PORTLAND, ME., September 14.—The election

Pillsbury 1286—Republican gain 530. Lewiston

gives Chamberlain 1358, and Pillsbury 630.

ast year Pillsbury had 791, and Chamberlain

304—Republican net gain 251. Portland gives

Chamberlain 3331, and Pillsbury 2310. Last

year Chamberlain had 2040, and Pillsbury

1325; Republican net gain 300. Hallowell gives

Chamberlain 385, Pillsbury 163; Republican net

gain 94. Angusta gives Chamberlain 1030,

Pillsbury 926; Republican gain 12. Bath gives

Chamberlain 1060, Pillsbury 426; last year

Chamberlain had 761, Pillsbury 386; gain 259.

PORTLAND, Mr., September 11-6.30 P. M .-

The vote in five cities foot up-Chamberlain

8154, Pillsbury 5305. Last year, Chamberlain

5244, Pillsbury 3582; Republican majority 2849,

against 1662 last year; Republican net gain

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Dispatch from

NEW YORK, September 14.—Reports from

Maine come in slowly, but seem to be conclu-

sive. Nearly every town shows large Repub-

lican gains over last year, when the majority

was 11,000. Moreover, there are Democratic

gains, although they are mostly small. Hardly

LATER. Seventy-six towns give Chamber-

Our Washington Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, September 14 .- District Aftor-

ney Courtney, Solicitor Binckley and Secretary

McCulloch all visited the President to-day rel

ative to the New York investigations. It is un-

derstood that the President desires Binckley

to conduct the prosecution, whereas Courtney

s willing to have Secretary McCulloch employ

additional counsel, and declines acting further

with Binckley. The result has not yet trans-

pired. Binckley's report to the President re-

flects severely on the New York officials, from

Sherman calls for another cavalry regiment

Ketchum, collector for Alasks, has received

The following order has been issued from

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, September 11, 1868.

To Major-General Geo. H. Thomas, Com.

manding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: Messrs. Wm. H. Wersner, T. A.

Hamilton, and J. H. Ager, a committee ap-

pointed by the Legislature of Tennessee, have

waited upon the President, represented to him

the present condition of affairs in Tennessee.

and urged him to take steps to give protec

tion to the law-abiding citizens of that State.

A copy of the joint resolutions under which

he committee was appointed, and of a written

communication from the committee to the

President, are furnished herewith for your in-

formation. You will please report, without

unnecessary delay, what force, in addition to

that now under your command, will be requir-

ed to enable you to give all necessary aid to

the civil authorities of Tennessee to execute

the laws, preserve the peace, and protect the

tions heretofore given from this department

is the purpose of these instructions to confer

upon you all the power which the laws allow.

exercise it within the limits of your lawful au

thority-full discretion in your action to the

and that in any event the peace may be pre-

Our European Dispatches.

IN ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

PESTH. September 14.—There are accounts

of insurrectionary movements in Bulgaria and

the garrisons in Transylvania have been

Details of the Great Earthquake-600

Persons Drowned by a Tidas Wave-

Washington, September 14.- Neither the

State nor the Navy Departments have received

any official reports of the earthquake, though

its occurrence is fully confirmed by private let-

The crew of the Fredonia, reported destroy-

ed, consisted of thirteen petty officers and

fourteen hands, none of whom were of Ameri-

The accounts of the earthquake which have

een received state that at Inquois six hun-

dred persons were drowned by the tidal wave.

At Aseguipa the tower of Saint Catelina was

the only edifice left. Nearly all the inmates of

the hospitals and prisons perished. The course

of the river was changed, and Mount Mystic

discharged lava and mud, and a sulphurous

odor was noticed. No one has gone to the

place where the city once stood, and the peo-

At Pancanphata hundreds were crushed by

the falling houses. At Arica an American

bark, laden with guano, was swallowed. At

Tacjuin one hundred and fifty persons, mostly

The town of Shigra was swept away, only

The nitre works at Iguigue were destroyed

Mr. Billinghurst, the British Consul, was

killed. The American bark Condor was lost

The loss at Iguigue was two millions of

There was first a hurricane, then an earth-

quake, and then a tidal wave. Several Eng-

lish vessels were damaged. A Prussian bark

persons are without shelter or bread.

was wrecked. Over three hundred thousand

South America.

Rio de Janeiro, August 24.—The Brazilian

Ministry have determined to refuse mediation,

Earthquake in the Sandwich Islands

Disastrous Fire in Virginia.

and the James River hotel. The loss is esti-

RICHMOND, September 14.-A fire which oc-

San Francisco, September 14.—The Idaho

wenty of five hundred inhabitants escaping,

children, returning from school, were lost.

ple are living in tents.

but the crew saved.

Paragusy vigorously.

doing considerable damage.

property.

300,000 Persons Without Homes.

Your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,

Secretary of War.

Very respectfully,

strengthened.

his final instructions, and leaves Wednesday

bury, 13,993. Republican gain, 3487.

jority in Maine at 17,000 to 20,000.

ov perhaps 20,000.

Courtney down.

to fight the Indians.

on the Ocean Queen.

Rockland gives Chamberlain 259; gain 80.

VOLUME VI.—NUMBER 950.]

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 unflagging 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

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 one address.....\$8 50

THE CHARLESTON NEWS.

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,

to one address..... 7 50

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 O 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? Bemittances can be made by money order at

our rick, and all letters should be addressed to law-abiding citizens of that State. The instruc-RIORDAN, DAWSON & CO.,

Charleston, S. C.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL. [SPECTAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

SOCIAL EQUALITY AGAIN-ANOTHER SPECULA TION FOR TOM ROBER ON-THE MILITIA-CHATHAM BATLEGAD-PROPOSAL TO HOLD RE-GULAR SESSION IN CHARLESTON-GOVERNOR

ORR ACCEPTS THE JUDGESHIP. Columnia, S. C., September 14.—In the House c resolution to have two sessions each

day was adopted. The bill to incorporate the Wando Company was ordered to be enrolled for ratification.

The bill to regulate elections and to preven abuse of the elective franchise was read the third time and sent to the Senate.

The bill to organize the Supreme Court was read the second time.

The substitute bill of the Senate for the antidiscrimination bill of the House was reported upon unfavorably by Whipper, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee. There was a manifest disposition to take up the substitute, which was ordered to be printed and made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

The bill to provide for the temporary appointment of magistrates was read and ordered to be engrossed. The bill to sell the Columbia Canal was

passed to a second reading. Stoeber and Jackson wanted the words "at private sale" stricken out, and said it would be bought in by Robertson and Lewie. Wnipper said that the canal was not worth one hundred dollars. The bill to provide a commission to codify

the laws was postponed to Wednesday. The Militia bill was read through the second

A resolution to adjourn to Saturday was

The Chatham Railroad bill was received from the Senate, read as amended, and ordered to be recorded for ratification.

In the Senate a message from the Hous was received asking the return of the House bill to prevent discrimination. The Senate re turned the message that the bill was laid on

Randolph introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to convene the Legislature in regular session in Charleston, which was or-

dered for consideration to-morrow. The bill to close the operations of the Bank of the State of South Carolina was reported

ready for ratification. The bill to organize the Supreme Court and

the bill to regulate the admission of persons to practice in the Courts of the State was read the third time and sent to the House. The following bills were read the second and have resolved to prosecute the war with

time and ordered to be engrossed: A bill to regulate attachments; a bill to regulate arrests and bail in civil actions; a bill to suppress in surrection and rebellion; a bill to provide for the formation of the electoral college.

A letter was received from Governor Orr. now visiting Iowa, who says he will accept the

The South American War.

Washington, September 14.—Valparaiso pa-pers state that Humaita was delivered up by a traitorous general. It is stated that Paraguay is in revolution, and Lopez dead or a fugitive. A bloodless revolution occurred in Pausma. President Ponce is in prison, and the Congress has proclaimed a President,

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE STATE.

for State officers came off to-day after a can-ROUSING MEETINGS AT SPARTANBURG vass of extraor linary vigor on the part of both AND CAMDEN. parties. Banger gives Chamberlain 2061, and

> IMMENSE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING IN SPARTANEURG-SPEECHES BY HON. A. P. ALD-RICH, HON A. BURT, MAJOR M'CLURE AND COL. J. T. COTHEAN, GOV. BONHAM AND OTHERS-BARBECUE, TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AND IL-

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SPARTANBURG, S. C., September 11 .- At early dawn the good people of this district commenced pouring into town from all directions. On foot, on horseback, in buggies, carriages and wagons, white and colored alike were wending their way to the place of meeting.

At nine A. M. a procession was formed un-der charge of Maj. D. K. Duncan as chief marshal, and headed by the Greenville brass band marched from the courthouse to the barbecue grounds, near the Presbyterian Church. the World office estimates the Republican ma- There were at least two hundred colored Democrats in the procession, each carrying a miniature United States flag with the names of Seymour and Blair inscribed thereon. Suspended from the Walker House was a very large national flag bearing the 1 ames of the Democratic nominees, and as the procession passed beneath it three lusty cheers were room to doubt that Chamberlain is re-elected | given. 'the stand, which was large and commodious, was tastefully decorated with pine boughs, wreaths of ivy, and a large number lain 25,229; Pillsbury, 17,548. Last year the of small flags.

The number of persons present was estimatsame towns gave Chamberlain 18,187; Pillsed at four thousand, and some of the oldest residents of Spartanburg declared that it was the largest gathering they had ever witnessed

The meeting was called to order by Professor W. K. Blake, who introduced the Rav. Whitefoord Smith, D.D. After an eloquent and touching prayer by that distinguished divine, Professor Blake stated the object of the meeting in a brief and appropriate address, alluding in stirring sentences to the momentous issues of the canvass, and concluding with a gallant appeal and glowing tribute to the fair

Hon. A. P. Aldrich said that the scene reminded him of the days when Preston, Mc-Duffie and Calboun used to canvass the State, and he proceeded to paint in vivid colors his recollections of that glorious time. Next he spoke of the New York Convention, the hearty reception given to the Southern delegates, the earnestness with which the Northern Democracy entered into the canvass, and the great probability of success. Then he urged the absolute necessity of the Southern people doing all in their power to aid their Northern friends. and declared that it was the manifest duty of every patriot to throw every prejudice aside and exert his whole strength in pushing forward the good cause. He exposed, refuted house by his happy manner of telling home and denied the innumerable falsehoods with which the Radicals are accustomed to delude the negroes, and explained everything in so plain and simple a manner that the most illiterate person in his audience could readily understand him. He complimented the colored Democrats on the boldness of their stand, and concluded with a brilliant percoration in regard to the stars and stripes as the emblem of truth,

liberty and justice. Hon. Armistead Burt said that on this campaign depended the cause of free government at the South. Unless Seymour and Blair were elected, we would not have another election. He called attention to the great domestic and are deemed sufficient for your government. It local, as well as national, issues involved in the contest, and pressed on his audience the necessity of meeting them with promptness, and it is the wish of the President that you vigilance and determination. He reviewed the history of the South during the late war, and said that such a people would never willingly become slaves. He made a scathing review of the now so-called State government of South Carolina, warned the negroes of their plots, and ridiculed their attempts at legislation un-

Major G. C. McClure went extensively into the merits, or rather demerits, of General Grant; the relative position and doctrines of the Radical and Demogratic parties; explained to the colored people the duties of a voter; exposed the Radical humbug of "Let us have peace:" showed up the so-called Legislature. and concluded with an earnest appeal to all his hearers to exert their utmost strength in the Canvaga. Colonel Cothran, of Abbeville, was the last

speaker, and, notwithstanding the near ap-

preach of the dinner hour, enlisted the close attention of the audience during the whole time of his address. He spoke of the late war and the humble part which he played, an sand that although we failed in our attempt at a separate nationality, we hal not lost all our liberties. We were engaged now in a peaceful contest for what liberty and property remained to us, and though we fought not with muskets and sabres, the same boldness, energy, endurance and determination were neplayed in the late struggle. He explained to his colored hearers, in terms not to be misunderstood, the side on which their bread was buttered; rasped the Legislature so-called, and the Executive ditto, and pitched into Moses, Jr., with ungloved hands, concluding with a stirring appeal to the voters of Spartanburg to

rally round the polls in November. The speeches were listened to with the utmost attention throughout by the entire audience, black as well as white. The people had congregated to learn the political situation, and had received a fund of information as well as entertainment. Any one who listened to the discussions which took place among the various groups of blacks and whites after the both of the interest taken by the people of the canvass, and of the necessity of just such celebrations, and the great good which they accomplish. The interest already felt was manifestly increased, and the people, by listening to intelligent speakers and by mutual intercourse, arrived at a clear idea of the situation.

After the speeches had been delivered, the crowd was formed into three columns, one consisting of ladies, another of the white men, and a third of the colored people. They marched to a large grove, where huge tables filled to overflowing with meats, cooked "en barbecue,' fried, boiled and otherwise, bread and various other edibles, were profusely placed to appease their hunger.

were addressed by Cols. Simkins and McMas- Their list of members is increasing.

has arrived from Honolulu with dates to August 29th. She brings a report that a tidal At night a general torchlight procession was wave ten to twelve feet high was experienced formed in front of the Courthouse, and marched through the principal streets. Numerous on the 11th, throughout the Sandwich Islands, transparencies, bearing appropriate devices, were carried in the procession, representing carpet-bagers and scalawags as they will be when Seymour and Blair are elected. Again curred at City Point yesterday destroyed the the people assembled at the stand, and were interested and amused by a grant display of railroad depot, four warehouses, six wharves fireworks, and speeches were delivered by Governor Bonham and Col. Buxter.

about to come to blows, when Mr. Paris came up and endeavored to quell the excitement by leading his friend off. While doing this he was assaulted by the other man, whose name is Noland, and stabbed dangerously, if not mortally, in the left side, the wound being about two inches from the heart. Noland has been rrested, and is still in jail. Paris, I learn, is not expected to live. They are both from excellent families.

DEMOCRATIC BALLY IN CAMDEN-IMMENSE MEETING-ARTILLERY SALUTE-RARE COLLEC-TION OF BEAUTY-TOROHLIGHT PROCESSION-SPERCHES BY COLONEL THOMAS, GENERAL KENNEDY AND MAJOR WARLEY. CAMDEN, September 8 .- There is no dispu

ting the fact, the clerk of the weather missed a Caudle lecture last night, for he rose in high spirits and ushered in a bright and beautiful day. Its coming was honored by a salute of thirty-seven guns, delivered from an old revoutionary field piece brought down from Flat Rock. The day will be long remembered as the day on which the largest mass of humanity has assembled in old Kershaw for many years. At 10 o'clock the special train arrived, conveying the magnates who were to speak, and was met at the railroad by a large procession of citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot, accompanied by your Charleston Brass Band. They marched up the principal streets to the Academy grounds on DeKalb-street, where the stand had been erected. All eyes were intently looking for the man whose trenchant blade in war and whose voice in peace had made him the cynosure of Carolina; but they looked in vain, for he was not among the guests, and the crowd was indeed disap pointed, that sickness had deprived them of the extreme pleasure of listening to the words of wisdom and encouragement they had expected from the lips of General Hampton.

As soon as the crowd had become qui et, General Kershaw introduced to the audience Colonel Th. mas, who delivered a speech of an hours' length, evidently of interest to his hearers, as they bestowed their attention upon it. thought it the best address I have heard. It was received with rounds of applause. I regret I cannot give you a sketch of his remarks.

After Colonel T., Goneral J. D. Kennedy was introduced, and spoke on the all-absorbing topics of the day. Gan. Haskell was the next speaker. I was too far removed from the stand to catch much of his speech, but he made his remarks tell with the audience, judging from the repeated rounds he received, especially that portion that was addressed to the freedmen, speaking in terms which they could well understand. Major Wa ley was the next speaker, and he brought down the truths, both in regard to the Columbia menagerie in general, and the unworthy children of Israel in particular. I left him speaking, but I could hear the shouts of his listeners. Theu colored speakers addressed the meeting, but I did not hear thom.

Between three and four the meeting dispers ed for the barbecue, which was given on the spot where Sherman's men encamped in Febmary, 1865, corner of DeKalb and Lyttleton streets, where there had been arranged five tables, seventy-five yards long, provided with abundance of provender, consisting of beef, pork, lamb, turkeys, &c., which was partaken of with a decided zest, as is evident by its almost total dispersion within a very short time. Don't suppose from my silence so far that there were none of the better part of creation lending the light of their smiles to the display.

Quite the reverse; there semblage; I might say nearly all of the beauty and fashion of Kershaw was on the ground, receiving a large share of praise, as was the due, from all the speakers, and from none more bountifully than from the gallant Colonel :f the 7th. Colonel of the 7th.

The torchlight procession, like the day's

proceedings, was a success, although there had been threats made of interference with it. Probably the unquiet ones concluded that the better part of valor was discretion. General Kershaw headed the procession, with the band to enliven the march. Transparencies with various designs, and flags bearing appropriate seatiments, were carried in the ranks, together with Sickles' indispensable pre-requisite, the United State flag. After marching up Broad-street to the public square, the proces sio. countermarched to the De Kaib House, in front of which short but pertinent addresses were delivered by Gen. Kershaw, Col. Hackell, and Major Warley. Col. Thomas was called on and responded in a few words, bidding his friends farewell.

Pleasant Goode, unlike spirits from the vasty deep, sme when he was called and held forth a short time. His appearance seemed to be the signal for a little rudeness at least on the part of a few Radical men and women cessary which had been so conspicuously dis- on the outskirts of the crowd, and it culminated in the overt act of a brick being thrown into the gathering on the piazza, by some one who had probably more bricks in his hat than was convenient to carry, but took a very unceremonious way of unloading. The act came near causing the day's proceedings to close with a simple row, if not something more serious. Gen. R. went at once among them, and prevented an interference on the part of a few of the excited of the Democratic party. There seems to be a disposition on the part of the leaders of the Leagues to do something to make a breach between the freedmen of the parties, if not between them and the whites. They went to the meeting in the morning and enticed away many who were speaking was over, could not but be convinced listening to the truths that were being uttered, which their leaders feared would enlighten

their darkened understanding. Representatives Chesnut and Thompson came over from Columbia in the morning (having received their per diem), and had a gathering in the afternoon of their cohorts, marched through the streets, and finally finishing off with a spouting match at the church.

The colored Democratic Club held their regular meeting on Monday evening, and the hall was crowded with both whites and colormembers was increased by several names from the ranks of the Radicals, and from some who were on the fence. The colored Democratic After dinner the crowd reassembled, and Cub of Liberty Hill were in the procession.

There is a general feeling of satisfaction with Tuesday's proceedings, believing that much good to the good cause will be the re-

The disappointment was great at the necessary absence of Gen. Hampton; hundreds were brought to town by the magic of his

The day's and night's proceedings were clos ed by another salute from the old revolutionary gun from Flat Rock. It has spoken but one time before since it belched forth its | the masses of the people, while the Prussian is

An unfortunate affair occurred during the | news of warning to some enemy (don't know | day that threw a shade of gloom upon the pro- which side it fought for, nearly eighty years ceedings. It appears that two young men of ago). May its voice be heard the next time this district were talking vehemently, and were speaking of the downfall of the enemies of and Blair.

MASS MEETING IN BRANCHVILLE.

BRANCHVILLE, S. C., September 12, 1868 .- A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at this place on Thursday, 10th inst., and was well attended by citizens, both white and colored who conducted themselves in the most orderly manner. On motion of Mr. J. C. Myers, Mr. Thos. B. Pohl was requested to take the chair, and Dr. O. H. Ott to act as Secretary: whereupon Mr. Pohl stated the object of the meeting and then led off in a very telling and effective speech, at the conclusion of which he introduced the following colored speakers of Charleston : Messrs, W. A. Sneed, Henry Francis and J. B. Thomas, who, in their turn, made able and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Democracy of Carolina, eliciting great attention

The occasion was very lively and flags displayed, and many colored people came forward and enrolled, and will form a Club of their

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

A Wiesbaden letter in the Cincinnati Volksblatt speculates as follows on the question of an outbreak between France and Prussia:

Political interpretations of various kinds are attached to the interview of the king of Prussia with the Emperor of Russia (at the German watering place, Schwalbach), which are believed to be directly connected with the menacing attitude shown by France to Germany

Nobody believes in the imperial assurance Avoiday Deleves in the imperior Mapoleon in a speech at Troyes), which may be simply explained by the fact that Napoleon, after having fluished his military preparations, now only wants to fill his war treasury, and for that purpose has thrown a loan of five hundred million trancs, ou the money markets of London and rancs on the money markets of London and

I believe war between France and Germany I believe war between frames and tremany is unavoidable. It may break out this year, or it may be delayed by diplomatic tricks till next spring, or even for a whole year—come it must as a matter of necessity. Although there exists no cause for war yet, at present, when war is wanted, a cause, and a flagrant one, too, to sail three deaths of the present of the pres war is wanted, a cause, and a nagratic one, too, is easily found, as was seen in 1866. In Prussia, as well as in France, everything tends to war, which will become more and more a necessity that must be obeyed.

In Prussia Bi-marck knows that a war against

In Prussia Bi-marck knows that a war against France, especially if France is the aggressor, will effect a perfect union of Germany at once, and put a rapid end to the desire of German princes, with small territories, for a separate confederacy. For that reason preparations for war are made; for that reason the national wants of the breach is tickled from time to war are linke, for the French is tickled, from time to time, and the Emperor is placed more and more in a false attitude toward the French people so that he cannot help commencing war, and then in Berlin they will say that he is the

aggressor.

But in France Louis Napoleon, if he wants to be the faunder of a dynasty, is forced more and more to that war. He by no means likes to undertake it, feeling that he has grown old, to undertake it, feeling that he has grown old, rather too old, but he must. It is certainly significant that the ruler who managed the political affairs of Europe, and by whose arbitration all political questions were settled but a few years ago, is compelled now, in order to secure his throne and the succession of his son, to put at stake the fate of France in the great game called war. That is a sad affair for France, but a still worse one for those who will have to bear the burdens of that war.

As things stand now, the breaking out of the As things stand now, the breaking out of the war is expected as soon as the harvesting i

over and the new loss will be realized. Indeed, circumstances and causes of different
kinds (especially the very cool attitude
of England to Napoleon III, or the
stipulations between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia at
their interview), may render such a
rapid commencement of the war not advisable,
and it is resulted pages will be preserved vat rapid commencement of the war not saved yet and it is possible peace will be preserved yet and it is possible peace will only the for the winter; but that war must and will come surely, and France wil certainly also be the aggressor—Count Bismarck will know how to fix that. And when France is the aggressor and disturber of the peace, a pretext for a European coalition against France will be found; and even if Napoleon should succeed in making Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Belgium and Holland more or less his allies, what could France do, together with those allies, against an alliance of all Germany, England and Russia?—while Austria, in respect to the German part of her population, her disturbed finances, and her dangerous Muscovian neighbor, would be obliged to remain neutral. But not even those smull second-rate alliances are secured yet to small second-rate alliances are secured yet to France, and that the favors of the small powers is sought so zealously is proof enough that there is no prospect at all of alliances with great powers. And will those allies help France any more than the South German allies helped Austria in 1833? They hardly will. Spain will soon have her hands full at home. Belgium knows if she abandons her neutrality warranted by Europe, she will lose her independence as a State at the next treaty of peace. In Sweden a powerful party is decidedly averse to a French alliance, and to interference in the quarrels of Central Europe There would, therefore, be left only Deumark with about 15 000 men and some old men-of war, and Holland which could furnish still less. French papers, it is true, are taking also of an alliance with Switzerland, but I consider the statesmen of Switzerland too judicious and patrioue to act thus against the liberty and independence of their country.

The whole talk about those alliances seems

to me to have only the design of encouraging the French, and of showing them that in the war against Germany they will not have to

THE WAR RESOURCES OF FRANCE AND PRUSSIA The London Spectator (not very kind to France) compares the resources of France and Prussia in view of their possible hostile relations. It says:

Prussia has no reservoir of energy like Paris, so dangerous in peace, so valuable in war; that France coutains forty-five cities, with more than 30,000 people, and North Germany only thirty; that old Prussa has but 41,173,000 acres under crob, and France 82,661,000; but we have stated enough to show that in available resources, in the power to fight on a great scale for a long time, the Hohenzoherns are not yet the equals of the Bonapartes. Many things hay remedy this disparity—individual genius, organization, or the national character—but on these points observation can tell us little beyond a tew general facts. We English, mived, it may be, by an instinctive sympathy with all of ieu onic blood are apt, especially since Sadowa, to think the Germans the higher race, and no doubt they are physically stronger than we have stated enough to snow that in availand no doubt they are physically stronger than the French. But they labor under a great lisbility to disease, citizen lire not qualifying them for the open field. Arms of precision are as tatal to physical power as gunpowder was to armor, and Frenchmen can march when driven rather the quicker. In mental power the Prussians may be superior on the whole, but it must not be forgotten that the very hall was crowded with both whites and color-ed—Democrats and Radicals—the presence of the band having some influence. The list of out most strongly in war; that in a campaign its main defect, vainty, coases to be injurious, while its greatest foible, febrile impatience, has all the effect of energy. A Frenchman in spirits is a very difficult soldier to beat, and in this war he would begin with the conviction, inspired if not justified by his-tory, that he was the better soldier of the two. He may not, of course, be equally well led, but the impression of Englishmen that he would not be is little more than a guess. Prussia possesses in Count von Moltke a very great strategist, strong alike in his genius and in the full conviction that it is the first in the world; full conviction that it is the first in the seven weeks' war did not develope generals of exceptional ability, and the Prussian Court has a tendency to put its trust in princes. Napo eou is embarrassed in that way also, be-ing quiwiking to entrust armies to men who hate his dynasty; but between princes and political marsuals there is not much to choose, and the

news of warning to some enemy (don't know limited in his choice to the caste of the well-which side it fought for, nearly eighty years ago). May its voice be heard the next time speaking of the downfall of the enemies of their country, and the success of Seymour responsible to France is her autography. cratic regime, which in eighteen years may have exhausted her stock of genius; but it must not be forgotten that this regime has been less autocratic in the army than in any great department of French life. The empire has few ministers of genius—cynics say but one—but the army must have many an original general in its ranks. We are far from the folly of attempting to predict, should the great fight come off, to which side victory will incline, but we can venture to say with confidence that North Germany has reason, serious reason, to think deeply before she abandons the hope of peace with France.

Married.

FINUCAN—LIMEHOUSE.—On Wednesday, 9th of September, by the Bight Rev. Bishop Prasico, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JOHN FIN-UJAN and Miss EMMA LIMEHOUSE, all of Sum-merville, S. C.

Obituarn.

MATHEWES.—Dled, in Habersham County, Georgia, of Fever, JAMES KENT VANNESS, eldest son of John Rayen and Jeannie Mathewes, aged 7 years and 7 months.

Juneral Motices.

AT The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, f Mr. and Mrs. BEGLEY, and of Mr. and Mrs. John FLYNN, also the members of St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mr. LAWRENCE COUGHLIN, from his late residence, No. 10 Elizabeth-street, This (Tuesday) Afternoon, at Three o'clock. September 15

sa The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. JOHN VANWIAKLE are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral Services at Bethel Church, Calhoun-street. This Afternoon, at Four o'clock.

September 15 Mr. and Mrs. ABTHUR FOGARTIE, and their respective families, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of Mr. ARTHUR FOGARTIE, at the Second Presbyterian Church, This Afternoon, a Four o'clock, without further invitation,

Special Notices.

MR. JOHN F. PRESTON IS FULLY empowered to act as my Attorney during my ab-A. McCOBB, Jr., No. 217 East Bay. September 15

MR. EDITOR: PLEASE ANNOUNCE MR. JOSEPH HILTON for Member of Congress, to represent this Congressional District, and oblige September 15 MANY FRIENDS.

CONSIGNEES PERSTEAMSFIP FAL-CON, 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 STEAMSHIP

MANHATTAN, from New York, are notified of her cargo being This Day discharged at Adger's South Wharf. All goods on the dock at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

JAMES ADGER & CO.,

RESIDENTS OF WARD NO. 1 WHO are disposed to unite themse.ves with the DEMO-CRATIC CLUB OF THIS WARD, are notified that the book for signatures can be found at Club Room. corner of Broad and Church streets.

September 15 2 Recording 8

RELIGIOJ. NOTICE .- A PUBLIC Prayer Meeting will be held To-Night, at half-past Fight o'clock, it the Lecture room of Trinity Church

Hasel-street, ent unce on Malden Lane. September 7 FITHE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON DISTRICT .- DANIEL RAVENEL, PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' HANK, VS. THE PLANTERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK OF SOUTH CABOLINA, AND OTHE AS .- Upon hearing the Bill and Bill of Reviver, and the answers thereto, it is ordered, That the complainants in this cause, by public advertisement in one or more leading newspapers in the cities of Charleston, Cincinnati, Nashville, New Orleans, Mobile, Augusta and New York, call upon all the creditors of the Planters' and Mechanics' Bank of South Carolina to present statements of their claims, designating the number of Bill or Note of each denomination, wherever they form any part of the claim, at the Banking House, in East Pay street, on or before the first day of October next.

It is further ordered, That, if so required and notified by the complainants in writing, every creditor shall go before one of the Masters of this Court and make proof of his claim, and also of the time when the Bills, Notes, Deposits, or other securities came into h s, her or their possession, and the consideration paid therefor, that the same may be considered by this Court in determining the amount of such claims and the disposition of the same; and that whenever such proof is required notice shall be given of the time and place of proof to all the Solicitors in the cause.

Signed on 26th May, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS' AND MECHAN-IUS' BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA. CHARLESTON, EAST BAY, June 1, 1868.

In pursuance of the craer of Chancellor H. D. LE SESNE, made in the above stated case, extracts from which are herewith set forth, all persons therein referred to are hereby notified to make proof to me of their respective claims, on or before the first day of October next ensuing, at the above mentioned

The New Orleans Picayune, Mobile Register. Nashville Gazette, Cincinnati Commercial, Augusta Constitutionalist, New York Journal of Com will insert the above once a week for the month of September, and await further orders.

All papers will send bills to the Charleston Mer cury. September 15 sept 15 30, oct 1

FOR RESTORING STRENGTH AND appetite, use the great Southern Tonic, PANENIN' HEPATIC BITTERS and you will not be disappointed. For sale by all druggists.

HAS THE SUMMER ENFEEBLED YOU?-Nine out of every ten to whom this question is addressed, if they answer it candidly, will answer it in the affirmative. Some may reply to it from a sick bed; others, of a stronger constitution and greater powers of endurance, may only experience a slight lassitude as the consequence of th torrid season. But some portion of the vitality c all hu nan being oozes out of them under the pressure of great and continuous heat, and the sooner the loss is completely repaired, the less suscaptible will the system be to the unhealthy influ-

ence of the fall malaria.

The most genial and wholesome tonic that has his exhans ed strength, and fortivi g him agains the attacks of disease—is HOSTETTER'S SIOMACH BITTERS. Taken at this season it is a perfect safegu rd again t intermittent fever, bilious affections. and all the epidemics which follow close upon the expiration of the summer It is an invigorant and alterative without any of the drawbacks which attach to me e stimulants, and is the only preparation of the kind which a conscientious physician would feel inclined to prescribe for lades in delicate health. Nothing can be more pure, more harmless, more certain to restore the v.gor of the system permanently and thoroughly, without exciting the pulse or the orain. French chieftain can stoop for a general among September 12

Shipping.

FAST FREIGHT LINE TO AND FROM BALTI ORE, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, (DEL.) LOUISVILLE, (RY.) CINCINNATI, (O.) 81°. LOUIS, (MO.) AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT S. row Stramship FALCON, JESSE D. HOESET, Commander, will sail for Baltimore on Saturday, the 19th September, at Eight o'clock 4. M., from Fies No. 1 Union Wharves, making close connections, and delivering freight to all points in connection promptly and at low rates.

ad at low rates.

Shippers of HICE are notified that we will issue
Through Bills Lading" at the following rates per

Insurance on Cotton, Rice, &c., % per cent.
For Freight or passage, apply to
COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, September 14 mtuth3 Union Wharves.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

STEAMSHIP LINE. FOR NEW YORK.

THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL.
STEAMSH IP MANHATIAN, M.J.
WOODBULL Commander, will leave
Adger's Wharf on Saturday Morning,
19th Instant, at hall-past Seven A. M.
The Steamers of this Line insure at three-quarter er cent. For Freight or Passage, having elegant cabin

commcdations, apply to

JAMES ADGEB & CO.,

Corner East Bay and Adger's Wharf (Up Stairs). FOR NEW YORK.

REGULAR LINE EVERY WEDNESDAY. THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA,
Captain M. B. Chowell, will leve
Vanderhorst's What on Wednesday,
September 16th, at Four o'clock, P.
BAVENEL & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S

THROUGH LINA TO CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN. FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE DUCED RATES!

SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE line leave Pier No. 42, North Rivez, feet of Canal-street, New York, a new York, a 12 o'clo-k noon, of the 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th of every mouth (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

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

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

Steamehin GREAT REPUBLIC leaves San Frances SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE

New Zesland.
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 Arpinwall.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.
For Passage Pickets or further information apply at the OOMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the wharf, foot of Canal-street, North River, New York,
March 14

1yr
F. B. BABY, Agent,

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. STEAM BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND BREMEN

Via Southampton.
THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GREMAN LLOYD

BERLIN. Capt. VOECKLER.
BERLIN. Capt. VOECKLER.
BERLIN. Capt. UNDUETSCH.
OF 2500 TONS AND 700 HORSZ-POWER.
WILL RUN REGULARLY BE.
WILL RUN REGULARLY BE.
WILL RUN REGULARLY BE.
BREWEN BALTIMORE AND BR.
Brewen on the 1st of each month.
From Southampton on the 4th of each month. From Baltimore on the 1st of each month.
From Bouthampton on the 5th of each month.
From Baltimore on the 1st of each month.

Prices of passage payable in gold, or us equivalent.

They touch at Southampton both goins and returning. These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through tills 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 cleared at the Customhouse. For Freight or Passage, apply to

No. 9 South Charles-street, Baltimore. Or to

MORD-CAI & CO., Agents,

East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

April 20

April 20

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. THE INMAN LINE, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the U. S. Mails, consisting of the following steeman. steamers:

CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF WASHINGTON, CITY OF BOSTON

CITY OF WASHINGTON,

Sailing every Saturday and every alternate Mondes, at 1 P.M., from Pier No. 45 North River, New York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMERS SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
PAYADIS in Gold.

1st Cabin to London. 105

1st Cabin to London. 105

1st Cabin to London. 105

1st Cabin to Paris. . . 115

Passage by the Monday ste uncre-prist Cabin 290

gold; Steerage 30; payable in U. S. currency.

Rates of unsage from New York to Haifax; Cabin.

\$20, Steerage, \$10; payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg,
Bremeu, &c., "tunderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool and Queenstown,

140 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company.

sons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company offices.

JOHN G, DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New York. June 4

FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, KEITHFIELD, WAVERLY AND BROOK GREEN MILLS.

THE STEAMER EMILIE, CAPT.

This Dry at ommercial Whart, and le-re as above
To-Morrow (Welnesday) Morning, 16th inst., at Six Returning, will leave Georgetown on Thursday

Returning, win least of the colock.

All Freight must be propaid.

For Freight or rassage, apply to

SHACKELFURD & KELLY, Agen's,

No. 1 Boyco's Wharf.

[ONE TRIP A WEEK.] CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PA'KET LINE, VIA BEAUFOR F, HILTON HEAD AND BLUFFTON STEAMER PILOT BOY......Capt. W. A. VADES, STEAMER FANCIE.......Capt. FENN PROE

ONE OF THE ABOVE STRAMERS will leave charleston every Tuesday Morning, at 7 o'clock, and Savannah ever Thursday For Franch of the Control of Morning, at 7 o'clock.

Morning, at 7 o'clock.

For Freight or passage, apply to

J HN FERGUSON,

Accommodation Wharf.

FUR PALATKA, FLORIDA, IA SAVANNAH, FIRNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

THE STEAMEE CITY POINT Captain Charles WILLEY, will leave Charleston ever, Juesiay Night at 9 o'clock, and Sava nah every Wednesday Afternoon at 8 o'clock, for the above places, tetturning will leave Savaunah for Charleston every Salurday Morning, at 8 o'clock

8 o'clock. All goods not removed by sunset will be stored a

All goods not take of owners.

All freight must be pre id

All freight must be pre id

J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents,

outh Atlantic Wh.

YACHT MAGGIE MITCHELL. THIS FAVORITE FACHI, HAVING been thoroughly refitted for pleasure parties, is now ready for engagements by application to the captain on boild, or BLACK & JOHNSON,

tuths mos

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. FRESH BY EVERY STEAMER.

E. H. KELLERS & CO.

No. 131 MEETING-STREET. CHARLESTON, S. C., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

Always on hand a large assortment of DRUGS, estent Medicines, Soaps, Perfumery, and follet

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Physicians' Orders filled promptly and at the lowest market rates. E. H. KELLESS, M. D. H. BAER M. D.