VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 936.]

States, should give an active, personal and un-

flagging support to the candidates of the

National Democracy-Sermous 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

ple should be thoroughly informed to accom-

to place the paper within the reach of all, we

have adopted a scale of reduced rates of sub-

scription for the four months covering the

Presidential canvass, and offer besides peculiar

inducements 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 Con-

stitution do their duty by extending its circu-

lation, its labors can be made powerfully effec-

tive for good. We appeal, then, to our readers

to examine our remarkably low terms, and go

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responding benefit to the Democratic cause.

RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

[BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.] THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT BACE-WHY THE

SOUTHAMPTON, August 26.—The defeat of the

Sappho yesterday is explained by the fact that

she was not in a proper condition to enter the

When the signal gun was fired the Sappho

Oimsra when her fore-gaft-topsail gave way.

BAPPEO WAS BEATEN.

break-downs were inevitable.

abandoned, as the boat was a wreck.

the race, was built at Cowes.

SPERCH OF MARSHAL VAILANT.

tranquilizing effect, coming soon after that of

the Emperor at Troyes. He congratulated the

members of the council and the people of the

readily appreciated by the people, as they had

they would enjoy their prosperity in peac

The Marshal made a happy allusion to the

speech of the Emperor at Troyes, which he

cited in support of his declarations. He con-

cluded with this sentence: "...bundance in

Charleston, S. C.

our friends in this behalf?

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

ion of the white race. The govern-

THE NEWS FOR THE CAMPAIGN- | these negotiations will be brought to a speedy | until they found that the majority were deterand satisfactory result. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

DEEEAT OF THE REBELS IN CHINA. Hone Kone, July 15 .- Reports have reached here from the north that the imperial troops The importance of the great political conhave gained a great victory. The army of the test upon which we have now fairly entered rebels, which for several months menaced Tien renders the dissemination among the people Tsin, while returning south, was overtaken by of sound political views and accurate and earthe imperial forces. The latter were assisted ly information of the progress and incidents by European officers and engineers. A great of the canvass, a matter of peculiar interest battle took place. The rebels were defeated and totally routed. Great rejoicing in Pekin and expediency. Every individual who has over the result. any stake in the welfare of these Southern

Our Washington Dispatches.

Washington, August 28.—General Meade today visited the President and General Schofield, and departed on a visit North. He says "he is sure that the Southern people mean to do right."

There was a brief Cabinet session to-day, Messrs. Browning, Evarts and Randall being

ment must be wrested from the thieves and the Hon. James B. Campbell, who comes from plunderers who now have control of it, and Charleston, to secure assurances of safety, to the recent orders sent to Generals Buchanan power placed in the hands of a party pledged and Meade, and to the opinion of the Attorneyto give peace to a distracted country, and to General. The President and Secretary sympamake it a government for white men, and not thize with the objects of Mr. Campbell's misfor negroes. It is only necessary that the peosion, but can do nothing unless further emer-

plish this, and THE NEWS will be an admirable Indian country, will be concentrated in Charlesmeans of diffusing this information. In order

ern Generals are no impediment to restoration

A special treasury agent leaves soon for the Northern ports, with a view of reducing the number of men and the expense of collecting

to work with a will to get up large clubs for says that the Indians attacked Kiowa Station, pursuit of the Indians.

Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, August 28 .- In the Senate to-day, H. P. Farrow was confirmed as Attorney General of the State. In the House, Bryant made a long speech

to one address..... 7 50 enlogistic of the negro. 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 except for cash. vast circulation, which would result in a cor-

Virginia Politics.

RICHMOND, August 28.—The committee hav-May we not confidently ask the kind offices of ing the power to call the late Constitutional Convention together have decided to-day not to make such a call, the majority being opposed

New OBLEANS, August 28 .- General Howard arrived last night, and visited the Legislature BY TELEGRAPH. to-day, accompanied by General Hatch. He leaves for Texas to-day.

> ORJECTIONS TO DEMOCRATIC CORPORATORS-THE BADS BESTIVE UNDER THE GOVERNOR'S CURB-ANOTHER RAILBOAD CHARTER ON THE TAPIS-TROUBLE WITH THE NEGROES OF THE LEAGUE -GOVERNOR SCOTT'S COURSE.

regatts, and in consequence met with a series of provoking accidents, which really put her out of the race long before its conclusion. The COLUMBIA, August 28 .- In the House, the Sappho was undergoing repairs to her hull and bill to incorporate the Citizen's Bank caused a rigging, which were damaged last week in a long debate. The real ground of objection was that the corporators are Democrats. The bill on with the Enchantress. The work was hurriedly done, so that she might be ready for

the race, and the repairs were incomplete, so dential electors and members of Congress was

was behind, but was steadily gaining on the

In spite of this accident she soon mended her speed and succeeded in passing the Oimara. She was pushing ahead under fine headway and with a good prospect of coming up with the other yachts, when her fore bob-stay parted. Temporary repairs were made and the schooner was again making up for her lost

(colored) made an angry speech, denouncing the assertion of authority by the Governor over the Legislature. Want of money, however, prevailed at last, and the resolution was read time, when, in consequence of the loss of her bob-stay, her jibboom broke off. All efforts second time to avoid the Governor's objec-In the Senate notice was given of a bill to

to finish the race on her part were then The following is the time of the yachts Cambria, 6 hours and 17 minutes; Aline, 6 hours 19 minutes; Oimara, 6 hours 22 minutes; Condor, 6 hours 25 minutes; Sappho, 8 hours. Captain Baldwin, of the Sappho, says that had these breakages not occurred the American boat would have won the race, and he offers a new challenge to the English yachts for a long run at sea. On board the Sappho during the race were Colonels Armytage and Voorschayle, Captain Legend, R. N., Mr. Grinnell, Mr. Jones, the owner of the yacht Miranda, and others. The schooner Cambria, which won then fired, inflicting some wounds and killing Paris, August 26.-Marshal Vailant, Minisome. He and others came through the woods ter of the Emperor's household, was present at the opening of the Council General at Dijon. to Columbia. A United States officer has been and made a speech calculated to have a highly

ville, Ga., is a prominent league negro. Perthe excitement among the negroes is fearful. department on the successful harvests. The Governor Scott will probably issue a proclasings of abundant crops, he said, were mation in regard to unlawful organizations reason to feel assured, by recent events, that and introducing arms into the State; also, uling on the people to keep the peace, and declaring that the Executive would use all his

powers to that end.

THE FIGHT OVER THE CHATHAM BAILBOAD BILL-TACTICS OF THE OPPOSING MINORITY—HOW THE BRIBE WORKED-PARLIAMENTARY WIS-DOM-THE CHARLESTON CITY CHARTER BILL-THE GOVERNOR'S OBJECTION-ACCOUNTS FROM

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, August 27, 1868.—The only mat-

mined to rush the bill through, and further has been carefully avoided, yet on several occaopposition would only consume time. It may be mentioned, as somewhat curious, that when the filibustering commenced, the Speaker call- respectful cordiality. In this there was no ed the attention of the House to the fact that House for filibustering purposes, and the chair cannot hear them unless order is preserved." Whatever the members may think, I have no desire to do injustice to this mongrel body, but, really, to-day's proceedings looked, to an outsider, as if the \$20,000 bribe was working admirably well. Elliott (colored), chairman of the Railroad Committee, led the should approach, even as with a feeling of revforces of the supporters of the bill, and every motion that had a tendency to delay the pas-sage of the bill for a moment was at once voted down. 'The only amendments adopted were one changing the time allowed for com mencing the road from three years to one year, and the time allowed for completing it from fifteen years to five years; and both these amendments were agreed to before hand by

the managers of the Chatham scheme. Joint resolutions providing for paying off the nembers were introduced in both the Senate and the House. The President of the Senate showed his ignorance oi parliamentary law by allowing the Senate resolution to be sent to the House for concurrence after one reading. The Speaker of the House knew better, and favored the intelligent body over which he presides with an elaborate explanation of the difference between joint and concurrent resolu-

The Governor says he has succeeded in effecting the loan of \$125,000 to pay the expenses of the Legislature authorized by a bill passed a short time ago, and that he will receive the money from New York by express on Tuesday The bill altering and amending the charter

of the City of Charleston has been ratified, and was sent to the Governor to-day. He has not yet signed it, and some doubts are expressed by outsiders whether he will sign it. The ground which they allege for their opinion is. that there is a conflict between the provision of the bill allowing thirty days' residence as a qualification, and the provision of the State Constitution requiring sixty days residence as a qualification for voting in a county, and they think the Governor will take this view, and require that the time shall be extended to sixty days before he will sign the bill.

Gen. J. D. Kennedy and Col. J. P. Thomas returned to-day from Abbeville, where they spoke before a large Democratic gathering. There were several thousand people present, among whom were many negroes. The political prospect in that section is very favorable, and if we can do as well in other parts of the State, we shall carry South Carolina for Seymour and Blair.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, August 27 .- The Committee on Incorporation made a favorable report on the bill incorporating the Wando Mining and Man-ufacturing Company. The report was laid on the table in order that the bill might be taken The report of the Committee of Ways and

Means recommending that the stenographer of the House be allowed \$1200 for the session, was adopted.

adopted.

Boseman, of Charleston, presented the application of the Ashley Fire Company, of Charleston, for incorporation, and gave notice of a bill to incorporate the said company.

The bill providing for the appointment of tax collectors was postponed until Tuesday.

The bill granting a charter to the Chatham Railroad was taken up, and the discussion on Tomlinson's amendment resumed. Tomlinson spoke in favor and Elliott against the amendment. The amendment was finally lost. Neagle offered an amendment that the building of the grant of the commenced from Columbia, but the road be commenced from Columbia, but it was lost, and the bill finally rushed through to the third reading, notwithstanding some filibustering.

and their titles changed to acts: "A bill to de-termine and perpetuate the homestead," "A bill to establish the bonds of county officers;" "A bill to provide for the temporary organiza-tion of the Educational Department of the State;" "A bill to license certain persons here-in named to act as pilots," &c.

in named to act as pilots," &c.
A joint resolution was read and referred to
the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and
the Clerk of the Senate, to issue pay certificates to the members of the Legislature, and
their officers and employees, for the amounts
due them up to August 31st, and that the said officers be authorized to draw from the State Treasury \$70,000 to pay those certificates. SENATE.

The second reading of the Tax bill was concluded, but further consideration of it was postponed at request of the chairman of the Finance Committee, to enable him to add one or two more sections, taxing professions, &c.

The Governor's Blue Ridge message was read. A resolution in regard to pay was intro-

duced, similar to the House resolution, except in the amount called for, which was \$18,000, in-stead of \$70,000.

JESFERSON DAVIS ABROAD.

LIVERPOOL, August 15, 1868.

To the Editor of the Charles on Daily News: SIB-It will be interesting to many of your readers to receive an account of the reception of Mr. Jefferson Davis in this country. He arrived by the steamer "Austrian" of the Montreal line, in tolerably good health, although to strangers he seemed delicate and careworn. The Southerners resident in this city and other friends, on hearing that he was expected, engaged rooms for his family at the Adelphi Hotel and awaited his arrival. They decided to avoid with care anything that might tend to invite a public demonstration. Their object and desire was to evince their deep feelings of respect and sympathy, but within the limits prescribed by a decorous regard for ex-

isting circumstances. By these friends Mr. Davis was welcomed on the deck of the steamer, and a hearty greating was offered to him and his family. The news of his arrival spread rapidly around the docks. and a large number of people assembled on the quay, by whom, on landing, he was greeted with cheers and a unanimous expression of warm and kindly feeling.

During the stay he has since made at the Adelphi Hotel, he has been called upon by those who had taken an interest in the South ern cause, and by leading residents of this city who had taken no prominent part, but now came forward to pay their respects, under the feeling that prompts every generous mind to sympathize with suffering and misfortune.

Having had the advantage of frequent intercourse with Mr. Davis, I may venture to say, from personal knowledge and observation, that he has won golden opinions from all who have approached him. All are impressed by his dignity of carriage and courtly bearing, and although there is usually an expression of sadness on his features, furfowed as they are by thought, anxiety and sorrow, yet for most there comes a smile singularly winning and benignant. In conversation his tone is always calm, often cheerful; and none have described their impressions to me who have not been struck, like myself, with the force of his reflections on men and events, and the felicity of the diction in which they are ex-

Although, as I have observed, public notice sions, when he has been recognized, he has been greeted by the public of all classes with trace of political feeling. It is the homage men "motions are now being made in the pay to one who has been the ruler of millions of a gallant race-whose name is inscribed for ever on the page of history-and on whose purity as a public man slander has left no stain. When to these there is added the recollection of sufferings, physical and mental, such as were seldom recorded or few have survived, it is natural that all should be touched, and erence, the living and present representative of so much that was great in the past-of so much that must live forever in the records of the future. I am, sir, very obediently,

WANTMOTH MEETING-RATIFICATION OF THE DE-MOCRATIC PLATFORM-MORE RECRUITS FOR SEYMOUR AND BLAIR.

[FROM CUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.] ABBEVILLE, August 26.-Long before day the good people of this glorious old district could be seen pouring into the village. Every road, avenue and inlet was filled with sturdy mountaineers, who were on their way to attend the grand gathering. The weather last evening was unfavorable and unpropitious, but the aroshar's anouries were wrong for once, and about nine o'clock this morning the fiery orb of day shone brightly and brilliantly, dispelling the heavy dark clouds that lowered and threatened rain.

The special train from Greenville ran off the the track about three miles from the town. This caused some delay, as the brass band was aboard. No one was hurt, although the two cars that ran off were filled with live stock of the human order. About eleven o'clock the rocession was formed in front of the courtlouse, headed by the Greenville brass band, who had kindly volunteered their services for he occasion. In the line we noticed several banners bearing the names of our worthy standard-bearers, Seymour and Blair. A colored Democratic club also marched in the procession. It carried a plain snow-white banner, with the magic words Seymour and Blair inscribed in raised characters thereon. The club numbers about fifty intelligent, welldressed, honest looking colored men.

The column, numbering at least fifteen hundred, after moving through several of the principal streets, repaired to a beautiful, cool and shady grove on the outskirts of the town, where a platform had been erected and seats placed for the accommodation of the ladies. The position selected was a very admirable one, being on the side of a huge hill, which slope gradually. The platform was erected near the base, so that the audience in front could see over the heads of those persons between them and the stand. It is a hard matter to figure up the number of persons present. It is thought there were about three thousand five hundred persons present; at any rate, there vere two acres and a half of good Democrats. The meeting was called to order by Colonel Perrin, of Abbeville, who, after a brief but

Perrin, of Abbeville, who; after a brief but pointed address, introduced Colonel A. C. Haskell. That gentleman spoke in feeling terms of his native town, Abbeville, and said:

I am called upon to give the reasons which actuate, and the principles which guide the great Democratic party. You know that they offer us a place in the picture of the Union, with all the rights and privileges of the other States. The Radical party have disfranchised all of your leading men. Those to whom you looked for counsel and advice have been prevented from holding office, and are entirely cut off from all participation in governmental the properties of the other states. After three years of Radical rule, what have we gained? Do you not this day stand ostracised? You have only nominally the right of suffrage. It therefore becomes the bounden duty of every man to stand to his post.

After describing the present condition of the

When the Democratic President ascends the chair he will sweep away oppression and misrule. The voice of the whole people in thunder tones will sustain the integrity of the ballot-box. We must enter the list with the Democratic party and push forward the glorious cause. There are in the Southern States eight millions of whites and only three millions of colored men. Look at the disparity and tell me if you will still cling to this vile Radical party. I have spoken plain truths; controvert them if you can. I have lived among the colored people and feel kindly and affectionately towards them, and so long as they cling to us will protect them. Slavery is eternally dead and can never be revived. I would go into an army and fight against any attempt to re-enslave you. The Constitution of South Carolina distinctly states that slavery shall never more exist within the State.

Colonel Haskell was applauded to the echo,

and was followed by Colonel Thomas, of Columbia, who made an able and telling speech. Amongst other things he said:

Amongst other things ne said:

Had I been at the National Democratic Convention I would have proposed qualified negro suffrage. The colored people are now incapable of taking part properly in governmental affairs, and should leave the political arena. But when the colored man has virtue, intelligence and property, he should be permitted to take part in the affairs of the nation. Colonel Thomas was followed by Gen. Ken-

nedy, who passed in review the state of the Union, and the questions of finance and taxa-

They called the State reconstructed, but it is only a change of foreign masters and aliens, the chief offices of the State being in the hands of the stranger and outsider, and the whole posse, legislative and official, utterly devoid of responsibility, and paying no taxes. In this mighty struggle every legitimate means will be used for success. The North expects us to do our duty. Self-preservation, the hopes of the future, gratitude demand it. Every man must be up and doing. It is no time for doubt or hesitation. Every man must be on one side or the other.

"He who dallies is a dastard:

"He who dallies is a dastard; He who doubts is damned."

Every true Southern man is a Democrat. Let Every true Southern man is a Democrat. Detuge it is spare no time, means or proper instrumentalities to carry South Carolina. Mississippi, under equally disadvantageous circumstances, has set us a bright example. In local, district and State action let us have compactness, unity, and unswerving determination. Intelliand State action less as navour companies, and unswerving determination. Intelligence, right and prestige must prevail over injustice, a weak cause and still weaker leaders. I know that old Abbeville, so famed for its intelligence, patriotism and beauty, will roll up a tremendous Democratic majority. May God speed we in the great work. meed us in the great work.

The meeting was also addressed by General Garlington and Mr. Reid, and resolutions ratifying the New York platform and nominations were unanimously adopted.

Before its adjournment the meeting was ad-dressed by Jim Valentine and Richard Jones, two colored men from Georgia.

THE MOST PERFECT LEON TONIC.—HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.—A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyro-phosphate of iron possessing the valuable properties of iron phosphorous and calsaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever, or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed. It is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Prepared by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all respectable druggists in the United States.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

THE USE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS IN THE SOUTH.

LETTERS OF INSTRUCTION TO THE DISTRICT COMMANDERS.

OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL EVARTS.

Our telegrams from Washington have already briefly given the main points of the position which the Administration has assumed with regard to the manner and extent of the interference that would be justifiable on the part of the military forces of the United States in aiding the local and civil authorities in the oreservation of public order.

We now publish the opinion of Attorney-General Evarts on the whole subject, embraced in a letter of instruction to Alexander Magruder, Esq., United States Marshal of Florida Also, the military order issued from the War Department as a letter of instruction to Major General George G. Meade, commanding De partment of the South; Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding Department of the Cumberland, and Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, commanding Department of Louisisns. The letter to General Meade, which we publish below, is similar to those issued to the other Generals named :

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Alexander Magruder, Esq., United States Marshal Northern District of Florida, St. Augustine, Frorida:
Sir: Your letter of the 12th instant reached me yesterday, and has received an attentive consideration. Col. Sprague's information to me yesterday, and has received an attentive consideration. Col. Sprague's information to you must have been based upon his own construction of Gen. Meade's order lately issued, and not upon any special instructions from the President to Col. Sprague through Gen. Meade or otherwise, as no such special instructions have been issued by the President. You add: "Under some circumstances I should be glad to have the aid of the military, and if practicable, would be pleased to have instructions given to the military to aid me when necessary. I sak this as Col. Sprague informs me under his instructions he cannot do so."

green to the limitary of att me when neces-sary. I sak this as Col. Sprague informs me under his instructions he cannot do so."

His desire and request for the aid of the military, under certain circumstances, I under-stood to refer to the occasional necessity which may arise that the marshal should have the means of obtaining the aid and attendance of a more considerable force than his regular dentities currely for execution of legal process. deputies supply for execution of legal process in his district.

in his district.

The 27th section of the judiciary act of 1789 establishes the office of marshal, and names among his duties and powers the following: "And to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under the authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty, and to appoint, as there may be occasion, one or more appoint, as there may be occasion, one or more

appoint, as there may be occasion, one or more deputies."—(1st, P. 87.)

You will observe from this that the only measure of the assistance which you have power to command is its necessity for the execution of your duty, and upon your discreet judgment, under your official responsibility, the law reposes the determination of what force each particular pecsasity requires. This power each particular necessity requires. This power of the marshal is equivalent to that of a sheriff, and with either embraces, as a resort in necessity, the whole power of the precinct (county or sity, the whole power of the precinct (county or district) over which the officer's authority extends. In defining this power, Attorney-General Cushing—and, as I understand the subject, correctly—says it "comprises every person in the district or county above the age of fiteen years, whether civilians or not, and including the military of all denominations—militia, soldiers, marines—all of whom are alike bound to obey the commands of a sheriff or marshal."

While, however, the law gives you this "pow-While, however, the law gives you this "power to command all necessary assistance," and the military within your district are now exempt from obligation to obey, in common with all the citizens, your summons in case of necessity, you will be particular to observe that this high and responsible authority is given to the marshal only in aid of his duty "to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States," and only in case of necessity for this extraordinary aid. The military persons obeying this summons of the marshal will act in subordination and After describing the present condition of the Judiciary and Legislature of the State, and the ruin that excessive taxation would cause, he are called, and only to the effect of securing

This special duty and authority in the execu-This special duty and authority in the execu-tion of process issued to you mus. not be con-founded with the duty and authority of sup-pressing disorder and preserving the peace, which, under our government, belongs to the civil authorities of the States, and not to the civil authorities of the United States. Nor are this expected duty and authority of the marshal this special duty and authority of the marshal, in executing process issued to him, to be confounded with the authority and duty of the President of the United States, in the specific cases of the constitution and under the statutes to protect the States against domestic violence, or with his authority and duty, under special statutes, to employ military force in subduing statutes, to employ military force in subduing combinations in resistance to the laws of the United States; for neither of these duties or authorities is shared by the subordinate officers of the government, except when and as the same may be specifically communicated to them by the President.

same may be specifically communicated to them by the President.

I have thus called your attention to the gen-eral considerations bearing upon the subject to which your letter refers, for the purpose of securing a due observance of the limits of your securing a due observance of the limits of your duty and authority in connection therewith. Nothing can be less in accordance with the na-ture of our government or the disposition of our people than a frequent or ready resort to military aid in execution of the duties confided to civil officers. Courage, vigor and intrepidity are appropriate qualities for the civil service, which the marshals of the United States are expected to perform, and a reinforcement of their power by extraordinary means is permit-ted by the law only in extraordinary emergen-

ries.

If it shall be thought that any occasion at any time exists for instructions to the militar authorities of the United States within any o the States in connection with the execution of process of the courts of the United States these instructions will be in accordance with exigency then appearing.
I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
WM. M. EVARTS,

Attorney-General. THE MILITARY ORDER.

In pursuance of instructions from the Presi dent, based upon the above opinion, the following order was to-day issued from the War Department:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Headquarters of the Army,

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, August 25, 1868.

Mojor-General George G. Meade, United Sta'es

Army, Commanding Department of the South,

Attanta, Georgia:

General: In reply to your request for in
struction relative to the use of troops under
your command in aid of the civil authorities,
the Secretary of War directs to be furnished
for your information and government the enclosed copies of a letter of instructions to
Brevet Major-General Buchanan, commanding
Department of Louisiana, dated August 10,
1868, and of a letter from the Attorney-General of the United States to Alexander Magruder, Esq., United States Marshal, Northern
District of Florida, dated August 20, 1868.

The letter to Gen. Buchanan indicates the
conditions under which the military power of
the United States may be employed to suppress
insurrection against the government of any
State, and prescribes the duties of the Department Commander in reference thereto.

The letter of the Attorney-General sets forth

ment Commander in reference thereto.
The letter of the Attorney-General sets forth
the conditions under which the marshals and
sheriffs may command the assistance of the troops in the respective districts or counties.
to execute lawful precepts issued to them by

competent authority.

The obligation of the military, (individual, The obligation of the military, (individual) officers and soldiers,) in common with all citizens, to obey the summons of a marshal or sheriff, must be held subordinate to their paramount duty as members of a permanent military body. Hence the troops can act only in their proper organized capacity, under their own officers, and in obedience to the immediate orders of their officers. The officer com-

manding troops summoned to the aid of a marshal or sheriff must also judge for himself, and upon his own official responsibility, whether the service required of him is lawful and necessary, and compatible with the proper discharge of his ordinary military duties, and must limit the action absolutely to proper aid in execution of the lawful precept exhibited to him by the marshal or sheriff.

If time 1. permit, every demand from a

If time v. permit, every demand from a civil officer for military aid, whether it be for the execution of civil process or to suppress in-surrection, shall be forwarded to the Presi-dent, with all the material facts in the case, for dent, with all the material facts in the case, for his orders; and in all cases the highest commander whose orders can be given in time to meet the emergencies will alone assume the responsibility of action. By a timely disposition of troops where there is reason to apprehend a necessity for their use, and by their passive interposition between hostile parties, dangers of collision may be avarted.

terposition between hostile parties, dangers of collision may be averted.

Department commanders, and in cases of necessity their subordinates, are expected, in this regard, to exercise, upon their own responsibility, a wise discretion, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved.

By command of General Grant.

J. C. KELTON,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Longstreet's Political Views-He is said to Support Grant.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

Yesterday a chieftain of the late rebellion—
General James Longstreet—arrived in New
York. Since the war he accepted the situation, and has used his influence to counsel and
guide his people and to lead them safely back
to an enduring peace. Yesterday evening a
reporter of the Tribune called upon the General at the New York Hotel. Imagine seated at
a table a tull, well-built man in a suit of black.
The face is a kindly, pleasant one, the beard is
sandy and grizzled, and the cheeks are flushed. The forehead is high, and the eyes are
gray, and soft in expression. The mouth,
squarely out, denotes decision; and there is
that quiet, resolute air about him that reminds
one of General Grant, whom he strongly resembles in looks and manner. Although suffering from an attack of fever, he bore himself resolutely above pain, and after dinner
conversed freely upon affairs in the Southern
States. As a portion of the conversation
bears directly upon think we will have better The New York Tribune of Wednesday says:

give it in full.

Reporter: Do you think we will have better days in the Southern States?

General Longstreet: Assuredly. The cotton.

General Longstreet: Assuredy. The cotton crop has been very large this year, and we will soon have capital of our own to work upon. Reporter: Suppose Seymour is elected, do you think we will have another war? General Longstreet: I cannot say as to that, but I believe that if he is elected it will open all those old issues, and we will have trouble; but I do not think he will be elected.

Reporter: What do you think of Grant?
General Longstreet: He is my man. I beeve he is a fair man. I met him at West
oint. I think he is above meanness. His
lence is grand.
Reporter: There is one thing I would like to
ob. It is in regard to the negrif.

sk. It is in regard to the negro.

General Longstreet (smiling): I will tell you il I know.

all I know.

Reporter: Will he keep his contracts in regard to labor?

General Longstreet: I can relate my own experience. My nen have worked well. They like to have a white man come out in the field and tell them what to do. There was always a class of lazy men who would sit in their houses and give their orders. These men deserve to have trouble.

to have trouble.

Reporter: And in regard to jury trials—I mean negroes upon a jury bench?

General Longstreet: In some cases that is bad—for instance, where an action involves an account. Negroes generally are ignorant upon intricate matters of business. But if a district is disposed to do right with them, the jury may be divided—white and black. They (the negroes) soon learn, and appreciate the position.

position.

Reporter: About negro supremacy?
General Longstreet: Ah, that can never be; it is silly to think of it. They can never be stronger than they are to-day, and the whites of the South know it; but they are misled by the politicians.

Reporter: In regard to the acts of recon-

struction?

Gen. Longs reed: I advise my friends to ac cept them, an I come into the Union and try to bring about peace and pro-perity. I told the people of Alabama if they would not be guid-ed by the politicians, they would come out all

Reporter: And you think it will come out all right? Gen. Longstreet: I do; the crops are large The cotton crop is worth \$200,000,000. That is a step toward bringing about the desired result. Chase was my man. I think if nominated he could have been elected, and the Southern people would rally about him without knowing it. I cannot vote for Seymour; but any ing it. I cannot vote for Seymour; but any way, I think good times are not far distant.

Items of State News.

—The Camden Journal says: "The recent rains have caused a considerable freshet in our river. We understand that considerable corn and cotton have been under water, but jury to the crops.

-The Newbery Herald says: "This section is now enjoying a delightful season of gentle and frequent showers, and a cool atmosphere. The crops are looking fine, cotton very promis-ing, and corn: pidly ripening and abundant. Small crops also showing signs of promise un-der such favorable circumstances." -Hamp. Bishop, a respectable colored man

—Hamp. Bishop, a respectable colored man of Spartanburg writes to the editor of the Spartan: "I wish to inform the public through the columns of your paper, that I now repudiate all Republican principles, and that I have joined the Democratic party. I did join the Union League under a wrong conception of the principles and purposes of that party, but being convinced of the ruin and dangers that would result from such a policy, I have severed my connection with the Radical party, now and forever."

The Anderson Intelligencer says: "Rev. Elias Kennedy, a well-known colored preacher of this place, was brutally murdered on Saturday last, near Ruckersville, Georgia, where he had gone to attend a protracted meeting at a colored church. He was first ordered to leave the place, and complied with the demand, but had scarcely returned a mile in this direction, when he was decoyed from the burgy, and shot by some person unknown. These facts shot by some person unknown. These facts are obtained from his grandchild, a small boy who had accompanied him on the trip."

who had accompanied him on the trip."

—The Yorkville Enquirer has the following:

"The corn crop of this district, so far as we can
learn, still presents a very promising appearance. The frequent and heavy rains of the
past few weeks have made a fair crop of corn
tolerably certain. This remark applies more
properly to late corn, as much of the early
planting was seriously injured by the drought
in June and July. There is considerable complaint of rust in cotton. The probability is
that the crop of that staple will be light, as, in
addition to rust, cotton has been injured by
being stunted in many places." A CARPET-BAGGER MAKES A CONSERVATIVE

SPEECH.-In New Orleans, recently, a white Radical, hitherto regarded as the personification of all that is most objectionable to the Southern whites, and recently a delegate from dissatisfied Republicans to Washington, was invited to address them, and his speech was in substance as follows:

substance as follows:

My Friends: I am a carpet-bagger. I admit it. I have been among you for some time, and have never ceased to advocate your cause in the press of the North—in the three leading Republican newspapers of New York, Washington and Philadelphia. But I am going to leave you. We are all going to leave you will soon be alone. My advice to you is to unite yourselves to those whose havor it is your interest to secure. Be guided by those who alone can furnish you with work and food and clothing. J in yourself to the pople of the South. We are going; we cannot find you work to support you. Your interest lies with those who can.

MEDICAL AUTICE .- PATIENTS SUF-FERING from I issues portaining to the GENITO URINARY ORGANS, will receive the latest scientific treatment, by placing themselves under of Dr. T. REEN's JERNA, Office the care of Dr. T. REEN'S JERNA, Office BASEL-STREET, three doors east from the

Shipping.

FOR NEW YOLK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Capt. M. B. Crownill, will leave Vanderstanders and August 27

THE STEAMNHIP SAKAGUSSA,

Capt. M. B. Crownill, will leave Vanderstander, at Four o'clock P. M.

RAVENEL & CO., Agents, FAST FREIGHT LINE TO BALTIMORE

THE PAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship SEAGULL, N.P.
DUTTON, Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Saturday, the 29th
August, : Three o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union V. arves, making close connections, and dedivering freights in Philadelphia promptly and at less-

The usual Through Bills of Lading will be given to Thinadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, and other Northern and Western points.

For Freight engagements or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Union Wharves. August 25 NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEE STEA MS HIP OHAM PION LOCKWOOD, Commander, will leav Adger's Wharf on Saturday, the 29t inst., at Four o'clo'k P. M.

The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarter

For Freight or Bassage, having elegant cabin JAMES ADGER & 60., Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).

MAC GREGOR LINE. DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

THE GEORGIA AND LIVERPOOL
LINE OF FIRST-CLASS NEW IRON
CLYDE GUILT STEAMSHIPS, composed of the
Now Building. Now Building.
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vember.

Through Freight taken to and from all points of Great Britain, the Continent and the Southern States, and through Bills of Lading given.

Extra Steamers of 1500 to 3000 bales especity will be dispatched to Liverpool, Harre, Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Trieste, Genca and Cronstadt, whenever inducement offers.

Excitation from Cardiff or any indirect port to

Freight taken from Cardiff or any indirect port to Bayannah. Apply to WM. M. TUNNO & CO., In Liverpool to STODDART BROTHERS.
And in Leith to DONALD R MAC GREGOR. Savannah, August 15, 1868. s3mo August 25

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CUMPY'S CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE DUCED RATES!

STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-street, New York, a and 4th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding). Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for Bouth 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. Steamehip GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San France. STEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

New Zealand.
Steamship GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Francisco, for China and Japan, October 1.
No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinvall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.
Medicine and attendance free.
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.

WILL RUN REGULARLY BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BELMEN, VIA SUUTHAMPTON. From
Bremen on the 1st of each month.
From Southampton on the 4th of each month.
PRICE OF PRASEACE—From Baltimore to Bremen
London, Havre and Southamptou—Cabin \$90; Steerage \$36. From Bremen to Baltimore—Cabin \$90; Steer-

Prices of passage payable in gold, or its equiva 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 sach vessel. All letters must pass through the Postofflee. Nobills of lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Customhouss, For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO.,

No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltmore,

Or to

MORDFOAI & CO., Agents,

East Fay, Charleston, S. G.

April 20

April 20

FOR GARDNER'S BLUFF, AND ALL INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON PER-DEE RIVER.

THE STEAMER ST. HELENA, Captain J. G. RUMLEY, will receive Freight on Monday next, August 31, at commercial Wharf, and leave on Monday N. M. at Eight o'clock, connecting with the Steamer GENERAL MANUGAULT at Georgetown for the above landings. No charge will be made for reshipping Freight at Georgetown. sorgetown.
All Freight must be prepaid.
SHaCKELIFORD & KELLY,
No. 1 Foyce's Wharf.

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, KEITHFIELD, WAVEBLY AND BROOK GREEN MILLS. THE STRAMER ST. HELENA, Captain J. G. Rumler, will receive freight on Monday next, august 31, at Commercial Wharf, and leave as above on Monday Night at 8

No frei ht received after sunset. No frei ht received and No frei ht received and No frei ht received and No freight must be prepaid.

All freight must be prepaid.
For freight or passage apply to For freight or passage apply to No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.
No. 1 Boyce's Wharf.

August 28 ONE TRIP A WEEK. CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET LINE VIA BEAUFOR F, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON STEAMER PILOT BOY Capt. W. T. MONELTE

STEAMER PILOT BOY.

Capt. Capt. Fenn Proc.

Capt. Capt. Fenn Proc.

ONE OF THE ABOVE STAMENS

will leave Charleston every Tucsday

Morning, at 6 o'clock, and Savanuah ever Thursday

Morning, at 6 o'clock.

For Freight or passage, apply to

J. HN FEEGU-ON,

Lune 29

Accommodation Wharf.

June 29 FOR PALATKA, FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S

THE STEAMER WILLEY. WI leave Charleston ever; Tuestay Night at 9 o'clock, and Sava nah every Wednesday Afternoon at 3 o'clock, for the above places. tieturing will leave havennah for Charleston every Saturda, Morning, at 8 o'clock.

at 8 o'clock
All goods not removed by sunset will be stored at.
All goods not removed by sunset will be stored at.
All freight must be precid.
J. D. ATKEN & CO., Agents,
outh Atlantic Whar

VACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE JACHT, HAVING
been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on board, or to
BLACK & JOHNSION,
arents

OFFICE CHIEF OF CITY DETECTIVES, CHARLESTON, S. C. AUGUST 21, 1868.—Recovered and brought to this office, one small GRAY FILLY. The owner can have the same proving property and paying expenses.

First Lieutenant and Chies of Detecures.

peace, but not sustained at the expense of patriotism. This is the summary of the present position of France." PROTECTION OF EMIGRANTS. BERLIN, August 26.—The official journals here say the Prussian Government has accepted the proposals made by the United States for the establishment of effective regulations

for the protection and welfare of emigrants, and that agents have been appointed to negotiate with the American authorities on the subject. It is understood that the Prussian minister at Washington has been instructed that as the mutual relations of Germany and the United States are now on such a favorable

The President and Secretary of War referred

gencies should arise. The 6th Infantry, part of which is in the

Rosecrans has arrived, and is the bearer of no address from the Southern Generals. He does not know that such an address was contemplated, and his visit to General Lee was simply on his own motion, having acted without the advice or counsel of any person or party. His intercourse was cor "al and pleasant, and conclusive to his mind that the Sou.h-

Indian Outrages. Sr. Louis, August 28.-A Denver dispatch

carrying off a woman and child, whose bodies were afterward found horribly mutilated. They killed three men at Lathan, on the Platte stage route, stripping the country of stock and provisions. Twelve murders have occurred in in two days. A Cheyenne dispatch says that E. W. Pratt was scalped. Volunteers are in

One Effect of Negro Legislation. NEW YORK, August 28.—The Brooklyn Eagle says that at a meeting of prominent New York firms, a resolution was adopted to sell no goods to the South during the present season

Remittances can be made by money order at our rick, and all letters should be addressed to General Howard in the Southwest.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

CHOICE OF ELECTORS-PER' D'EM AGAIN-THE

The bill to provide for the election of Presi-

passed to its third reading. The following were read a third time : A bill to establish justice courts and define the duties thereof, and the Chatham Railroad bill. The joint resolution providing for the pay of members produced a lively discussion. Elliott

grant a charter for a railroad from Columbia to Cheraw, Camden and the North Carolina line. Some six or eight negroes appeared in th Executive Department to-day, shot in various parts of their bodies. Butes, the president of the Union League, of Union District, was one of the number. He says that he went from here on Wednesday on the Greenville Railroad. At Sautuck, a small station below Union Courthouse, a number of negroes were gathered to meet him, to get papers, hear the news, &c. The white people present, who were armed, asked him what he was after, when he said that he was President of the Union League, They then threatened him, and he and the blacks retreated. The whites

sent to inquire into the truth of the story. The Kennedy who was murdered at Ruckerssons arriving from Anderson to-day say that

THE UP-COUNTRY.

ter of interest in the proceedings of the Legislature to-day was the fight in the House over the Chatham Railroad bill. A small minority were opposed to passing the bill without some guarantee that the charter granted by it would not be used to the detriment of important interests in this State. They offered several footing, the Prussian Government expects that amendments, and were filibustering a little,

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1868. AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE DEMOCRACY IN ABBEVILLE.

ruin that excessive taxation would cause, he When the Democratic President ascends the

Colonel Haskell was applauded to the echo,

tion. In conclusion he said: They called the State reconstructed, but it

General Hampton was unable to be present on account of indisposition, and General Vance had a previous engagement. THE MOST PERFECT IRON TONIC.—HEGEMAN'S