VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 932.1

CHARLESTON, S. C., TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1868.

EIGHTEEN CENTS A:WEEK

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN-GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

The importance of the great political contest upon which we have now fairly entered renders the dissemination among the people of sound political views and accurate and early information of the progress and incidents of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest and expediency. Every individual who has any stake in the welfare of these Southern States, should give an active, personal and unfingging support to the candidates of the National Democracy-SEYMOUR and BLAIR. A triumph of the Radicals will result in the utter desolation and ruin of the South, and the placing of an ignorant and brutal race in all positions and places of honor and trust, to the exclusion of the white race. The government must be wrested from the thieves and plunderers who now have control of it, and power placed in the hands of a party pledged to give peace to a distracted country, and to make it a government for white men, and not for negroes. It is only necessary that the people should be thoroughly informed to accomplish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable means of diffusing this information. In order to place the paper within the reach of all, we have adopted a scale of reduced rates of subscription for the four months covering the Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar inducaments for the formation of clubs. We are determined that THE NEWS shall be the cheapest and best newspaper in the South. Its blows will fall thickly, steadily and rapidly; and if the friends of law, order and the Constitution do their duty by extending its circulation, its labors can be made powerfully effective for good. We appeal, then, to our readers to examine our remarkably low terms, and go to work with a will to get up large clubs for THE CHARLESTON NEWS. BATES FOR THE CAMPAIGN NEWS.

Daily News (four months).....\$2 00 Tri-Weekly News (four months)...... 1 00 Five copies Daily News, four months, to Five copies Tri-Weekly News, four

months, to one address, 4.25 Ten copies Daily News, four months, to Ten copies Tri-Weekly News, four months,

One copy of THE NEWS free to every person who sends a club of ten subscribers at these rates. The cash must in all cases accompany

These prices should secure for THE NEWS a vast circulation, which would result in a corresponding benefit to the Democratic cause. May we not confidently ask the kind offices of our friends in this behalf?

Remittances can be made by money order at our risk, and all letters should be address RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO., A. C. Okold Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Onr European Dispatches. THY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. LIVERPOOL, August 24.—It is very stormy round the coast, with many wrecks. The ship Sara from Liverpool, for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey, the captain being the only soul

saved. The Queen of Beauty, for California, put back dismasted. London, August 24.—The Foreign office has advices, that the reported attempt to assassi-nate Queen Victoria originated from an in-

sane Englishman approaching the Queen's apartments in Switzerland. Dispatches from Calcutta report the eclipse satisfactory in the highest degree; the sky was cloudless, and the phenomena was plainly visible throughout India, except at Bombay,

where a drizzling rain prevailed. Our Washington Dispatches. WASHINGTON, August 24.—The Treasury Department received yesterday \$500,000 in gold

from Alaska for customs. This is the first profit from the new territory.

A prize fight will take place to-day at Cone

River, Virginia, between Collier and Edwards. Several steamers crowded with passengers left this morning for the scene of the fight. It is stated that Attorney-General Evarts

will advise adversely to the Secretary of War's decision that the eight-hour law involves a corresponding reduction of wages...

The Agricultural Department is fully installed in the new building. This gives the Patent Office more much-needed room.

There has been no progress to-day in reference to the Tax Supervisors. The Executive seems determined to have the offices equally divided between parties. Unless this compro mise is accepted by Rollins' advisers no superbe commissioned until after the visors will election. The law is generally regarded as unauthentional and the commissioning of Bollins' nominees is not mandatory on the Secretary of the Treasury.

Claims for captured and abandoned property must now come before Congress, the law giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction having expired. Assistant Attorney-General Dickey is in charge of all cases before the Court of Claims on behalf of the government, a recent law having imposed that duty on the Attorney-General.

Extensive frauds in negro bounties have been discovered, and the experts have full details of fifty-three cases wherein corruption is

Sherman has instructed Sheridan to drive the Indians beyond the Kansas line, killing them if necessary. He deems further forbearance with Indians impossible. It is understood that the President approves of the rigid course of Sherman.

The Herald's White Sulphur Springs letter says General Rosecrans has held his conference with Lee, Beauregard, A. H. Stephens and other Southern leaders, but the purport of the consultation is as yet unknown. It is believed to have been satisfactory, and an address to the Southern people will probably be issued soon in the name of the leading spirits of the Confederacy. New York Items.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Washington Irving's brother Ebenezer is dead, aged nine-three. Professor George J. Adler, author of German

Scholastic Works, is dead. Two brokers failed to-day from disastrous operations in Erie.

Affairs in Georgia. ATLANTA, August 24.—In the House a resontion was offered calling upon the Governor to issue a proclamation requiring the discontinnance of unlawful assemblages and requiring the faithful execution of the laws by the

civil officers. In the Senate a motion to reconsider the action placing Lester, a Democrat, in the place of Bradley, a negro, was ruled out, as Lester was already sworn in.

In the Grant and Colfax demonstration in this city on the 18th, there were but three white men in the procession, and not three hundred, as papers north of Washington have stated.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

DOINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY—BILLS SIGNED BY GOVERNOR SCOTT-A RADICAL CAU-CUS -THE NEW CIRCUIT JUDGES, &C.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, August 24.—In the House to-day the resolution granting new and amending old railroad charters was made the special order

The resolution to sell the State Bills Receivable at the highest market price, in order o pay the per diem of members of the Legisature, was indefinitely postponed.

The bill in relation to pilots was amended so as to provide that one commissioner shall be a full branch pilot, and that the board shall be governed by the previously existing laws. The pill as amended, was passed to its third read-

The House concurred in the Senate resoluion to go into an election for Circuit Judges, on Wednesday next.

The Justice Court bill was passed to its third The bill regulating the taking of land for

railroad purposes was read a third time, and ent to the Senate. The Senate bill in relation to the per diem

eceived its first reading. In the Senate, the two loan bills were passed to a second reading. A bill regulating the per diem was passed

and sent to the House. The Governor has signed the acts establishing the Circuit Courts, and regulating the

keeping of funds by public officers. A Republican caucus was held to-night to nominate Circuit Judges, with the following result : First District, D. T. Corbin; Second District, Zephaniah Platt; Third District, Green; Fourth District, J. M. Butland; Fifth District, Lemuel Boozer; Sixth District, G. W. Williams, of York District; Seventh and Eighth Districts, no nominations. These nominations are equivalent to the election of the persons

FURTHER BY MAIL.

IFROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE RAILROAD SCHEMES IN THE LEGISLATURE-A SHARP TRICK OF THE NORTH CAROLINIANS -A HEAVY SUBSIDY-INTRODUCTION OF THE NARBOW .GUAGE-A BLOW AT SOUTH CABOLINA HOW THE WIRES WERE WORKED.

COLUMBIA, August 22.-I propose to-day to confine myself and my letter to the subject of railroads, and what is doing here in that direc-tion. As your readers are well acquainted with the existing railroad system of the State. it will be unnecessary for me to lose any time in a long preface on the subject. The citizens of Kershaw and Lancaster Districts have long felt the want of a railroad communication with Charlotte, and this long felt desire had mafrom Camden to Charlotte, In this they had the co-operation of the South Carolina Railroad Company, and of a large number of the rchants of Charleston.

It was further contemplated by the citizens of Kershaw and Chesterfield to ask for a charter from Camden to Cheraw, and thus secure by a connection with the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad a shorter route to Raleigh. Washington and New York. In this enterprise also the merchants of Charleston, and more especially the Northeastern and Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Companies, felt a strong nterest, and proposed by their aid and counenance to assist in its construction. These plans, it will be observed, have in view

the development of the resources of the State, the improvement of a large area of her waste lands, the increase of the commerce of our chief city and seaport, and at the same time increase the travelling facilities both for our own people and to the country at large. And besides all these advantages, the proposed scheme was not designed to work to the detriment of railroads and other large interests protected by vested rights. These charters and privileges were all to be held within the State, and no difficulty was apprehended in so arranging the system that, while it tended to benefit to the utmost the sections of the State traversed by these lines, it should yet not work counter to the interests of the South Carolina Railroad, Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, Northeastern Railroad, Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and to the mercantile and shipping interests of Charleston. There could be no objection to such a scheme, and there was none. It was a matter of great importance, however, and it is no reproach to those of our people most concerned to say that they were omewhat slow in their deliberations, and preferred to wait a little longer before moving in

the matter, rather than act hastily. This was the situation of affairs, when suddenly, without any premonition whatever, gentlemen from North Carolina make their appearance here before the Legislature, and ask for a charter for a railroad from Raleigh to Columbia, known as the "Chatham Railroad." This Chatham Road was originally designed to run from Raleigh to the coalfields in Chatham County, N. C., a distance of a little over thirty miles, and there to connect with the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad. Recently, however, this little insignificant Chatham Road was purchased by the direction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, with the design, it would appear. of extending their line southwestward. They procured a charter forthwith from the North Carolina Legislature, now in session, to extend this road to the South Corolina State line, and are now here to obtain the permission of this Legislature to continue the road, via Cheraw and Camden, to Columbia, certainly one of the coolest requests ever made to a legislative

body. The audacity of this scheme will be better understood when I direct your attention to the fact that this charter from the North Carolina Legislature must be in direct violation of the charter granted a few years a to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad by a p .vious Legislature of North Carolina. This charter has not expired, and yet, strange to say, the Chatham Road proposes, in the face of it, to run over the same ground-certainly to run between the same rmini-and all this, without as much as say-

ing "by your leave, gentlemen," to the stockholders of the Coalfields Company.

This Chatham Road (from-Raleigh to Columbis) is to be constructed on the North Carolina narrow guage, so that there shall be-no possibility of having the road "tapped" at Camden Cheraw, or other points by connecting roads.

This charter, now before the Legislature here, gives the Chatham Company three years to commence, and fifteen years to complete the road

And who are the corporators, and what showing do they make as to the means with which they propose to build this road? I cannot answer the first question, as I do not know who owns the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad; but as to the second, I have a few facts which I will lay before your readers. The said Chatham Company (controlled and managed, you must bear in mind, entirely by the President and Directors of the Gaston Road) procured from the late North Carolina unconstitutional Convention a grant of \$1,200,000 in bonds of the State, to be exchanged for the bonds of the road. They, moreover, procured from the present Legislature of North Carolina a grant of \$2,000,000 additional in such bonds, the Chatham Company having the privilege of taking up their bonds at any time, and paying for the same in any securities of the State, or in any of its certificates of indebtedness. This latter clause is deemed to have been an extra shrewd pperation on the part of the wily Gaston Railroad President, though with the lights before me, I fail to see it. These bonds, whether \$2,000,000 or \$3,200,000 (sometimes the one mount is stated, and sometimes the other, by the representatives of the Chatham Company here in Columbia)—these bonds, I say, have no market value, if I am correctly informed. So corrupt is this present North Carolina Legislature, that they have voted stupendou sums of money to railroads all over the State, with a recklessness entirely unparalleled outside the halls of Congress. The consequence will be, that the grantees will experience some difficulty in making these sums "in buckram" available for dirt-digging and track-lay-

This, doubtless, is the reason why the charter asks for three years to commence and fifeen years to complete the road. This, notwithstanding the repeatedly iterated boast that they "have got the money ready to build the road," &c. Having found no difficulty whatever to rush their schemes through the corrupt Legislature of North Carolina, they have been emboldened, and expect to play a similar game here. I am glad to be able to say that up to the present time they have not met with that measure of success which they had exexpected so confidently. The Committee on Railroads, in the House, having heard that there were objections to the bill, and that charters were to be asked for, covering the same ground, by citizens of our own State, very properly hesitated, and postponed action for four or five days, and reported favorably only then, not because they were satisfied with the bill before them, but because the opposition was dilatory, and the parties interested in the Chatham scheme were bringing considerable

ontside pressure to bear upon them. Under this latter category must be classed several articles in the Phonix, but still more a public meeting held in Carolina Hall, in Columbia, on Thursday night last, at which, I am sure you will be surprised to learn, one of the oldest and most influential of your Charleston merchants figured most prominently. I speak of Mr. Henry Gourdin, a gentleman for whom I have always entertained the highest regard, but who, I am afraid, on this occasion allowed himself to be "used" by designing men for their own selfish purposes.

to that time, was known to be from Charleston and Wilmington. Wilmington, for what reason I am unable to say, seems to be asleep to her interests, and as far as I know, has not moved a peg in an effort at self-preservation. It was therefore unnecessary to do anything to kill her off. But here was a fine opportunity to head off a dangerous influence, and a great point in the game was gained when an old Charleston merchant, who is also a director of the South Carolina Railroad, announced publicly that the Chatham Railroad extension would actually benefit Charteston !!! And now, briefly, before concluding, I would present the admonition to the Legislature at Columbia to make haste slowly in acting upon charters, grants, &c., asked for by interested individuals, under the guise of public enterprises, but especially to railroads. Let them

defer action on all such schemes to the regular ession. And, furthermore, the Legislature should grant no charters or privileges to citizens of other States to lay their track on our soil until such time as the States contiguous to South Carolina are prepared to grant similar

privileges to citizens of this State. LOOKER ON.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN. THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS IN JAPAN.—
The martyrdom, at Nagasaki, Japan, of one hundred and fifty native Christians, who were drowned by order of the Mikado, is exciting great attention. The missionaries in modern times have never made any converts in Japan, and the question arises, what is the history of these one hundred and fifty natives? At the present time avery Japanese must recitate. these one numerical and may harves: At the present time every Japanese must register himself at some temple as a Buddhist, or be condemned as an outcast; and so strenuous is the guard that even the simple contract of is the guard that even the simple contract of a Japanese servant with his employer contains always, as a part of its legal form, the specification that he is not a Christian. The persecution which the native Christians of Japan suffered at the time the government expelled foreigners, and made the profession of the Christian faith a capital offence, has no parallel in history; and all its rigors have been continued to the present day. Nevertheless, American residents in Japan, it is stated, recall a rumor which, from time to time, came to their ears of a band or community of Jesuit proselytes still existing in some part of the empire. Sometimes they were said part of the empire. Sometimes they were said to live in the very heart of Yeddo, and at others to live in the very heart of Yeddo, and at others in one of the southern provinces. It is conjectured that this secret community, encouraged by the revolution in the empire, has ventured rashly to disclose itself. It is believed to be highly probable that they are of the old stook, who have in some way succeeded in keeping alive through successive generations for two hundred and fifty years the religious faith preached by the Jesuits. The fact that the principles of Christianity have been kept alive for nearly three centuries is a new proof of the folly of the attempt to crush religious belief by persecution. ief by persecution.

CURIOSITIES OF TRADE.—Five thousand bales of American hay were shipped last week from New York to Europe, and as many more will be shipped the present week. In addition fo this, there is a constant shipment of grain, which is mostly used in Europe for feed and for distilling purposes. In the meantime lots of pig-iron and used-up rails are brought from Great Britain to the United States, though the bowels of our American soil are filled with iron to repletion. So, too, last week, £30,000 in specie came to the United States, though hundreds of thousands are taken to Europe at a cost of half of one per cent, insurance, and quarter of one per cent, freight, by almost every steamer, with a loss of interest of course on the specie brought to the United States. Nothing would make a more curious article than the strange analysis of trade between the old and new worlds. One shipment which goes to Europe this week is printing machinery for Glasgow, valued at £70,000. CURIOSITIES OF TRADE .- Five thousand bales

THE CAMPAIGN.

CALM AND IMPARTIAL REVIEW OF THE PROS PECTS OF THE CANVARS-THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE BOUND TABLE.

We have already given our readers some specimens of the admirable style in which the Round Table reviews the progress and events of the Presidential campaign; and we are sure they will thank us for transferring to our columns the following leader from the last number of that sterling and spirited paper:

THE PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN. THE PROSPECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential campaign so far has consisted of preparation rather than of conflict. The combetants have been sharpening their arms, measuring their distances, and accumulating their resources; but neither has yet actually taken the field. Trumpets of defiance and fish-horns of vituperation have been sounded on both sides in a manner sufficiently discreditable, and the respective candidates have been so satisfactorily proved to be the basest of mankind that neither would seem to possess any moral advantage over the other. The mouth pieces of each fairly contest the palm for pre-eminence in blackguardism; and Mr. Greeley's La Crosse Republican is neck and neck with Mr. Pomeroy's La Crosse Demo-Greeley's La Crosse Republican is neck and neck with Mr. Pomeroy's La Crosse Demo-

Superficially speaking, the chance two parties may appear to be relatively un-changed, and the probability, therefore, would seem to be vastly in favor of the election of changed, and the prosentary, actators, whateseem to be vastly in favor of the election of General Grant. Our conviction was freely expressed at the time of the New York nomination, that, in selecting Governor Seymour for their standard-bearer, the Democrats had set the seal to their own defeat. Did we judge merely from indications on the surface, this conviction might remain unchanged. We have, however, become persuaded that there is a powerful under-current of popular dissatisfaction with Radical rule and Radical measures which is gaining rather than losing strength with the passage of time, and that, consequently, the chances, which at present we estimate as nearly even, may incline, in November, in a victorious degree, to the Democratic side.

It is plain that notwithstanding the assist It is plain that—notwithstanding the assistance of some of their old time allies, the firecating zealots of the South—the efforts of the Radicals to affix to the Democratic cause the stigms of disloyalty, or, in general, of attachment to dead and gone unpopular issues, meets no sympathetic response from the great body of the people. The civil war is not to be fought over again, neither is slavery to be revived. There are repudiators among Republicans as well as among Democrats, and the respective advocates of free-trade and protection are alike to be found in the ranks of both parties. Lea word there is no distinctive principles. parties. In a word, there is no distinctive prin-ciple or measure on either side which is likely to outweigh with the bulk of voters their conrictions on the subject of reconstruction. Sub-stantially speaking, those who believe in and would perpetuate universal negro suffrage will rote solidly on one side, and those who disbe-

vote solidiy on one side, and those who disbelieve in universal negro suffrage, or would
leave it to the regulation of the States themselves, will vote on the other.

Assuredly, no intelligent man can credit that
there would be less danger to the national
honor, so far as the public debt is concerned,
in the success of a party which counts General
Butler among its most influential leaders, than
would arise from the victory of its rival. But
in point of fact, no immediate question of finance will be determined either one way or the
other by the Presidential election. Prospectively, there may be looked for that mitigation
of public burdens, or that aggravation of them,
which becomes respectively natural when a of public burdens, or that aggra ation of them which becomes respectively natural when the man trained in public affairs or a man ignorant of them—both being admitted to be equally patriotic—accedes to a commanding and influence. ential position. In the absence of specific pledges, or, indeed, of any definite or unchecked control bearing upon matters of exchequer, so far as preference attaches to either, the Democratic candidate abould manifestly be the tavorite. But the outrageous blunders of the party in power in all things of the party in power in all things relating to this momentous subject, then utter want of anything like settled or perma utter want of anything like settled or permanent policy, the enormous injury they have inflicted upon nearly every business interest in the country by their procrastinations, their uncertainties, and their ignorance, undoubtedly have persuaded thousands of sober-minded men that on this ground alone any possible change in administration would be a change for the better. Most certainly, no conceivable party or policy could be worse than those that, by refusing to reform the civil service, have refused in a time of unprecedented public burdens to save the country sixty-five millions of dollars a year; and who, by their connivance with whiskey frands, have impoverished the The only opposition, latent though it had Treasury to an amount equal to more than half the entire present annual revenue. Now, all this cheating, imbecility and folly may be in-separable from loyalty and hatred of Copper-heads and disinterested love of negroes; but if they are, being of very palpable injury to the national interests, while their inevitable ad

they are, being or very palpable injury to the national interests, while their inevitable adjuncts are of but theoretic advantage, it seems exceedingly likely that a practical people may prefer, apart from all other issues, to rid themselves of the whole load of such good, bad and doubtful qualities together.

But the election hinges upon reconstruction, to which all other questions, however important, are evidently to be reckoned as subordinate. The Republicans, well knowing their vulnerable side, deprecate this view of the case with refreshing simplicity. The istheir vulnerable side, deprecate this view of the case with refreshing simplicity. The issue of reconstruction, say they, is closed by events. Reconstruction is a thing accomplished. Hence it is inadmissible, or at least unprofitable, to discuss the wisdom of the process. In other words, a premium should be offered for all future time to encourage rancorous, precipitate and unconstitutional legislation with the promised result of vitiating every established element of the United States Government and insuring its early overthrow. The national history has been eventful and unique, and, particularly of late years, has presented unexpected vicassitudes; but we do not yet believe that Americans are prepared without revision to accept a solution of their great social and political problem which, irrevocable there-

vision to accept a solution of their great social and political problem which, irrevocable thereafter, without bloodshed, involves the negation of a hitherto cherished and signally important principle of their constitution.

Already we hear from numerous points accounts of collisions which have been repeatedly foreshadowed in these columns as inevitable if a political equality by many deemed unnatural, and which in any moderate view was at least premature, were forced upon the superior race of the Southern people. Already the results of an amazing want of statesmanship, to say nothing of ordinary tact or generous feeling, are becoming critically manifest. Already crazy fanaticism is exulting over secondary symptoms that, it fails to see, may prove ing, are becoming critically manifest. Already crazy fanaticism is exulting over secondary symptoms that, it fails to see, may prove the medicine to have been even worse than the disease. The remarkable unpopularity of Gen. Grant meanwhile appears to increase from day to day. Whether it is that the people instinctively realize the impropriety in a republic of placing a military man as chief ruler over territory hypothetically free, but which his sword has just subdued, or that the commander-in-chief's personal characteristics beget a constantly augmenting dislike, it is certainly true that for no military man ever presented as a candidate for the Presidency in this country has there been so little genuine enthusiasm. The weakness of some parts of the Democratic platform and the ridiculous indiscretions of some Democratic speech-makers, are perhaps more than counterbalanced in noxious efficacy by General Grant's utter want of magnetism, and the mistrust or dislike with which he is regarded by the people.

It is probable that at this moment twenty-five per cent. of the voters who will participate in the coming election have not yet resolved for whom their ballots shall be cast. Upon the votes of this fraction the issue probably hangs, and circumstances may still so fall out as to throw the preponderance on the Republican side. From present indications, how

as to throw the preponderance on the Repul as to throw the preponderance on the Republican side. From present indications, however, we are led to believe that the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, will throw themselves into the scale for Seymour and Blair; and, should they do so, not all the hosts of New England, backed as they may be by the West and South, by voters black or white constitutional or unconstitutional or white, constitutional or unconstitutional, will avail to prevent the Republican forces from kicking the beam.

GREELEY'S ESTIMATE OF THE CHANCES—THE TRI-BUNE PHILOSOPHER DESP'NDENT. An article in the New York Independent by

Horace Greeley, upon the coming Presidential election, creates some fluttering among the politicians, the Democrats drawing no little comfort from it as an admission of Republican weakness by one who knows; and the Republicans being much disposed to censure the vaticinations of Mr. Greeley as unnecessarily and politicians, the Democrats drawing no little

biliously blue. It would seem, however, that Mr. Greeley is merely indulging his usual "plain talk" to voters, such as he has used prior to every election of importance for years. Since the memorable defeat of Henry Clay

through the over-confidence of his adherents. Mr. Greeley never fails to warn his party to deal in work rather than in talk.

in work rather than in talk.

In the Independent article—headed "The Perils of the Hour"—Mr. Greeley holds that a decided majority of the voters of the country desire the election of Grant and Colfax, but that there "is danger—grave danger—that the majority will, through apathy and mismanagement, suffer itself to be defeated by the minorment, suffer itself to be defeated by the minority." Fraudulent voting by the opposition he considers as one great cause of danger. "They have," he says, "in Pennsylvania a regular manufactory of counterfeit naturalization papers, with the stolen seal of a court, and everything complete. They have cheated us badly with these papers; they will cheat us far worse this year if they can. So they will in nearly every other State. The raw material whence sham voters are manufactured is nearly all in their hands. Unless extraordinary and sys-tematic efforts shall be made to arrest them,

tematic efforts shall be made to arrest them, forty thousand illegal votes will be cast against us this fall in our State alone, and New York thus carried for the Democracy, as Pennsylvania was last October. Organization, vigilance, work, on a scale hitherto unknown, are imperatively required to prevent this calamity."

Secondly, says Mr. Greeley, the Republicans seem to be almost everywhere resting in the conviction that General Grant cannot possibly be beaten. This, he (Greeley) holds, is at once untrue and perilous. "He not only can but will be beaten, unless the Republicans work with more energy and efficiency than they have will be beaten, unless the Republicans work with more energy and efficiency than they have thus far done." Indiana, he says, is the only doubtful State which seems to be contested by the Republicans with adequate zeal and inductry. He hopes that Ohio will not be lost, but if there is no revival on the Republican side, their opponents at the October election will poll nearer to their full vote by ten thousand than they. That disparity the party may be be able to stand, but he thinks it not safe to take the risk. So of Pennsylvania. Will the full Republican vote be polled? He hopes, but fears.

The States are entitled to choose three hu dred and seventeen electors, whereof one hun-dred and fifty-nine are a majority. There should be no doubt, Mr. Greeley thinks, of

General Grant carrying at least these:

Maine. 7 Michigan.

New Hampsbire. 5 Wisconsin.

Massachusetts 12 Minnesots. Massachusetts12 Bhode Island 4

South to induce the blacks to vote for Seymour and Blair, he asks is there any assurance that any rebel State will vote for Grant?

Mr. Greeley sums up with the conclusion that the Republicans must carry Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania for Grant and Colfax! With these—or even half of them—there can be no mistake as to the result. Without at least two of them, all is in doubt. Every one of them, he thinks, can be carried, except, possibly, New Jersey, if proper exertions are made. THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH GOING

We yesterday printed an appeal from a prominent colored preacher of Mississippi, the Rev.

C. W. Fitzhugh, to the freedmen, advising them to abandon the Radicals and carpet-baggers and join hands with their white friends, the white men of the South. The following letter from the same source will be read with

interest:

Woodville, Miss., July 31, 1868.

Hon. W. S. Van Eaton, President Democratic Association: Sin-Allow me to beg pardon for taking such a privilege as this, in writing to you. Sir, for nearly two years I have been in this county trying to raise my people from a state of cegradation, both morally and religiously. Us to this time there is no doubt that they have improved. During said time I religiously. Use to this time there is no doubt that they have improved. During said time I was honored with the presidency of the Union Republican party of this county, also was delegated to go to Jackson as a member of the Constitutional Convention, elected by a Republican constituency. I advocated their doctrine and returned home. Jackson I was blessed with seeing everything that claims a part of any party. During the session of the Republican Nominating Convention I used every nerve to have a colored man placed on the State ticket, but I was astonished at finding no chance for a colored man. I came to a firm conclusion that there was no office for any one but the Northern man, be he white or colored. The true principle of the white or colored. The true principle of the Republican party is good, but when covered over by Northern men with their mantle of de-ceit I flee from it as I would from an adder or

ceit I flee from it as I would from an adder or the sting of a snake.

We call for peace—we seek peace. Can we get it? I answer yes. Then the question is, how shall we get it? I say, most emphatically, let the whites of the South and the colored man join hand in hand and bid defiance to any man who will try to break asunder that policy of universal freedom and educational qualifica-tion to vote or hold office.

Sir, look at the condition of the South to-day; our lands are populity as ded our homes

Sir, look at the condition of the South today: our lands are uncultivated, our homes
have become desolated, our wives, children and
friends are crying for bread, the whites and
blacks are apart, divided by prejudice. What
has caused it? Allow me to say, sir, that I have
been converted to the fact that none save those
of the North, garbed in the disguise of the
friends of the blacks, have caused it. Then, I
say, "away with such a man or men." They
are imposters on the land of good people, and will cause more blood to be spilt
than the Union of these States is worth.
I have come to the conclusion that they
are not the friends of the colored man.
Look at the condition of the blacks in this State
to-day; they are starving; they go to those that to-day; they are starving; they go to those that claim to be their friends; they tell them, "I'm claim to be their friends; they tell them, "I'm just out, I have no money, our party is poor." Now, sir, if their party is poor, and our people are poor, two poor strings will spoil the fiddle; therefore let our people go to those that will do them good. I want my people to prosper, and they never will until they go under the protecting wings of the Democratic party, which will soon wield the power it once had, and cause the welkin to ring on to victory—cause the imposters to fly as the feathers before the wind, and let this State go back again into the Union, under the doctrines of Washingten, Clay, and the profound principles of Webster. Let us frame a constitution from the plan of the constitution as it now stands, and let our motto be, "The Constitution and Seymour forever."

I leave the Republican party, believing it ruinous to the Union and an enemy to the black race, and the up-builders of tyranny in our beloved Union. More anon.

in our beloved Union. More anon. CHARLES W. FITZHUGH. SENTIMENTAL SWIMMING.—I don't wonder women are not enamored of bathing, for the costumes worn are rarely becoming to feminine beauty. Out of the window I catch a glimpse of a blue eyed girl I tried to teach to

swim this morning, though I presume I took more of lessons than I gave. She is in that charmingly uncertain condition between girl-hood and womanhood, and in her blue trowhood and womanhood, and in her blue trowsers and tunic, her little white feet treading symmetry into the sand, and her arch and smiling face looking out from beneath a straw hat, she certainly looked more bewitching than she does at this moment. I carried her to where I was obliged to hold her up, and the supporting her gently, I told her to strike out. She did so womanfully. She seemed so pretty playing the part of the boy, that I yielded to the temptation to let her slip from my hand, knowing that she would be frightened and cling to me like ivy. I was right. She sank under the swell of the sea, and I caught her in my arms as if I had done a heroic instead of a sentimental thing. The little creature was my arms as if I had done a heroic instead of a sentimental thing. The little creature was terribly alarmed, and I had to hold her tightly for the remainder of the bath. She afterwards told several persons I had saved her life, and as I had no desire to receive credit I did not deserve, I informed her kindly of my strategy. She pouted and looked prettier than ever, and assured me she would never go into the sea with me again. Perhapse she would.

Special Motices.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.-IN ACCORD-ANCE with the recommendation of the Bishops, this week will be observed as an occasion of Special Prayer at TRINITY CHURCH, Hasel-street, to which the public are invited. Services in the Lecture oom This Afternoon, at half-past Four o'clock, and To-Night, at half-past Eight o'clock. Subject-Revival of Family Piety. 5 August 25

AT CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP SEA GULL from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1. Union Wharves. All goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at consignees' risk. MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER CHAM-PION, from New York, are notified that she is

discharging cargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining on the Wharf at sunset will be stored at owners' risk and expense. JAMES ADGER & CO.,

ESTATE NOTICE.-ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of BENJAMIN BROSS, deceased, will present them to the undersigned for payment, properly attested, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to the same MARY ANN BROSS.

AT ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS gainst the late EDWARD FROST, will present their claims, properly aftested; and all persons indebted to him will make payment to either of the undersigned at the counting house of Messrs. FROST & ADGER, Adger's North Wharf.

F. BORBY FROST, Qualified Executors. August 19

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF APPOINT-MENT IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF SOUTH AROLINA.-IN THE MATTER OF GABRIEL DA-VIS. BANKRUPT-In Bankruptcy.-To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GABBIEL DAVIS, of the city of Charleston, State of South Carolina, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said

Dated August 15th, 1868.

W. E. MIKELL, August 18 to3 Assignee of Gabriel Davig. FOR RESTORING STRENGTH AND appetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANENIN's

Brrrans and you will not be disappointed For sale by all druggists. CURE WARBANTED!-CORNS, BUN-IONS, etc., removed without pain, by
MONS. BERGER,

No. 214 King, near Market-street. August 4

MILK FOR INFANTS PERFECT .-- A substitute and a nourishment for Invalids and Des-PEPTICS is COMSTOCK'S RATIONAL FOOD. Recommended by Prof. Wm. A. Hammond, M. D., late Surgeon-General, U. S. A.; Prof. E. R. Peaslee, M.D., Prof. H. B. Sands, M. D., and other eminent physicians. Easily digested by infants and stomachs that can bear no other food. Sold everywhere. G. W. COMSTOCK.

No. 57 Courtlandt-street, New York.
DOWIE & MOISE, August 18 tuths6 Charleston, S. C.

NOW AND THEN THE DRUGGISTS eve a call for some article never yet known to th oublic, but this is not the case when you call for the well known PALMETTO HAIR RENEWER, which is fast taking the place of all other preparations for the hair, and is in all cases sure to give satisfaction. Give it a trial. DOWIE & MOISE

Manufacturer's Agents, Charleston. August 18

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH YOU? This is the familiar question put to every invalid. In many cases the answer is, "I don't know exactly, but I don't feel well." Look at the countenance of the man or woman who makes this reply, and you will generally find that the eyes are dull and lustreless, the complexion sallow, the cheeks flaccid, and the whole expression of the face dejected. Interrogate the invalid more closely, and you will discover and a torpid liver, is at the bottom of the mischief. ofthet's what's the matter." Whoever has expe rienced the effects of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT in such cases, need not to be

told to recommend it as a remedy.

TARRANT & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 278 Breenwich and No. 100 Warren streets, New York, Sole Proprietors. Sold by all Druggists. 3mos 22 July 6

NEW MARRIAGE GUIDE.—AN ESSAY or Young Men, on Physiological Errors, Abuses and Diseases, incident to Youth and Early Manh which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sur means of rollef. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON. Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 31 BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, estantaneous: no disappointment: no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; an properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No Bond-street, New York. 1vr January 3

59_ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS .- OUR constitutions are elastic. They are not easily shat tered. In fact, strictly speaking, death alone can shatter them, for they represent the reserve of vita l ity, which enables the enfeebled system to react, when the pressure of disease is removed from it. But it is the fashion, when the body is weak, the circulation languid, the nerves tremulons and the mind depressed, to say that the constitution is ruined, or broken down or shattered. In cases of the kind de scribed administer HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT -TERS, and it will soon be seen how little ground there is for this stereotyped note of alarm. The t and alterative properties of the specific rapidly diffreed through the whole organization by the stimu lant which forms its basis, will immediately create favorable reaction, and this reanimating process will go on as the medicine is continued, until strength. health and mental activity are completely restored. Every day cures of this kind are accomplished. Le the debilitated invalid, when told by his condoling friends that "his constitution is shattered." have recourse at once to this strength-recruiting prepara tion, in which the finest stomachies and alteratives of the vegetable kingdom are represented, and he will soon he able to meet their gloomy forbodings with a confident smile, and to announce that he has taken a new lease of life under its vitalizing opera-August 22

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 of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had soft ruby con plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon inquiry as to the cause of s 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 personal appearance an hundredfold. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herelf is simple, yet unsur passed in its efficacy in drawing tempurities from also healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended i should be-clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order,

W. L. CLARE & CO., Chemists, No. 3 West Fayette-street, Syracuse, N. T. The only American Agents for the sale of the same,

Shipping.

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE YACHT, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, or to BLACK & JOHNSTON, (uthesmos Agents.)

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORI AND PHILADELPHIA.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship SEA GUIL, N. P.
DUTTON, Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Saturday, the 29th
August, at Three o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1 THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT on Wharves, making close connections, and ring freights in Philadelphia promptly and at The usual Through Bills of Lading will be given to Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Northern and Western points.

For Preight engagements or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, August 25 Union Wharves.

INEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

STEAMS HIP CHHMPION
Locawoon, Commander, will feav
inst., at Three o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarter For Freight or Passage, having elegant cabin-commedations, apply to JAMES ADGEB & GO., Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Captian C. RYDEZ, will leav Vanderhorst's What on Wednerda y, August 26, at 12 o'clock, M. RAVENEZ, & CO.

August 21 PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINU TO

CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. PREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE DUCED RATES! STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, and 24th of every month (except when these dates all en Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panana with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco, for China and Japan, October 1.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but gov direct frem New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14

1yr

F. R. BABY, Agent,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREMEN.

Via Southampton.

STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LEGAN

London, Havre and Southampton—Cabin \$90; Steer-age \$36. From Bremen to Baltimore—Cabin \$96 Prices of passage payable in gold, or its oquiva

lent.

They touch at Southampton both going and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed. An experienced Surgeon is attached to each vessel, All letters must pass through the Postoffice. No bills of lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleaved at the Customhouse. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. SCHUMACHER & CO...

A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,
No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimore.
MORDECAL & CO., Agents,
East Bay, Charleston, S. C. April 20

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL. CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following.

SEMI-Walls, or steamers: CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BOSTOR
alternate Monday

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C., THE FINE STEAMER PLANTER Capt. C. Carroll White, is now re-ceiving freight, and will leave To-Morrow (Wednes day) Morning, the 26th inst., at 7 o'clock. Retunning, will leave Georgetown on Thursday Morning, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock.

For Freight or Passage apply to JUHN FERGUSON Accommodation Wharf.
Should sufficient inducement offer, the Planter wi to Keithfield and Waverly Mills.
August 25

IONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE, VIA BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON STEAMER PILOT BOY Capt. W. T. McNELTE

ONE OF THE ABOVE STEAMELS will leave Charleston every Tuesday Morning, at 6 o'clock, and Savannah ever, Thursday For Freight or near

For Freight or passage, apply to

J. HN FERGUSON,

June 29

Accommodation Whark FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLB AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S

THE STEAMER CITY POINT Captain CHARLES WILLEY. Wi leave Charleston every Tuesday Night at 9 o'clock, and Savannah every Wednesday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, for the above places. Returning will leave Savannah for Charleston every Saturday Morning, All goods not removed by sunset will be stored at

8 o'cloca.
All goods not removed ...
All goods not removed ...
ac expense and risk of owners.
All freight must be preprid.
J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,
South Atlantic Whar

THE BENNETTSVILLE JOURNAL

PUBLISHED IN BENNETTSVILLE, S. C., BYSTUBBS & LITTLE, Proprietors. WM. LITTLE,
Editor; A. A. STUBBS, Publisher.
The extensive circulation of the Bennettsville
Journal in the Pee Dee country, renders it a superior advertising medium for the merchants and ousiness men of Charleston, who desire to extend their
business in this section of the State. The proprietors have resolved to advertise at prices to s. it the
times. The Journal is the only paper published in
this portion of the State.
The editor will devole his time and energy to promote the interests and maintain the supremacy of
the white race, and will unfinchingly perform his
duty in the defence of right and justice.
August 4