CHARLESTON S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1867.

self. Who is it, I would ask, that has advised

debtors, having the means to pay their debts, not

to pay them? I doubt whether he can be found.

has always been placed. It is not merely a ques

tion between debtor and creditor. Such legisla-

tion is not only intended to protect the poor and

weak against the rapacity of the rich and the

strong, but its object is beyond and higher than

this; it is, to secure the greatest good to the com-

munity, to save the State from general bankruptcy

and rnin. It is in vain to say, that it is best to

leave this matter to be regulated by the people

themselves. Before the Stay Law was set aside,

we were told that creditors would act with humani-

are the facts? As soon as the Courts were open-

ed, there was a general rush to get judgments

and at the ensuing term, it is estimated that thirty

thousand cases were issued in the small State of

South Carolina. What a commentary on the hu-

manity and forbearance of creditors! The single

item of costs on this number of cases, before final-

ly settled, will amount to four or five millions dol-

lars, a sum nearly sufficient to pay the whole debt

It is not objected, as every one knows, that

debts should be paid, but that since the war the

country has been in such a condition that pay-

ments should not be enforced by law. The people

as I have shown, have not been permitted to make

anything to pay debts with. To pay requires

the war prevented them from making money

during its continuance, and consequently left

them without any at its close. During the years

following, 1865 and 1866, it is well known that

nothing was realized from planting, not enough to

defray expenses. At the beginning of the present

vear it was a hard struggle for subsistence. But

for the help of a few liberal-minded factors in

Charleston (I hope it will not prove that they

have been too credulous) I know many, very many

planters who would have been compelled to

abandon their plantations. These are facts, and

facts are stubborn things. Take this condition of

things, in connection with the unsettled political

state of the country, and it requires little reflec-

tion to come to the conclusion that if property

should even now be forced to sale, it would be

sacrificed and that still deeper and wider ruin

would follow than that which is now to be seen on

every hand. This is not a matter of mere argu-

ment or speculation; its truth has been tested by

actual experience. The property that was sold

under execution since the war, during the interval

in which such sales were allowed by the law, wa

No one denies that there are individual cases of

great hardship resulting from the suspension of

he process of the Courts. There are dishonest

debtors as well as dishonest and unfeeling credit-

ors, and in some instances, no doubt, the former

have taken advantage of the law to evade the pay

ment of their just debts. But this is the case

with all laws. Wicked and had men, everywhere,

poses of fraud and injustice. This is no test of

the goodness or wisdom of a law. The legisla-

tor deals with communities, not individuals; he

lays down general rules; he floes not pretend to

frame his laws so as to reach absolute good in

every case. The question here is, whether, in

view of all the leading interests of the country, it

was not best to postpone a general settlement of

the indebtedness of the people until the great po-

litical question now at issue uad been settled; un

trade and commerce had been restored to a healthy

state, and property had reached to semething ap-

proaching its former value? The Legislature was

thought so, and the military authorities have come

to the same conclusion. How long we are to re-

main in this transition state is beyond the reach

of my mental vision. Take the most hopeful view

of the future we can, and dark and disma! is the

prospect. While faction rules the hour in the po-

itical world, the very agencies of nature seem to

have conspired to made our desolation more com-

plete. But we should not despair altogether,

There is a just GoD who presides over the des-

enies of nations. He will not hide his face al-

ways from those who walk in the ways of right-

ousness. Let us do our duty to Him, to our-

elves, and our country; practice the golden rule

Whatsover ve would that men should do unto

ou, do ye even so to them," and this time of chas-

tening will soon pass away, and the night of our

sorrow be succeeded by a brighter sun than our

Latest from Europe Per Steamer.

M. on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th ult.

arrived in New York on Monday morning last.

The following is a summary of the most important

The Fenian outrages at Manchester continued

The Feman outrages at Manchester continued the leading theme in England. The police continued to make arrests daily, but those most sought after, Kelly and Deasy, remained at large. There were all sorts of rumors as to the whereabouts of these men, and among them was a report that they had embarked at Laverpool on a stip bound to Quebe:

ship bound to Quebec.
It is stated that Mr. Disraeli was about to visit Earl Derby at Knowsley in order to arrange about the Irish tour which the two Ministers were about

The North German Gazette, issued in Berlin on

the 2d of September, replying to the commen-taries of the Paris journals on Count de Bismarck's circular, and especially that of the Temps, says that document testifies the efforts which the Prus-

sian Government makes to maintain the stipula-tions of the treaty of Prague, notwithstanding the exaggeration of the national aspirations. It adds:

"It is not the desire of Prussia for aggrandize

ment, but the ardent longing of the German popu-tions for a closer collesion, which was the charac-ter of the movement of last year. The treaty of Prague expressly affirms the transformation of Germany, for the realization of which Prussia has

constantly labored."
The Moniteur Industrial of Paris, of the 231 of

September, speaking of the Prussian note and its effect, says:

At Berlin nobody can be ignorant that French patriotism is moderated by the Government, and that a war against Prussia would be generally well received. The public mind is convinced that a conflict is inevitable, and this opinion finds its confirmation in M. de Bismarck's language.

The Paris Temps of the same date conversing

confirmation in M. de Bismarck's language.

The Paris Temps, of the same date, canvassing the probabilities of war with Germany, says:

If we are bound to declare war against Germany for the tone of a dispatch, we ought also to have declared it against the United States for the tone of Mr. Seward's dispatches in the Mexican question. But a general war is not to be engaged in like a duel. German and American dispatches are but the signs of our faults, and our faults may be summed up in one word—personal

faults may be summed up in one word—personal government. That must be said, and it may be said freely; for personal government is not neces-

saily implied in our institutions, which may very well adapt themselves to self-government. That is what all journals ought daily to proclaim, instead of balancing public opinion between peace and war. Without in any way infining on the Constitution, it may be said that the idea of personal government is this that one man has more sense than all the others put together. This notion, which is the inverse of a well known proven, can be justified only by continual success.

verb, can be justified only by continual successand becomes necessarily weakened when that

The Correspondencia d Rema publishes a sun

mary of the census of the Papal States in 1867, is sued by the ecclesiastical authorities. Rome con

ne, 154 559, or in all, 692,112.

A telegram from Athens, dated on the 23d

eptember, says: Contrary to the statements made in the journals

Contrary to the statements made in the journals of Western Europe, hostilities have recommenced in Candia. Combats in which the Christians obtain the advantage are taking place daily. The Turks have been attacked at St. Mynas and driven to their entrenchments

The City of Boston, which left Liverpool at 4 P.

BACKWOODSMAN.

eves have beheld for many days.

news brought in her mails:

of this opinion, the Convention of the State

and at all times, have perverted the laws to pur

sacrificed sold literally for nothing."

noney-ready cash. The burdens and ravages of

of the State.

VOLUME V NO. 368.

TELFGRAPHIC. Our Cable Dispatches.

London, October 8. - Evening .- Consols 94 5-16 Bonds 711. FRANKFORT, October S. - Evening. - Bonds 742. LIVERPOOL, October 8.-Evening.-Cotton closed heavy under unfavorable trade report. Prices declined fully Id. Sales 10,000 bales. Uplands 8id; Orleans 8i. Breadstuffs buoyant. Corn 41s

6d. Wheat 15s 3d; others unchanged. London, October 9. - Noon. -Advices from Hong Kong to the 11th ult., states that the export of tea was seven million pounds. Consols unchanged. Bonds 713.

LIVERPOOL October 9.-Noon.-Cotton quiet sales 10,000. Prices unchanged. Breadstuffs firm

at vesterday's advance. LIVERPOOL, October 9. - 2 P. M. - Cotton declined

1-16d. Sales will reach 12,000 bales. Washington News.

WASHINGTON, October 9. The Secretary of the the export duty of \$5 per pipe on Madeira from Portugal. To compensate, a small tax has been placed on retail sales of beef, pork, rice, tish and petroleum.

The customs authorities of Cuba have issued an order that goods must not be manifested to order when shipped to that island.

General Sherman and Governor Parsons, of Alabama, were with the President to-day. John G. Godfrey has been appointed Collector of

Customs at St. Mary's, vice Rudolph, resigned. From Richmond.

RICHMOND, October 9.—General Schofield left here to-day for Washington, where he and the other district commanders, it is stated, have been called by the President.

A telegram to the Dispatch says that yesterday the United States authorities, who are returning to owners farms in Norfolk county which have been squatted upon by blacks during the war, went to Taylor's farm, on Willoughby's Point, but found the blacks armed and refusing to evacuate. The authorities retired. Many farms in that district are similarly situated, and the negroes express determination not to be driven off. In the case men tioned it was offered to transfer the negroes to General Wise's farm, but they refused. In the whole city to-day not half a dozen registered.

Election Returns. PHILADELPHIA, October 9 .- Schuylkill County, Democratic gains 79, previously reported Democratic loss 500.

Pennsylvania district_ The Democratic majority in the State is about nine thousand.

INDIANA. October 9.—Scattering returns from various parts of the State show Democratic gains. Allen County, Democratic gain, 300. Indianapolis

City, Republican gain 400.

WASHINGTON, October 9.—Pennsylvania corrected returns give the following Republican majorities: Chester, 2000; Susquehanns, 1200; Dauphin, 1400; Lebanon, 1098. Democratic majorities : Carbon, 425; Luzerne, 1800; York, 3000; Bucks, 650; Woodward (Dem.), for vacancy, is probably elected. He runs 700 behind the ticket in Luzerne. The Republicans here claim Ohio by 5000.

CINCINNATI, October 9 .- I'he Commercial of this morning says, latest dispatches show such large Democratic gains as to leave the State ticket in doubt, and make the Legislature very doubtful.

The Cleveland Leader concedes Thurman's election by 5000. The Cohimbus Journal, on the other the Democrats by one majority.

The Cincinnati Gazette and the Commercial both 50 000 and the Legislature Democratic, but they claim Haves' election by 3500.

Cary's majority is 994. Republican loss 2800. and the Amendment defeated by 5000 in Hamilton county. Private dispatches make Thurman's election

highly probable. lican Mayor by 35 votes-a Radical loss of 1200: No figures from Iowa yet.

From New Orleans. NEW ORLEANS, October 9.- The interments from yellow fever to 6 o'clock this morning, was sixty-

An ordinance was passed by the old Council over the Mayor's veto, which has not since been heard from, appropriating \$70,000 for the establishment

and support of negro schools. It was officially promulgated by the Mayor ves terday, that separate schools for colored children are being established.

From Central and South America.

prevails in the interior of Nicaragua. The revolution in Araguipa, Peru, was suppressmany wounded.

Marine Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, October 9 .- Arrived, steamship Ariadne, from Galveston bound to New York, short of

Domestic Markets

NOON DISPATCH. NEW YORE, October 9 .- Flour 10 a 20c. better. dull, common strained, \$3 75 a \$3 874.

Wheat \$2 38 a \$3 20. Corn Mixed Western \$1 40 a \$1 43. Oats 79 a 83. Pork \$23}. Lard 14 a 14. 194. Turpentine 57 a 58. Rosin \$36 a \$4. Freights transform him again in the semi-donkey state. In decidedly firmer. Stock strong. Gold declined; the sequel, of course the woman marries the ass. closed at \$1 434. BALTIMORE, October 9.-Cotton nominal; Mid-

EVENING DISPATCH.

diings, 20. Flour quiet and less firm. Wheat drooping. Corn advanced 3 a 5c; white, \$1 40 a | ed last night with an audience made up of as good 147, mostly 45; yellow, \$1 45 a 1 48, business light. Oats firm at 2c advance, 70 a 74. Rye very strong, 65 a 70. Provisions strong and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, October 9.-Flour firm at full rates: Family \$12 a 12 25. Wheat quiet. Corn advancing, at \$1 10. Mess \$24. Lard 13; Bacon firm; Shoulders 144; Sides 184, asking 4 higher.

Corn dull at \$1 10 a 1 12, including sac is. Porl Whiskey 34.

WILMINGTON, October 9 .- Spirits Turpentine quiet; sales 53 a 54c. Rosin steady; \$3 30 a 7. Cotton quiet; 16tc. MOBILE, October 9.-Light demand; sales 350;

closed quiet. Middling, 142 a 17c; receipts, 277. New ORLEANS, October 9.—Sales 250 bales. weaker but not quotably lower; Middlings, 174 a 18; receipts, 2178; exports, 366. Tobacco firm, ranging 7 to 22 for light common leaf to heavy choice selections. Sugar dull, Louisiana fully fair relaxing, 16 a 16 c; Cuba, No. 12, 13c. Molasses-Louisiana held at 75c; Cuba, 55c. Flour weaker, XX. \$11 50; choice, \$13.50. Corn dail, white held \$1 40. Oats declined 75 a 764. Pork, asking 261. Bacon firm, tending upwards; Shoulders held 154. Clear, 194. Lard steady and firm; tierces, 141; Whiskey, western, 35 a 45, bonded, Bourbon, \$2.25, bond. Gold, 44. Sterling, 55% a 58. New York Sight + a 4 premium. Commercial t discount a par.

ACGUSTA, October 9. - Cotton opened active and closed dull; sales 263 bales; Middlines, 16 a 162; receipts, 437 bales.

SANANNAH, October 9. - Cotton opened firm but closed with a downward tendency; Middlings 17 a 17#; sales 460 bales; receipts, 1457 bales.

The London Trades Council has just come to a decision of rather a remarkable character. At a count meeting a deputation was received from the Coopers' Philanthropic Society, who are made of assistance in consequence of the slackness of trade. The President of the Society stated that it numbered 1000 members, of whom 200 were out of employment, and a large proportion of the remainder were only partially employed. During the past eighteen months £5000 had been paid to needy members, and as they had only £700 or £500 funds, and were distributing £100 a week, they are maded the council to give them credentials to the strades with the view off getting pecuniary sld. The Council refused to accede to the request, on the ground that the embarrasement of the coopers was not caused by a dispute between labor and capital. Had they been on a strike relief would have been forthcoming. have been forthcoming.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK, October 4, 1867. There is never smoke without fire. Sometimes there is but little fire—but a spark-sometimes a medium supply of ignited oxygen, and again a large blaze-but there is always fire. The "on dit" reported in a recent letter in relation to Mrs. Lincoln's incognito visit to this city on a clothing and jewelry selling expedition, is no longer simply an "on dit." It is a fact-an established fact, a no torious fact, a disgraceful reality-tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis, 'tis true. Mrs. CLARKE has thrown off her disguise, and Mrs. Lincoln appears upon the stage, Mrs. APRALIAM LINCOLN, the widow of the once revered and beloved Chief Magistrate of the Republic, and martyr to a cause which people seem to care about no longer-for ABRAHAM LINCOLN WAS AS President JOHNSON ISa champion of the Union as it was and ought to be, but is no more. In exposing for sale valuable Treasury has official information of the removal of articles, many of which were presented to her by politicians and office-seekers who were once for sale themselves, and whose characters (?) will be exposed along with their gifts, Mrs. Lincoln is at last having some satisfaction in avenging herself upon these Summer friends from whose abandonment in the day of her adversity she

finds it necessary to dispose of a large portion of her winter garments. Many of these articles are of the finest texture and most costly material. Among them we find, or we may find by looking into the establishment at No. 609 Broadway, a black centre camel's hair shawl that cost fifteen hundred dollars, a white centre ditto valued at twelve hundred; a Russian salle cape for fifteen hundred; a Russian salle boa at twelve (of course hundred is understood); a white point lace shawl for two, and a dress of the same material (not made up) for four; but, hereafter, "two" and "four" we must understand the word thousand instead of hundred. The broker in whose hands the articles have been deposited values the entire lot at \$24,000, but they probably cost nearly double that amount. The distinguished lady whose wardrobe is thus publicly exposed for sale, and whose husband once held the highest post of honor in the nation's gift, has naught left besides with which to support herself and family but seventeen hundred dollars, the interest of the twenty-five thousand presented to her by Congress, which ought to have been and would have been one hundred thousand, had not a | it is read. number of Republicans, who claimed to represent the party of which Mr. LINCOLN was the leader, voted against the amendment. I should add, how Woodward, Democrat, is elected in the Twelfth ever, what these grateful men may have taken into consideration, that Mrs. Lincoln has also an income of three hundred dollars!!! the proceeds of

the rental of "honest Old ABE's" house in Spring-Now, that the entire details of this disgraceful business have found their way into the newspapers. where even appears the correspondence between Mrs. Lincoln and her broker, it is probable that the effects will be disposed of in the most effective manner, that is to say, at public auction, and as this will be a novel auction, a sensational auction, well no matter for the other adjective, suffice it to say, that the word omitted brings to mind "The Devil's Auction" which I saw last night at Banyard's Museum.

The newspapers have for many weeks back teemed with lengthy notices and still more lengthy advertisements, in which it was claimed that the great rival of the Black Crook would prove to be a sensation more potent than the first, wherefore last night the house was crowded from parquette hand, maintains the election of Hayes by a small to dome with those who had seen the Black Crook majority. It says the Republicans have a small a dozen times or more, and who, having come to majority in the House, but concede the Senate to the infernal auction with their expectations raised, eagerly awaited the raising of the curtain. The scenery in the Devil's Auction, which name

telegraph here that negro suffrage is defeated by is given to the piece on account of certain magic pills, and so forth, which the Devil sells to a man who afterward plays the Devil throughout the piece. The scenery, I say, is magnificent, usy gorgeous, but yet inferior to that in the rival spectacle. The inebriation scene in the abode of Backus is, however, superlatively grand. Rows of lovely women, bearing golden clusters of grapes, arise NEW YORK, October 9. - The Charter election in | before our dazzled view and ascend, but to give Newark, N. J., resulted in the election of a Repubgaze with a tantalizing feeling, for we see these scantily attired forms through a shower of wine that seems, as it were, to endeavor in vain to drown this vision of beauty and shut it out from our enraptured sight.

In many respects, the Devil's Auction is more attractive than the Black Crook; the corps de baitet is composed of women a thousand times handsomer, both in form and feature, than those in the piece which has been run for so long a time, and besides this, we have in the former a much better opportunity to study the anatomy of the uman frame. What little dress is worn in the Devil's Auction, is beyond all doubt much handsomer than the Black Crook costume. Two of New York, October 9.- The Rising Sun, from the most beautiful girls whom Moultrie or any one Panama, 1st instant, brings news stating that the else has ever beheld, appear as horses, that is to cholers has disappeared from the coast but still say, horses' heads cover their own, yet do not conceal them, and an equine narrative follows each as she walks. The balance of the costume is entirely ed after twenty-two hours fighting. Fifty killed : in the circus style, in the tightest acception of the term. These horse ladies each rejoices in the possession of a form where every god does seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a per-

fect model of a woman. Some portions of the piece are exceedingly tudicrous and amusing. Rosemary, a little French peasant, loves no man, but is exceedingly fond of a pet donkey; wherefore on one occasion she exclaims, "Oh, that you were a man!" when, pres Wheat 2 a 3c, better. Corn 1 a 2c, better. Rye 1c. to! the donkey is transformed into human shape. better. Oats 2 a 3c. better. Pork low, \$23 20 a still, however, retaining the cars and narrative of \$23 374. Lard quiet. Whiskey steady. Cotton the donkey. The donkey-man makes love to quiet, 20c. Turpentine declining, 57 c. Rosin Rosemary, who, however, unlike many young women who love bipedal asses, rejects his suit with scorn; when, presto! again, the ears and Flour. State \$9 a \$11 40; Southern \$11 a \$15. narrative disappear, and then 'tis a different tale -Rosemary now makes love to the young man who, however, refuses her; wherefore, to prove Whiskey 35 a 40. Cotton to lower; Sales 1600 at that he is an ass for so doing, she contrives to

> The "Devil's Auction" is a success, and, in fact successor that the "Black Crook" has much cause to fear, the more so as Banvard's was crowdclasses of society as visit any of the first of the metropolitan theatres.

A society has been recently organized here whose object is to suppress gambling, and some of the members got to work last night in fine style by escorting a squad of policemen into the well known den at the corner of Ann and Nassau LOUISVILLE, October 9. -Superfine Flour \$8 50. streets, where twenty of the disciples of the Egyptian king were arrested, to be held in durance vile. \$24 25. Shoulders 144; clear Sides 184. Lard 14. It is yet to be proven whether an; of the members of this moral and mind-some-one-elses business association know aught ir. relation to the doings in ten handsome establishments, one in Twenty fourth street and one in Broadway, near Eighth, or whether they have ever heard of such men as the Hon. John Morrissev and John C. HEENAN

the dealers-in checks. He who walketh through the streets of New York in the small hours of the morning, should beware of having about his person a large amount of money, for truly this is walking in the paths of the unrighteous. A California theatre minager thought not so, but walked through Broadway yesterday morning in the night, or yesterday night in the morning, with no fear in his soul, and with four thousand dollars in his pocket. Fortunately, however, there was a friend with him who loved to be up before the sun, and therefore had not gone to bed at all. The two friends were at tacked at the corner of Eighth street (where had they been)? by a couple of men who were in search of a royal road to fortune; but the California man was game, and so was his friend, and the battle

was decided in their favor. I have no particular news to give as regards commercial and financial matters, except that Moultrie has sold out his mammoth establishment and has retired to give some one else a chance to

in Philadelphia, the other day, and when the devotees had left the place she stepped up to the altar raits, passed through the sanctuary gate, and grasped a silver ceaser standing to the right of

ANTI-STAY LAW" AND GERERAL OR- a nature whose every hope, thought and feeling is

I have conclusively shown in my former articles, I think, that the assertions of "Anti-Stay Law," that the Stav Law of force in South Carolina, is the "cause of capital being shy of seeking investments in this State," and that "but for it all, our ocal debt would have been settled," are wholly unfounded, and are based on facts which exist only in his imagination. And in reply, I have shown the real cause of capital being shy of seeking inestments" here, and have also traced the fact that the indebtedness of the country was not removed during the war, to its true cause. I now propose to notice a few other points which your correspondent has made, and then to dismiss the subject. In his second communication, he again dwells

upon what he calls "the persistent policy of prorastination," which, according to his views, has atally infected the people of this State, and deplores its consequence,- "a long credit system which has brought the Havne and Meeting street jobbing trade to ruin; plunged our planters and their unfortunate but always credulous victims, the factors, in bankruptey," &c. Is the "Hayne and Meetingstreet jobbing trade" the only business that has suffered and is now

prostrated? Is the case of jobbing merchants an exception? Is this not a common calamity which has befallen the country? Or does he think that the "jobbing trade" stands upon grounds of peculiar favor, and that those engaged in it who have had ruin brought upon them, are the only persons in the State who deserve sympathy and are entitled to bewail their misfortunes? I beg pardon; he does not mention the poor factors in the same connection, that guileless class of the commercial community who have been the simple, "always credulous victims" of the cunning and fraud of the cool and calculating planter! Well, this is something new, and, to use a slang phrase, "this is rich :"-factors "victims" of planters!!

Your correspondent's imagination must have been unduly excited by reading Ovid's Metamorphoses. He has transformed the dove into the kite, and made a lamb of the wolf. If it were not ridiculous, this charge would be scandal. The writer, however, may console himself with the reflection that this accusation against the planters will only have the effect to excite a smile wherever

Again, "Anti-Stay Law" says, when their (meaning debtors) "Acts" are declared unconstitutional hey crowd themselves on the military, and have done by "order that which the Court says is

The Acts of the Legislature to which he refers are, it will be observed, characterized by him as the "Acts" of debtors. Now, this is going very far, much farther, I contend, than the history of this law authorizes one to go. It was, as is well known, passed in 1861, without opposition, or the faintest possible, in the popular branch of the Legislature, and by a large majority in the Senate. By ommon consent it remained on the statute book until the session of 1865, when its passage was resisted for the first time after its original enactment. In the meantime it had received the sanction of the Reconstruction Convention in September, 1865. It had been acquiesced in by the people, and by all departments of the Government, during all this time. In May, 1866, a case was brought up from Charleston to the Court of Errors for the express purpose of testing its constitutionality. The case originated in a rule against the Sheriff of Charleston, and was decided without argument in favor of the law. The Court decided the Act to be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, so far as it was intended to apply to contracts made before its passage. But the Court did not pass upon the question of its expediency, that was not the point presented for adjudication. If it had been Court was confined in its deliberations to the naked question that was decided. That question I am not now discussing; it is simply the question of expediency that I have been considering; whether General Orders No. 10 have been the cause of the evils which your correspondent has attributed to them. To bring reproach and contempt upon these orders, he attempts to produce the impression that they are the result of the elforts of debtors only, who, from interested motives, bave pressed them upon the military authorities after the Courts had decided the principle which they involved to be wrong. He would have your readers believe that the Legislature was either composed of, or was controlled by, "debtors" during the space of four years, as well as the Convention which met after the close of the war. I have always supposed that, other things being equal, wealth exerted superior power. But in this case it would seem that the poor and needy have controlled the legislation of the country, not only against the Constitution, but against the rich and powerful; that falsehood and stupidity have outwitted truth and wisdom, and fastened upon the State measures which have prostrated her credit and inflicted the deepest wounds upon her honor and prosperity. Does any one believe this? If so I would regard him as surpassing even a Charleston factor in creduity.

But not only have these unprincipled debtors, who have not paid their debts in twenty years without the interposition of the sheriff," had their wn way in the Legislature, but they have also

nade a dupe of General Sickles! This attempt to impugn the motives and asperse he character of those who differ with "Anti-Stay Law" men is characteristic, I regret to say, of the manner in which the latter have always discussed this question. Such attempts are generally the resort of a disputant who is conscious of the weakness of the cause he advocates. They are not only unbecoming, but impertment; they have nothing to do with the merits of the question. They exhibit bad feeling as well as bad taste, and are especially meonsistent with the character of an "intelligent business man." In his article headed "Rural Views on Merciless Creditors," 'Anti-Stay Law" has transgressed in this respect o a still greater extent. Before indulging in the onceited attempt at wit and the low ridicule which mark that production, and which constitute its chief merit he should have reflected that he threw the first stone; that he it was who appeared in your paper for the purpose of making light the dark places in the subject of Stay Laws; that he set out to show that this legislation was the real cause of capital not seeking investment in this State, and of the indebtedness which now weighs down the people. He was met in argument and challenged for proof of his assertions. What is his answer? Does he present facts or arguments to sustain his position? No. For these he shows perfect contempt, and runs off on a line that mits him and his cause better; talks about its being an easy matter "to get up a good cry" on this subject; "to win local popularity" "by telling debtors this is no time to pay;" figures a member of the Legislature, to be "seen on the Courthouse steps whittling a stick and telling his rustic friends hat "this is no time to pay debts," that "some people consider that to be asked for their debts is a great grievance." deprecates " disreputable state of rubbe opinion," says that "those non paying debtors think that in a simple matter of debit and credit a 'business man' is not a proper referes that "it is very pleasant to induige in sentiment and an easy matter for debtors to offer 'advice' and finally winds up by declaring that "the subject is too threadbare to waste time on," and then bows our of the scene he himself has gotten up with self-satisfied complacency (exeum' "New York Mor-

Stay Law has no right to have it all his own These charges which he has brought against those who have believed that the condition of the country, during and since the war required that some impediment should be placed in the way of enforcing executions, although they are made mostly by innuendo, are such as to descrive a passing notice. Taking them all together, they amount

chant and "business man"). But I beg to an

nounce that "the play" is not over yet. "Anti-

On the 6th inst., by the Rev. Dr. MEYERS, at the real dence of the bride's parents, Mr. S. SIMMONS, of Walla Walla, W. T., to Miss HENRIETTA, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Goldstein, of this city. No cards.

The debtor who is now able to pay and does not, is not only dishonest, but a fool. But it is quite 23- The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintanother thing to say that, under the present cirmeas of Mrs. BETSY SINGLETON, and of Mr. and Mrs cumstances of the country, the property of the FARRIER also of her grand children, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of the former, from her late people should not be sacrificed to gratify the greed of unfeeling creditors; that such a policy would be residence, No. 18 Archdale street, at half-past 3 o'clock unwise and ruinous. This is the ground upon This Afternoon, without further invitation. which interference with the process of the Courts Tributes of Respect.

At a regular meeting of the Charleston Fire Engine Company, held at their Hall, Tuesday evening, October 18 1867 the following Preamble and Resolutions were manimously adopted: Whereas, the Supreme Ruler of the universe has seen nt, in his all wise Providence, to remove from among us our cherished friend and companion, THOS, ALLASON,

who was endeared to us by long and well tried ties of association, having served this Company for many years as private and officer; ever ready to respond to the call f duty, as was seen by his constant attendance on guard duty and at fires, during the memorable bombardment ty and forbearance toward their debtors. What of the city, at a time when his constitution (never strong was enfeebied and an exemption offered him, which was declined; by a kind and generous nature, forbearing and forgiving disposition; who among us will soon forget his quiet smile, his kind, warm and sympathetic heart, his nobtrusive manners. But he is gone, and we must oon follow. Therefore, be it

soon tollow. Therefore, be it

Resolved. That in the death of our late companion this

Company has lost the counsel of one of its oldest members and best friends.

Resolved, That we bow in humble submission to Him
who doeth all things well.

Resolved, that we erect a tablet in our Hall to his

necessary with a suitable unscription thereon. Resolved. That we erect a mose in our hard one memory, with a suitable tuscription thereon.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and at our next parade.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Minute Book be inscribed with his name, and that a copy of these proceedings be published in the daily papers of the city.

Extract from the Minutes. JAMES F. WELSH.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Palmetto Fir Engine Company, held at their hall on the evening of the 7th inst., the following Preamble and Resolution were unanimously adopted:

The fell archer, Death, has again unquivered his arro and struck down a shining mark in our midst, and we are called upon to mourn the loss of our late esteemed Brother Fireman, JOHN WEBBER, one of the many of our body who have endeared themselves to us by their kind hearts and noble dispositions, and by the faithful and unflinching discharge of the many and dangerous duties of a Fireman, and one who has been actively engaged with the Company from its organization to the time of

And, whereas, it has pleased Almighty God, in his in scrutable Providence, to remove from our midst our la Brother Fireman, be it, therefore,

Retolved, That in the death of our late Brother Fireman, JOHN WEBBER, this Company has lost the services of an active member, one who was always ready to respond to the call of duty, fraught as it often is with danger.

Revolved, That in the death of our late Brother we recognize the hand of God, and bow with humble submission to His will.

sion to His will.

Resolved, That a blank page in our Minute Book be dedicated to his memory, and a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the daily papers of the city. Extract from the Minutes.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Asaley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within dire range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILROAL WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR Children Teething, greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammationness had lansed into its sold channels; until TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for years, and can

eay in confidence and truth of it what we have neve been able to say of any other medicine-Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operation, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after years of experience, and pledge our reputation for the

fulfillment of what we here declare. In almost every in stance where the infant is suffering from pain and ex haustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minute after the syrup is administered. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTBING SYRUP," Baying the fac simile of "Cuntis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Price, only 35 cents per bottle.

Offices-No. 215 Fulton street, New York; No. 205 High Holborn, London, England; No. 441 St. Faul street, Mon-DOWIE & MOISE, Agents, treal, Canada. inthesimo Charleston, S. C. August 27

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY, AND THE HAPPINESS OF TRUE MANHOOD .- An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the Physiclogical Errors, Abuses and Diseases which create impediments to MARKIAGE, with sure means of Relief. ent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON.

Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

45 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instan No disappointment. No ridiculous tints Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Base Ducs. Invigorates the hair, 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 Perfamers. Factory, No. 81 Barcley street. New York.

BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT, . December 10



ONE PRICE **CLOTHING HOUSE**

MACULIAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER,

Manufacturers, Jobbers & Retailers

FINE AND MEDIUM

CLOTHING

WHOLESALE

said by the ecclesiastical authorities. Rome contains fifty-four parishes, of which nine are outside the boundaries. The total population, which is now 215,573 souls, was in 1857, 179,952, 1858, 180, 359, 1859, 182,595, 1860, 184,059, 1861, 194,587, 1862, 197,078, 1363, 201 051, 1864, 203,896, 1865, 207,338, and 1866, 210,701. Since the previous census the inhabitants had increased by 4872. The total population of the provinces still under the Papal rule is as follows: Rome, 326,509, Civita Vecchia, 20,707, VViterbo, 128,324; Veletri, 62,013; Fronting, 134,559, or in all, 692,112. RETAIL DEALERS

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

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

CARD.-MY WIFE, ELLEN McMAHON. saving left my bed and board, against my will and conent. I hereby caution all persons from giving her credit - JOHN MCMAHON. n my name.

CARD.-I HEREBY APPOINT MR. MILES DRAKE as my lawful Attorney during my absence from JOHN MCMAHON. he State.

PROPOSALS .- OFFICE DEPOT AND DISBURSING QUARTERMASTER, ATLANTA, GA., October 2d, 1867 .- SEALED PROPOSALS will be recetv-

ed at this Office until 19 M. Thursday, October 16th, 1867, for supplying the Government with 888,080 FEET OF LUMBER, as follows, viz.: 600 Sills 20x8x8 600 Plates 201416

40 Scantling 19x6x6 800 Scantling 19x4x4 1.430 Scantling 20x2x4 340 Scantling 17x6x6 220 Scantling 10x4x3 1.800 Scantling 10x2x4

2,500 Joist 24x3x8 1,250 Joint 14x3x8 1.750 pieces Bridging 16x1 5x3 1,250 Tie Beams 24x2 1/2 x8 1,250 Braces 20x2x6

2.500 Rafters 15x2x6 1.250 Rafters 16x2x5 320 Rafters 20x2x3 133,140 feet Flooring 11/2 inches thick, 20 feet

65,800 feet Flooring 116 inches thick, 14 feet 92,320 feet Sheeting (straight edge) 1 incl thick . 91,000 feet Plank 1 inch thick, 18 feet long, 1

inches wide 22,000 feet Plank 1 inch thick, 20 feet long 9.000 feet Plank 2x6 inches 19,000 feet of Strips 1x3 inches. The whole to be good, sound Pine Lumber. Delivery commence Cetober 18th, 1867, with such material as

will be required in framing, and to continue in such quantities and of such sizes and description as may from ime to time be required in the ordinary process of construction—the whole contract to be filled within ninety days from the date of first delivery. The whole to be de livered at the "Swift Race Track," in the city of Atlanta, where it will be inspected.

Proposals must state the price per thousand feet.

Bids will be entertained for each article separately for any part of the whole bill, not less in amount than 100,000 feet, or for the whole amount.

Bids must be in TRIPLICATE, with a copy of this adver sement ATTACHED TO EACH, and bear the endersement of Two RESPONSIBLE persons who are willing to become surety for the bidder in the event of the contract being awarded to him. Proposals not complying with the requirements of this advertisement will be rejected. Bidders are invited to be present or represented at the pening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and ndorsed upon the envelope, "Proposals for the deliver;

of Lumber. By order of Brevet Brig, Gen. R. SATTON, Chief Q. M. H. J. FARNSWORTH, First Lieutenant 34th Infantry, A. A. Q. M., October ? In charge of Depot

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL SKILL, HAS RECENTLY PERFECTED CHEVALIER LIFE FOR THE HAIR.—It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful besuty; imparts life, strength and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled a halr-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionals ressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York!

For sale by DOWIE & MOISE,
Wholesale Agents for South Carolina, stuth 6mo No. 15t Meeting street. HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever. IT WILE RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINA COLOR.

RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect pre-

paration for the hair ever offered to the public.

It cleanses the scalo and makes the hair soft, lustrou and silken. It is a splendid hair dressing.

No person, old or young, should fall to use it.
IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY THE FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY. Ask for Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewel R. P. HALL & CO., nd take no other.

thly*

March 1

Nashua, N. H., Proprietors. DOWIE & MOISE. SUCCESSORS TO KING AND CASSIDEY.

Charleston, S. C.

MERVOUS DEBILITY, WITH ITS GLOOMY attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emiions, loss of semen, spermatorrhoza, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory, and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREVS"HC-MEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable mild and potent curatives, they strike at once the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart-vigor and energy, life and vitality, to the entire man. They have ured thousands of cases. Price \$5 per package of six haves and vial or \$1 per single box. Sold by druggists and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUM PHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

September 19 AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place >. a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft raby com plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CIRCASSIAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per sonal appearance an hundred fold. It is simple in itombination, as Nature herself is simple, yet unsurpas ed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also heat ing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion By its directaction on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re celpt of an order, by

W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists No. 3 West Favette Street, Syracuse, N. Y. The only American Agents for the sale of the same.

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" PREPARATIONS.

ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN YEARS,

Laboratory, No. 10 Crosby street, New York. 3000 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks manufactured daily. OLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE "COSTAR'S" SALES DEPOT,

No. 482 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 Preparations that comes from Establishment.

blishment. COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice. "COSTAR'S" EXTERMINATORS—For Rats, Mice. Roaches, Ants, &c., &c. "Only infallible remedy known." Not dangerous to the human family." "Rats come out of their holes to die," &c.

"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR—A liquid, put up in bottles, and never known to fail.

"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER—For Moths in Furs and Woollens, is invaluable. Nothing can exceed it for power and efficacy. Destroys instantly all Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

"COSTAR'S" BUCKTHORN SALVF—For Cuts, Burns, Wounds, Bruises, Broken Breasts, Sore Nipples, Piles in all forms, Old Sores, Ulcers, and all kinds of cutaneous affections. No family should be without it. It exceeds in efficacy all other Salves in use.

"COSTAR'S" CORN SOLVENT—For Corns, Bunions, Warts, &c.

COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORANGE BLOS. "COSTAR'S" BITTER SWEET AND ORACE, BLOS-SOMS—Beautifies the Complexion, by giving to the skin a soft and beautiful freshness, and is incomparably be-yond anything now in use. Ladies of taste and position regard it as an essential to the toilet. An unpre-calented-sale is its best recommendation. One bottle is always followed by more. Try it to know. "COSTAR'S" BISHOP PILLS—A universal Dinner pill tenographic and of extraordinary efficacy for Cos-

Pill (laugar coated), and of extraordinary efficacy for Cos-tiveness, all forms of Indigestion, Nervous and Sick Headache. A Pill that is now rapidly superseding all Headache. A Final others.

others.

"COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Coughs, Colds, "COSTAR'S" COUGH REMEDY—For Cough, Asthma, and all forms of Bronchial, and Diseases of the Address HENRY R. COSTAR, No. 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.

DOWIE & MOISE. WHOLESALE AGENTS, No. 151 Meeting street, opposite Charleston Hotel.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN TER, S. C., by GILBERT & FLOWERS, Proprietors, at FOUR DOLLARS per annum, invariably in advance. Advertisements inserted at usual rates. Every style of Job Printing executed in the neatest style and greatest dispatch. September 20 PRICE FIVE CENTS

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SMALL.
nearly new, A1 British Bark HECTOR, Nelson
Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged,
is expected to be dispatched on or before the lst November.

For balance of Frem in engagements, apply to
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
STREET BROTHERS & CO.,

FOR PHILADELPHIA DIRECT.

INSURANCE GUARANTEED IN AT COM-



JAMES R. KELLY, MASTER. WILL SAIL AS ABOVE ON THE - INSTANT,

FOR BALMIMORE THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIP



E. C. REED, COMMANDER,
WILL SAIL FOR THE ABOVE PORT ON SATURDAY, 12th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier'No. Union Wharves.
Cotton taken to PHILADELPHIA on advantageous erms by the Steamshipp of this line. Insurance on Colon: Charleston to Baltimore, % per cent.; to Philadelphia via Baltimore Steamers, 1 per cent. "through." For Freight engagements to either port, apply to

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.



GAPTAIN LOCKWOOD.

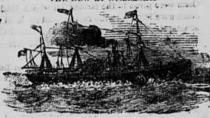
on Saturday, October 12th, inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

a All ontward Freight engagements must be made
the office of COUNTENAY & TRENHOLM, No. 44 East Bay.

BY For Passage and all matters connected with the inward businessofa. Ships, applyto STREET BROTH-ERS & CO., No. 74 East Bay.

STREET BROTHERS & CO., Agents.

Boston and Charleston STEAMSHIP LINE: THE NEW AL STEAMSHIP



GEO. B. UPTON. RICH, COMMANDER,

NOW RUNNING REGULARLY BETWEEN BOS-Is NOW RUNNING REGILARLY BETWEEN BOS-nately every fifteen days. Cotton, Rosin, and general mer-chandize from the interior of Georgis, South Carolina and other points consigued to my care, will be forwarded free of commission to Boston and all points North and East. For freight or passage, having excellent state room accommodations, apply to WILLIAM ROACH, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH.



1000 TONS BURTHEN, CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANTIC WHARF every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for that

FOR PALATKA, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE-LAND. INGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER, VIA

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

(1000 Tons Burthen) CAPTAIN L. M. COXETTER:

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE.



STRANGE PILOT BOY .. CAPT W. T. MONELTY ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL LPAVE

O'RE OF THE ABOVE STEAMERS WILL LEAVE Charleston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Mountage, at 7 o'clock; Index, Wednesday and Friday Mountage, at 7 o'clock.' Touching at Elufton on Merday, trip from Charles on, and Wednesday, trip from Savannah.

All Way Freight, also Blutten Whatever, must be tries. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN FERGUSON, Accommodation What

> LY, AND KEITHFIELD MILLS. THE STEAMER



leave as above on Missady Night, the 18th first, at 10 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Georgelown on Wednesday Morris, the 18th first, at 7 o'clock, all freight must be prepaid.

No freight received after sunset.

All freight received after sunser.

No freight received after sunser.

SHACKELFORD & KELLE.

No. 1 Boyoe's What

PANIES AT ONE PER CENT.

ALLIANCE

For engagements, apply to H. F. BAKER & CO.

FALCON,

For Freight engagements to either port, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM,



CHAMPION. MILL LEAV FROM ADGER'S SOUTH WHARF



THE STEAMER

ICTATO'R.

For treight or passage, apply on board or to the office of J. D. AIKEN & CO.,



DICTATOR, WILL LEAVE MIDDLE ATLANDIC WHARF, every TUESDAY NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, for the hove places, connecting with the Georgia Central Railsona at Savannah, for Macon, Mobile and New Orleans. All Freight must be paid hera by shippers. For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of Scottenber 12. September 12

TRI-WEEKLY. VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD. WEEKLY. VIA BLUFFTON.



FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVER-

WILL RECEIVE FREIGHT AT SOUTH COMMER-CIAL Wharf on Saturday, the 12th inst., and leave as above on Susday Night, the 13th inst., at 10