The position in which the principals were placed was unusual; two lines were staked out parallel with each other and dvo paces apart. There were three stakes in each line, one at each end and one in the middle. The two end stakes at each line were twenty paces apart. One principal was at the south end of this line, the other st the north of his. When thus in position they were diagonally opposite, and the conditions were that at the word they were to fire as they stood, or in marching up to the middle stake. The object of this arrangement was a humane one, reflecting great credit upon the seconds, and made in order to prevent a shot being fired breast to breast. As the words "Firel—one, two three," were given, a thrill of anguish went through the spectators, whose nervousness was equalied only by the cool placidity of the combatants. First one step after offering his weapon to his second; but a cali from the opposite seconds to "stand your ground," was answered by a step forward also one step. A second and a third stop were made by the first party, which fore-arm raised and aiming at his antagonist, who strappel forward also one st

esteem.—New Orleans Crescett, August 25.

Fremans.—Colonel John Warren, a citizen of the United States, being confined in an Irish prison as "Fenish, wrote a letter to Fernando Wood stating his "ase. Mr. Wood appealed to the President. The matter vent to the Cabinet, when Mr. Howard communicated with Minister Bruce, and on the 23d of August Mr. Bruce to complete the Government, recommending the immediate discharge of Colonels Nagle and Warren from imprisonment, and sent to Mr. Seward a copy of the dispatch. It is believed they have been discharged.

dispatch. It is believed they have been discharged.

The Fenian Circles here held a meeting on The Fenian Circles here held a meeting on The Fenian Circles here secolutions complimentary to Mr. Roberts, the Head Centro. On Friday the officers of the Circles called on Mr. Roberts and presented him with an address, to which he replied in the usual manager.

The Fenian Congress will commence next Tupsday in Cleveland, Ohio. President Roberts will deliver the opening address, and will present documents relating to the union of Fenian organizations at home and abroad. The Congress will commin in session one week, and will be attended by a thousand delegates, each representing a Circle.

REGISTRATION	The following	g is a cor	rect re-
	Cit' 111 citté	blerries, se	101 00
heard from:	TTL.H.	Colored.	Total
Precincts.	mites.		
Pickens C. H		62	109
Pickenaville	247	117	364
Saluprity	67	23	90
Balubrity Wolf Creek	100	64	164
Gaines	26	82	58
Perryville	64	72	130
Muddy Springs	40	24	75
month chimes	91	- 6	78
Tunnel Hill	01		
Cheoheo	88	18	100
Whotstone	23	6	28
Walhalla, three da	ys158	116	974
Hurricane	70	1	7
Charles and the second	NA WORKS		116
torside construction that have	960	529	1509
Majority for the			****
atalonies for the	17 threa, 434.	[Keoio:e Co	undan
STREET, STREET		I wentore co	arter.

The McMinpville (Tenn.) Enterprise tells of a marvelous oil fountain in Overton county. It says: Boring Creek, in Overton county, has become to be an oil creek literally. Such is the quantity of oil continually flowing down it as to change the color of the water, while it floats upon the surface. Horses and oyen take fright on crossing it. It destroys the feathers on gegse and ducks, turning them yollow. Fish die in the yater, We ineard a lady say she dressed and cooked a water turtle, the floah of which was so affected with the oil as to destroy the natural tasto.

A refinery has recontly been established for the wells on Spring Creek, and the oil is being refined and transported to market. We doubt not Overton county will become an oil region.

A college student being examined in Loogs, where he speaks of our relations to the Dolty, was

where he speaks of our relations to the Dolty, was asked, what relations do we most neglect? when

The Cotton Crop in Louisiana.

In the extreme Northern sections of the cotton region the crop is doing well generally. In Tennessee cotton is promising a fair yield, but not a large one. The accounts are favorable from the Atlantic States. Arkaneas, Northern Musissippi, Georgia and the Atlantic Seaboard Nates, will do very well—much better than the entreme Southwest. Col. A. M. Hobby, who has just made a four through a part of Toxas, writes to the Galveston News that he has a sad roport to make of the cotton crops along the coast. His statements accord precisely with those that have already been published. There is scacely a prospect for any crop in Liberty, Wharton, Brazoria, Fort Bend and Matagorda Counties. Fort Bend is said to be in better condition than the other counties named, but not more than 500 bales is predicted there, instead of 8000 which might, under ordinary creemstances, have been expected. Colorado County cotton is in a state hardly less deplorable. An avorago crop is expected in the Red River country. In Bastrop County the weather, for the ten days preceding the 17th inst., had been very favorable to the crops—says the Bastrop Advertiser.

The Helena, Phillips County, Arkanasa, Clarion, asys the cotton in that region promises well. The plant is full and healthy, and barring worms, will produce excelently.

From Pike and Amite Counties we get, through

YIENNA, JACKSON PARISE, August 20, 1867.—I regret to inform you that the worms are upon us. From present indications, this section of country will not make more than a third of a crop. Three weeks ago our prospects were magnificent.

VIESSA, August 20, 1867.—The prospect for Cotton in this section is very gloomy. The worms are taking the Cotton. I don't think there can be more than a third of a crop.——supposed he was good for 150 bales. He will be perfectly satisfied now with 50 bales.

Morkhouse Parish, August 22, 1887.—Our Cot-ton crops in this Parish will be short again this year. The caterpillers have appeared earlier than last season. The corn crops are good.

MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, August 25, 1867.— Our crop is doing finely. I rode over the whole of it yesterday, and succeeded in finding but one worm. They may reappear, but if they do not come before the 1st September we will make in this country a good deal of cotton. The most of it is half made already.

Monnor, August 24, 1867.—Cannot complain of the worms; they have not injured any planter on the bayon that I can learn. As long as we have this kind of weather I do not think they will do any harm.

Monage, August 25, 1807.—Cotton worms have entirely disappeared, after injuring, to some extent, about half the crop. Will commence picking in the morning.

MIDWAY, UNION PARISH, Aug. 25, 1867.—I have the pleasure to inform you that the worm has almost disappeared, without duing us any sorious higury—armost, none as far as I can hear from. Ouachite is not hirt from here up as far as I have learned, and there is oo sign whatever of a new crop of worms. I think our cotton crop is safe. The crops generally are good for the season, which has been a very inflavorable one.

SPEARSVILLE, USION PARISH, Alig. 20, 1867.—I should have written to you for more bagging but for the excitement about the worm, which has threatened our crops for the last four weeks. They have injured a few crops lin my vicinity, but have now stopped—for how long I can't tell. If they do no more damage, we have the less prospects I ever saw on the hills.—N. O. Crescent, Aug. 23.

Pardoning Political Prisoners. Pardoning Political Prisoners.

In the House of Commons, August 13th, Mr. Reardon, in proving "That an humble achieves be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to be gracionally pleased to take into consideration the expediency of extending her pardon to all persons now in prison in the United Kingdoms and the polonies for political offences," referred to the ammesty recently granted by the Austrian Government to the Hungarians, M. Rossuth having not only been allowed to return if he chose to his native country, but having been elected a member of a Legislature; and also urged that the present susplicious moment, who all England was rejiciong at the passing of another great itsform act, was particularly opportune for such an exercise of the Royal clemency as his meltion suggested. The honorable memoer concluded by moving sa alova.

ciae of the Royal clemency as his motion suggested.

ded. The honorable memoer concluded by moving as aboys.

Mr. Whalley, in seconding the motion, maintained that he was acting with perfect consistency in doing so. Whether the Fenian prisoners had been influenced by political or by religious motives, he did not think that disaffection in Ireland was to be removed by pursuing these men to extendities, or by treating them with greator asverity than the circumstances of their individual cases rendered imperatively nocessary. One simple remedy, in his opinion, for the ordis of Ireland was to make known to the Irish people what were the facts of the case with regard to the position which this country had taken up in reference to civil and religious liberty.

Mr. Hardy—With respect to the political prisoner in the colonies the House is probably not well acquainted with the facts. With respect to those in the United Eingdom, it would be out of all reason and common sense, while you are trying a great number of persons for these offences, and while the Habeas Corpus Act is suspended in order to enable you to apprehend them, to let out a number of prisoners, many of whom, having been let out before, have returned again to trouble this country. I need not say a word more. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was then negatived without a division.

The negroes had a grand meeting and torchight procession at Raton Ronge on Saturday night. One of the transparencies bere upon its painted representation of a spoon with the motto. "One that Burnar did not take." A queer motto in a Radical procession.

The South is not Ruined.

The South is not Ruined.

[From the Montgonery Advertiser.]

The day of small things is not over, and those who pay attention to them will in the end be benefitted. Every effort should be made to economize and turn to advantage the gifts of nature. The Southern people are fast learning this all important lesson, and the good effect of it will become more and more visible each vear. They are not going again to stake their all on one crop, and if that is lost cry out in dospair that God has runned the country and cursed the land. Great injustice has been done to the planters by the accounts given in the newspapers of superabundant cotton crops. The last four weeks domonstrate conclusively that the crop is absolutely rained in Texas and Louisiana, and the worms are fast doing the same work in Alabana. Notwithstanding this, some farners not out with the dotornination to make their farms support them, and in apito of of cotton rain they have, by means of grain and corn, secured a sufficiency to live on for the next year. The country is not ruined, and the experience now learning should teach those who cultivate the soil the folly of planting all cotton to the neglect of other equally great necessaries.

We road on yesterday a letter from North Cardina, which said that corn would sell for \$2 or \$3 per bushel in that State, because that crop was a failure, and yet the gentleman wont on to state that the people of the "old North State" would get through somehow, because they have learned how to save. As an illustration of their thrifty economy he said they sold \$350,000 worth of blackberries last year, and sold more this year. They were curtailing that will be result as not to ruin planters if any one of their crops should prove a total failure. Begin with the determination of raising your own stock and for that purpose so use your fields as they will answer until tate in the winter as pasturos and feeding places for your stock.

in pursuance of an order made by Chancelor JOHNSON in this care, dated the Ctt day of August 1857, the creditors of the Estate of the late WILLIAM S. ELLIOTT, Esquire, are notified to come in and prove their chain-before me, on or before the ifth day of September ment or but observed from all benefit of any decree hereafter to be needed with the content of the con next Session of the Legislature, application will be made by the "PALMETTO PIONEER COOPERATIVE ASSO CLATION," for incorporation under the above style at d title. HU - II FERGUSON. AUGUST, 1967.—Guardians and other Trustees, whose Sonds are in this office, are hereby called upon to make

fields int they will snawer until late in the winter as pasturos and feeding places for your stock.

The South has got to learn to raise its own meat and bread, and it would be a good idea, too, to weave its own cloths. Right before our eyes is a paragraph from a Rhode Island paper, a State hardly any larger than Montgomery County, giving the amount of property owned by cotton spinners in that State at \$23,000,500. That money was made out of Southern cotton, and mestly out of Southern people. The facilist cry was heard at the beginning of the war that cotton would decide the contest in our favor. It didn't. Since its close nearly every effort to raise it has failed, and it begins to look as if He who is praised in all our Sanctuaries to day, and who sounds the worm and keeps back the rain, wants to help inske us independent by raising broadstuffs, horses and mules, by making our own clothing and saving the surphus to buy from other sections what we cannot make ourselves. Here is not a sensible man but knows we can do all these things, and until we do we will not be an independent people. It is time for us to coase being dependent upon those abroad for the food we cat and the clothes we wear. We have been doomed to much serrow and suffering, and it looks as if the frewns upon the attempts to make it merely a cotton country.

England and Her Soldiers.

England and Her Soldier

make if merely a cotton country.

He appears from official statements that England has forly thousand regular troops, ninety thousand has forly thousand regular troops, ninety thousand regular troops, ninety thousand militim, one hundred and eighty thousand volunteers, fifteen thousand—in all, throe hundred and areserve of four thousand—in all, throe hundred and twenty-traine thousand—in all, throe hundred and twenty-traine thousand—in all, throe hundred are served to four thousand—in all, throe hundred are sent to the military of the sent or an are called the sent of the military of the sent of the military of the sent of the military of the sent of the military ostallabilisms, romarks: "The regulars are under a double government, which is so arranged that its operations are like those of Christian charity, its left hand is never allowed to know what its right hand doct. Suppose that we should want to put an army of three hundred thousand men in the field ready for active service on a few yes/x notice; is it not morally certain that all these different bodies would fall into one wild mass of instricable confusion? Their obligations would be different, they would be under different departments, and they would resemble each other only in their holes of action would be different, they would resemble each other only in their holes and to here. There is the squire and his sons, who have rifles and fowling pieces and know how to use them. Three is an old blunderbuss in the kitchen, which, it is to be hoped, would not burst in the hands of the butter, who is helieved to have locally the first of the square and groom night know how to exist in the samily that there is a case of duelling pistols conserver, but the key is loat, and it is doubtful whether there are any bullets; but if these things could be found, it is possible that the footman and groom night know how to use them, and a could groom night know how to use them, and any of their order of the proper of the first of the proper of the first part of the pitch

HUGO ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—The great Red Republican is out once more in onc of his peculiar spasmodic opistles. The lyre of the poet was struct by a communication from a Portuguese politicisn apropos of the abolition of capital punishment, and thus gushes:

HAUTEVILLE HOUSE, 15th July,

"A. M. Pedro de Brito Aranna:

"Your noble letter has moved my heart.

"I had learned the great nows, but I have received through you its sympothetic echo.

"No. there are no small peoples.

"But, alast there are small men.

"And somatimes it is there are."

great peoples.

"A people who are despots are like lions that require to be muzzled.
"I love and glorify your noble and dear Portugal. "A people who are trespote as treated as require to be muzzled." I love and glorify your noble and dear Portugal. "I love and glorify your noble and dear Portugal. Sho is free, therefore she is great, "Portugal has abolished capital punishment! "To accumplish this great advance is to build up the great safeguard of civilization. "From this time Portugal stands at the head of Europe.

"From this time rortugal standard to be bold navigators. Formenty you led the van on the cosan, to-day you are the vanguard of truth. Proclaim these principles; it is still nobler than to discover worlds.

"I exclaim, glory to Portugal! and to you, Mansieur, hampiness.

"I exclaim, glory to Portugal! and to you, Monsieur, happiness." With cardial oateem, VIOTOR HUGO." Now, how much nicer this looks thus apread out then, like butter over boarding school bread, than written in the humdrum way of everyday life, It is so much the more impressive, he suggestive of profound conviction. We carry Portugal and deeply sympathize with the other nations of Europe so uncorpononiously displaced by the Jersey Hermif. It is, however, pleasant to have matters thus clearly defined, as without this public statement from Hugo we might have been absurd enough to ignore the great position of Portugal.



ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER Maunfacturers, Jobbers & Retailers

FINE AND MEDIUM

CLOTHING.

WHOLESALE AND

RETAIL DEALERS

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING

270 KING. CORNER OF HASEL STREET, CHARLESTON S. C.

PRICE FIVE CENTS 25 The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. J.S. McLaren, and of his Mother, Mrs. S. M. McLaren, are respectfully invited to attend the Functal services of the former, at the residence No. 3 Franklin street, This Norming, at Nine o'clock.

AS IN EQUITY .- CHARLESTON .- EXECU-

in pursuance of an order made by Chancellor JOHNSON

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT THE

ST OFFICE OF MASTER IN EQUIFY, 19TH

55 TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR THERER'S TIC DOULOUREUX OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILLI, UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILLI,

SAFE, CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR NEU-RALGIA AND ALL NERVOUS DISEASES.

RALOIA AND ALL NERVOU'S DIFEASES. It is an unfailing remedy in all cases of Facial Neuraligia, often effecting a perfect cure in a simple day. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its magio inducence. Even the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general Nervous Derangoments of none years' standing, affecting the entire system, are completely and permanently on the fair of the severest constitution of the se

Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
September 2 mwf 3n

AT NOTICE TO MARINELS .- CAPTAINS

AND PILOTS wishing to suchor their vessels in Asaler River, are requested not to do so snywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAHLROAL WHARVIS, on the Charleston and S. Andrew's side or

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HE

as A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HE is country bomo, after a sojourn of a few months in it city, was haraly recognized by her friends. In place a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a noft ruby conpletion of almost marble smoothness, and matead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she platen, told them that she used the CRCAN-IAN BALM, and considered it un invaluable acquisition to any lady a toldet by its que any Lady or dentlemen can improve their per souls amageance an bundled told. It is simply in its

impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the sur-face as Nature intended it should be--clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price 31, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

*THE ATTENTION OF THE FIRE DE

PAITMENT is called to the following regulations:

Any Volunteer Engine running on any payment in either the Upper or Loyder Wards, where the street is paved, shyll pay a fine of Fifty Dollars, and any Ward Engine committing the same offence their pay shall be stopped. The same rule shall be applicable to the Markets.

Every Volunteer Engine Opening that the particular and the same rule shall be supplicable to the Markets.

ise the same. Two or more Steamers may draw water from a Drain

OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, S. C., AUGUST 17, 1867.— SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office

ntil 12 o'clock M. on Menday, the 16th day of Septen

ber, 1867, at which time they will be opened, for the pu

chase of the following property, viz:
Wreck of steamer BOSTON, in Ashepon River.

iver. Wreck of steamer CHASSEUR, in Scull Creek.

Wreck of steamer RANDOLPH, in Charleston Harbo

Wreck of steamer ETIWAN, in Charleston Harbor.
Wreck of steamer RUDY, in Light House Inlet.
Bidders will state the amount offered for each wrock.
The wrecks will be sold separately and to the highest
bidder, upleas such bid be deemed unreasonable.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and

Brevet Major-General, Chief Quartermaster,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

AGURE 19

SF BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE...THIS

SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The
only true and perfect Dye...harmless, reliable, instanceus. No disappoinment. No ridiculous tints.
Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Ba-

Dyes. Invigorates the bair, leaving it soft and beautiful.
The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all
Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley

ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-

MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by Roissonneau, of Paris), No. 599 Broadway, New York.

"COSTAR'S"

ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Laboratory, No. 10 Crosby street, New York

3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

"COSTAR'S" SALES DEPOT.

No. 484 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Where \$1, \$3 to \$5 sizes are put up for Families, Stores Ships, Boats, Public Institutions, &c., &c.

It is truly wonderful the confidence that is now had in every form of Freparations that comes from "Costars" Establishment.

every form of Preparations that comes from "Costar's" Establishment.

"CUSTAR'S" ETTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, &c. &c. "Only infaillible remedy known," "Not dangerous to the human family." "Rate come out of their holes to die," "Ac.

"COSTAR's" BRD-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, put up in bottles, and naver known to isl.

"COSTAR's" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollers, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Desiroys instantly all insects on Plants, Fowls, Animusk, &c.

"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVE—For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Bruites, Brick on Breats, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all Einds of cutaneous affections. No family should be without it. It erreeds in efficacy all other Salves in use. "COSTAR'S" COINS SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions, Wards, &c. "COSTAR'S" DIESTED SWEET, MO. O. D. NO.

DOWIE & MOISE,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
No. 161 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hetel,
June 17

PREPARATIONS

AP BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

Wreck of steamer ETIWAN, in Charleston Harbor.

SHIPPING. BOSTON AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP GEO. B. UPTON. ances of Mr. and Mrs. W. Schroeder, of Mr. and Mrs. P. Burmerrea, and of Mr. and Mr. A. Maury, are re-aportfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mrs.

RICH, COMMANDER, WIG. LEAVE ACCOMMODATION
Whart, This Day, at 10 o'clockA. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WILLIAM HOACH.
Cornor East Bay and Adger's South Whart.

FOR EDISTO.

ROCKVILLE AND WAY LANDINGS. THE STEAMER

MORGAN,

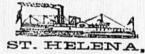
5 CAPT. JOS. P. TORRENT, WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF PRIDAY, SEP.
BER 6, at 8 o'clock A. M.
For freight engagements, apply on board.

FOR BALTIMORE.

THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP SEA GULL,

N. P. DUTTON, COMMANDER. WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT, ON THURSDAY, 5th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pler No. 1, Union Wharres.
For Freight engagements, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, September 3 3 Union Wharres.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., FOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAV-ERLY, AND KEITHFIELD, MILLS. THE STEAMER



CAPT. D. BOYLE. WILL LEAVE BOYCE'S WHARF AS ABOVE TO MORROW, (Wednesday,) night, the 4th inst., at a o'clock.
Returning, will leave Georgetown on Thursday Afternoon, the Sih inst., at 4 O'clock.
Freight received on Wednesday until 5 o'clock P.M.,
All freight must be prejaid.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHACKELLORID & KELLY, Agents,
September 3 2 No. 1 Boyce's Whart.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON People's Mail Steamship Company,

THE STEAMSHIP MONEKA,

CAPTAIN MARSHMAN. WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTA:
WHAT, Phariday, September 5, at 12
What, Phariday, September 5, at 12
Line composed of Stoamers "Mo.
NEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

JOHN & THEO. GETTY,
No. 48 East Bay.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK,

THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN,

WOODHULL, COMMANDER. WOODHULL, COMMANDER,

WILL LEAVE FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARPon Naturday, September, 7, at 19 M.

43° All out Prophe engagements miss be made
at the office of COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 4EAST BAY,

43° For Passage and all matters connected with the
inward business of the Ships, apply to NTREET BRUTHERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay,

STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,

Agents.

FOR SAVANNAH.

THE STEAMER CITY POINT, 1100 TONS BURTHEN,

CAPT. S. ADEINS. WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIO
WHARP, every TESDAY NIGHT, as
into octobe, for that port.
For Irright or passage, upply on
board or the office of
Author 17

HAVENEL & CO., Agents.

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA. JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANG-SAVANNAH, GEO.

stopped. The same rate such to appear the state of the Markets.

Every Volunteer Englis. Company shall have either bells or a gong glasshed to their Engine or Reel, and the same thall not be muffled, either going or returning from an starm of fire. The same rule shall be applicable to Ward Engines, but no Engine shall return from a fire faster than a walk.

No two Steamers shall work at the same Fire Well. Gae Volgateer Hand Engine may draw water from same well where a Steamer is drawing; and if two Hand Engines are at a Fire Well no Steamer shall be allowed to use the same. CITY POINT.

(1100 Tons Burthen)
CAPTAIN S. ADEINS,
WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC
WHAIF, every TERSDAY NIGHT, at
whalf, every TERSDAY NIGHT, at
ing with the Georgia Central Railroad at
isavannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans.
All Freight must be paid here by chippers.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office
RAYENEL & CO.,
of Agents.

FOR CHERAW, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE PEE DEE RIVER. THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

PLANTER. CAPT. J. T. FOSTER.

CAPT. J. T. POSTER.

WILL RECEIVE PREIGHT ON THE FIRST SEPTEMBER, and leave with despatch.
All Preight must be prepaid on the wharf.
For Freight engagement apply to.
JOHN FERGUSON,
August 20 tuthe Accommodation Wharf.

FOR WRIGHT'S BLUFF AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE SANTRE RIVER.



OAPT.

OAPT.

OAPT.

WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT ON THE 2D SEPTEM.

BER, and leave with dispatch.
All freight must be prepaid.

All freight engagements, apply to

For Freight engagements, apply to

Accommodation Wharf.

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA, BY

CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE SEMI-WEEKLY. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.,



WEEKLY.

STEAMER PILOT BOY CAPT. W. T. MONELTY

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL, LEAV: Charleston every Monday and Thursday Mormany, and coclock, and Savannah every Wednerday and Fressy March 19 at 7 o'clock. Touching at Bluffon on M. a. day, trip, from Charleston, and Worderday, trip Ironi Savannah. ayanah. Freight received daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and fored free of charge. All Way Freight, also Bluffton Wharfers, must be urs-

ald.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation Wharf,
Charles CLAGHORN & CUNNINGHAMS, Agents, Savannab. Gs. PULLER & Agents, Savannab. da.
PULLER & LER & LAR.
N. B.—TEHOUGH TICKETS soll at the office of in Agency in Charleston to points on the Atlantic and Guiller Railroad, and to Fernandina and points on the St. John River.
August 1





W HINKERS and MUSTACHES forced to grow upon the smoothest face in from three to dress the face in from the face in from the face in from the face in f