same paper denounces the attempts made this

The Diario is informed that the rebel Gen-

and the forces under his command provided

Spanish general at Santiago has conceded

Authoritic particulars of recent events and

the condition of the revolutionists, from Cuban

at present of confirming the news given above,

which is derived largely from official dis-

Government advices state that the rebels

were haudsomely repulsed in an attempt to

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A maliguant sickness has broken out at

Jueson, in Arizona. Nearly every one in the

In the great murder trial in Philadelphia,

There is to be a great agricultural fair in

Several resolutions looking to the preserva

tion of the rights of the colored race, were

voted down in the Georgia Legislature yes-

The Florida Legislature has repealed the act

anthorizing the Governor to establish a detec-

AFFAIRS IN ORANGEBURG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., January 21.—After an arduous session, the court finished the docket to-day. Judge Carpenter has left a most favorable impression upon the minds of every one whose privilege it was to attend the sitting.

sentence upon each as his crime merited.

All the cases were against colored people, and it is due to the mass of that race to say, that they deprecate, while they pity, the conduct of their fellows. The moral effect of this day's

proceedings will have a happy influence.
QUELQUEFOIS.

THE STATE PRESS.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Newberry Herald publishes extracts

from the protest of Judge Hoge, the defeated

Hoge. It was not violence, nor threats of vio-lence, that kept them away. It was the result of a proper view of what their true interests required them to do.

THE PROSPECTS AHEAD.

The Marion Crescent urges the farmers and

planters to secure an ample supply of grain;

if the cotton crop is short, the price will make

up the deficiency, and if the prices should be low, with well-filled barns there will be no

From the immense quantity of fertilizers about our depot, we augur that our thrifty

that their fortunes lie in a large cotton crop

Look at the year 1867; then cotton in Janu-

and the man who went on credit found himself deeper in debt, and he who worked on the cash principle at the end of the year with his pockets

principle at the end of the year with his pockets empty, and not provisions enough to get through half the year.

This lesson taught caution, and in 1868 the provision crop was looked after, while cotton was the auxiliary crop, the effect of this was higher prices and more money for five bales than for ten to fifteen last year.

THE FUTURE OF UNION.

The Union Times is encouraged by the pur-

chase of water power made by Senator

If Columbia prospers, we, too, will prosper

but not in proportion, so long as our prosperi-ty merely arises from a railroad connection with a prosperous place beyond us. Union County, though, has water power equal to the Columbia Canal, and which can be made avail-

We have no suggestions to make; we merely state facts. Union has a climate and water

power unsurpassed anywhere; and mineral wealth, which cannot be developed without

capital. Capital from distant States has been attracted to Columbia; why may it not be at-tracted here if our resources are made known?

A VALUABLE INVENTION.

The Newberry Herald gives the following

description of a new apparatus for lowering

boats, invented by Mr. Thomas Mortemer, of

This revolving apparatus with its screw-

plate, lever and shalt, is of simple yet most powerful construction. It is revolved inward-by to the hurricano deck, where the passengers are safely stowed in the boats, and then revol-

yed ontwardly and over the side of the ship.

An officer standing upon the platform, watches his opportunity and upon the rising cap of a

be no irregularity in the lowering and detaching of the boat. In the ordinary davit two

Sprague, and says:

Newberry:

cause for fear. The Crescent says:

med by Solomon L

of this State and save:

not for the rea

tive force throughout the State.

Mrs. Twichel has been found not guilty.

Atlanta on the first Tuesday in February.

nitches.

terday.

burn Manzanillo.

week to assassinate Spanish soldiers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE MANDAMUS-THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THAT THE RETURN MADE BY THE ACTING BOARD OF ALDERMEN 'S SUFFICIENT - LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS-THE SAVANNAH AND CHARLES-TON BAILBOAD BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.]

COLUMBIA, January 22. - In the Supreme Court this morning, a motion was made by Mr. Corbin that the Acting Board of Aldermen himself up. of the City of Charleston be attached for contempt, unless they shall return, on or before the 28th instant, a full compliance with the sources, are wanting, and there are no means order as served upon them in the writ of man-

Counsel stated that they made the motion in order to obtain the decision of the court as to the sufficiency of the return. They claimed that the Acting Aldermen, in addition to the certificate made, should have certified that Pillsbury and the Aldermen elect having received the highest number of votes were, duly elected Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston: that such declaration was necessarvin order to place them in a position to assert their right to the offices by means of a writ of quo warranto.

The court held that the return as made was sufficient in law, and was equivalent to a declalaration by the Acting Board of Aldermen that, according to the returns of the managers, Gilbert Pillsbury and the Aldermen named were duly elected Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Charleston.

General James Conner made an able argument against the motion. The counsel for the claiments said that they merely desired to have the decision of the urt, and expressed themselves entirely satisfied.

IN THE SENATE the bill to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road, was passed unanimously.

Swails, from the Military Committee, reported back amended, with instructions proposed by Leslie, the bill to organize and govern the militia.

The Senate then went into executive session IN THE HOUSE, Wells, recently elected member from Beaufort, qualified.

The House went into committee of the whole and was occupied up to adjournment in the discussion of the bill to amend the criminal

WASHINGTON.

BEAUREGARD'S PROPERTY RESTORED - SENATO RIAL ELECTIONS-WHISKLY LEAKS.

Washington, January 22.—General Beauty gard's Memphis property has been restored, and his private papers, now in the War Department, will also be shortly returned to him. Tipton has been re-elected from Nebraska.

Stanton authorizes the statement that he did not order Lanks to supersede Grant. Many members of the House have petitioned the Senate, by a circular, not to confirm any

more of Johnson's nominations. Daniel D. Pratt has been elected United States Senator from Indiana.

Rollins has decided that no allowance can be made for the loss of spirits in bond by leakage, fire or otherwise.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE - STATE RIGHTS AND RAIL-BOADS-THE BANKBUPT ACT-RETURN TO SPE-

WASHINGTON, January 22.-In the SENATE

resolutions were passed ordering the claims

against the Department of the West to be printed. A petition from a number of physi

ing for a reduction of the tariff on certain drugs, was received; also several petitions for

The Senate then discussed State rights in regard to railroads until adjournment. IN THE HOUSE, a bill was introduced extend-

ing the fifty per cent. provision of the bankrupt law; also a bill for diminishing the fluctuations in gold and for return to specie pay-

After various private bills, the Denver Railread bill was resumed and discussed to adjournment.

EUROPE.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE BOYAL OF BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, January 22 .- Leopold Ferdinand. Duke of Brahant and Prince Royal of Belgium. died to-day, aged ten years.

THE CONFERENCE. Paris, January 22.—The conference has sent a messenger with the protocol to Greece, directing him to wait five days for an answer.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE-DECLARATION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY OF CUBA-THE INSURGENTS ADVANCING ON PUERTO PRINCIPE-PROPOSED SURRENDER OF THE REBELS-FURTHER PAG-TICULARS OF THE TELEGRAPHIC INJUNCTION.

HAVANA, January 21 .- At a meeting of leading Liberal Cubans it was resolved unanimously that Cubans should insist on the selfgovernment of the island; that its independence granted by Spain, with all the guarantees sary to insure its permanency, would solve all the difficulties and evils which afflict the country. This resolution is regarded as a declaration of political faith of the Liberal party.

The Prensa, reviewing an article on the subject in a Liberal paper, says . the Cuban party insist on continuing the fight against Spain, it must be with the object either of throwing the island into the arms of the United States or of

forming a republic separate from Spain. This renders it necessary for Spaniards to reduce them to loyalty by force of arms; but should the Spaniards be attacked by foreigners, and perhaps compelled by superior force to leave the island, they would leave it in ruins

and ashes. A letter from the American Consul at Nuevitas, dated the 14th, says that news had been rocoived there from Puerto Principe that the rebel forces, six thousand strong, under Quesada, were advancing on the city, which was defended by Colonel Mena with three thousand men. Ample preparations had been made to receive the insurgents. The city was in a thorough condition of defence.

In view of the intelligence from Bayamo, it his opportunity and upon the rising cap of a favoring wave, touches the trip line and away goes the boat clear of the vessel, and upon any angle, with the momentum of the ship in the boat and her passengers. Or the boat may be allowed to descend, and as soon as she does she instantly detaches herself. But one minute is consumed in dispatching a boat containing twenty-five passengers; thus in five minutes one hundred and twenty-five passengers are released. The boat cannot descend other than in a horizontal position, let the excitement and terror be what it may there can be no irregularity in the lowering and detachwas doubtful whether Quesada would persist in his movement. The Spanish commander was confident he could repulse any attack.

Owing to a personal difficulty between General Smith, president of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, and Mr. Dickerson, president of the Florida Railroad, a judge in Jacksonville, Florida, has issued an injunction against the Cable Company, preventing them from using their land line in the State of Flo-

Y In consequence of this proceeding the working of the wires was interrupted on Sunday and a portion of Monday. This suspension of the boat enters the water end foremost, precipitating its immates into the sea.

CHARLESTON, S. C., SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1869.

communication created much confusion, and caused no little damage to commerce between The Mandamus-The Railroad Case-Cuba and the United States. It now appears the injunction has been partially removed.

The Changes in the Criminal Law-General Legislative Proceedings, &c. The Verdad, the new liberal journal, makes a severe attack upon the Spanish Bank. The

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

I FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. 1 COLUMBIA, S. C., January 21 .- The argument in the mandamus case, on the motion for a rule upon the Acting Board of Aldermen, erai Jesus Percz offered to surrender himself will be argued before the Supreme Court to morrow by General James Conner for the an unconditional pardon be granted. The Board of Aldermen, and by Messrs. Corbin and Chamberlain for the claimants.

these terms, and expects Perez will soon give Notice of a motion was given in the Suprem Court to-day by General James Conner for a chibition to arrest proceedings in the case of the South Carolina Railroad vs. Columbia and Augusta Railroad until the respective rights of the two companies shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court. Some day next week will, doubtless, be fixed for hearing the argument.

The Governor gave a public reception this evening to the various State officers and mem-

bers of the Legislature. The debates in both branches of the Genera Assembly are daily growing warmer and more interesting, but rather too prolific for the good of the Treasury Department. As a general place has been attacked, and many have died. thing, however, there is evident a laudable desire on the part of members of both houses that the important measures now up for discussion shall receive full consideration before becoming laws. Such to-day was the subject under consideration in the House, namely, the bill to alter and amend the criminal law. The great question was on the abolition of capital punishment in all cases except of wilful murder The general sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of the proposition as in keeping with the progress of the age. It may be curious to observe that the stronges! opposition comes from those to the manor born, while its warm-est advocates are those white and colored who have but recently made South Carolina their home. The bill, it will be remembered, originhome. The bill, it will be remembered, originated in the Senate, where it was introduced by Mr. Corbin. In that body the most active and determined opponents were Rainey, of Georgetown; Nash, of Richland; Hayne, of Marion. The two former made the most streamous efforts to except the crime of rape from the operations of the bill, while in the House Delawar made the most determined opposition. arge made the most determined opposition to the measure, and moved to amend section 1

> Insert after the word "murder," on first line, printed bill, 'rape or burglary where the party attempts to take life by weapons of any kind, or by administering chloroform or any compo-sition from which unconsciousness or death

may ensue."

The debate on this proposed amendment continued in the House to-day up to the hour

whose privilege it was to attend the sitting. This being sentence day, an unusual interest was manifested by many of both races. The prisoners, convicted severally of grand and petty larceny, burglary and rescaing prisoners, were in turn arraigned for sentence. His Honor, with eloquent fervor, dwelt upon the crimes which demanded punishment at the hands of justice, reviewed the condition of society if lawlessness went unwhipt, painted the contrast between prosperity, peace and happiness incident to virtue and obedience to law, and misery, beggary and degradation consequent to crime; then with solenin language he passed sentence upon each as his crime merited. All continued in the House to-day up to the nour of adjournment.

The bill introduced in the House by Smalls, of Beaufort, entitled "A bill to enforce the Civil Rights bill of the United States Congress," is almost identically the anti-discrimination bill of the special session which passed the House at that time, but was defeated in the Senate. The following are its provisentence upon each as his crime merited. All present were satisfied, and more so were the unfortunate culprits, that crime must be suppressed in the judgment of this court. They who foolishly regarded freedom as license, and had been the dupes of bad advisors, and with violence defied the dignity of the commonwealth, received their doom with the cenviction that "the way of the transgessor is hard."

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this bill it shall not be lawful for common carriers, or any party or parties engaged in any tusiness, calling or pursuit for the carrying on of which a license or charter is required by law, municipal, State, Federal or otherwise, to discriminate between persons on account of race, color or previous condition, who shall make lawful application for the benefit of such business, calling or pursuit.

SEC. 2. Any party so discriminating shall be considered as having violated this act, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two bundred dollars, or imprisonment for not less than six months.

SEC. 3. No act of incorporation shall be conferred upon any organization the rules and SECTION 1. That from and after the passage

candidate for Congress from the Third District ferred upon any organization the rules and regulations of which contain features not com-patible with the provisions of this act.

of this State, and says:

We do not propose to enter into a refutation of the charges against the good people of Newberry, contained in this protest. But we cannot allow them to go forth without an unqualified denial of these truths from beginning to end. The last election in Newberry passed of as quietly as any that was ever held within its limits. The good order that prevailed throughout the district was the subject, not only of general remark, but of congratulation. We do not pretend to deny that a large number of negro voters remained away from the polis, SEC. 4. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Crews presented the accounts of J. G. Traynham, M. D., for post moriem examinations.

Referred to the Medical Committee.

Saportas introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the temporary organization of the Educational Department of the State of South Carolina. Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Education. negro voters remained away from the polls, The Senate bill to change the location of the

county seat of Barnwell County from Barnwell Courthouse to Blackville, was read the first time, and referred to the Committee on the Ju-

diciary.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salary and regulate the pay of certain officers" was read the first time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

IN THE SENATE, Rainey presented the petition of A. Von Dohlen, of Charleston, praying to be refunded taxes overpaid. Itelerred to the Committee on Finance.

the Committee on Finance.

Lunney gave notice of a bill to incorporate
the Macedonian Baptist Church, of Darling-Wright gave notice of a bill to renew an act

which gave notice of a bin to reason as acceptable "An act to authorize the formation of limited partnerships."

Mr. Jillson introduced a bill to extend the time in which the Camden Bridge Company may rebuild their bridge.

Shalls introduced a bill to amend section 139

about our depot, we augur that our thirty planters are preparing largely for the coming crop. We fear that much of these preparations have been stimulated by the high price of the crop of 1868, and as faithful chroniciers we would not be discharging our daties without sounding a note of warning to those who think that they fortune lie in a large output crop. Swalls introduced a bill to amend section 139 of an act providing for the assessment and taxation of property. The bill received its first reading, and was ordered for a second reading and consideration to-morrow.

A bill to alter and amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Village of Kingstree," received its third reading, passed, and was ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives. On motion of Lunney, the Senate took up for consideration the unlavorable report of the Committee on Finance on a bill to increase the Look at the year 1867; then cotton in January and February ranged as now, from 25c to 35c. What was the result? Every one who could raise money to get credit rushed into a large cotton c.op, those having nothing but credit paying high prices for provisions at fabulous rates of interest, as well as high prices for labor. Let the experience of the fall and winter of 1867-8 answer. The crop was forced into market early through the stress of liens for advances, bringing net from 9 to 12 cents, and the man who want on credit found himself.

Committee on Finance on a bill to increase the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court

salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit Julges.

The bill received its second reading, and was taken up for consideration by sections.

Mr. Jillson moved to amend Section 1, in the third line of the printed bill, the words "five hundred," so as to read "Chief Justice five thousand dollars," in lieu of "five thousand five hundred." The amendment was agreed to.

Hayne moved that section 1 be stricken out. The motion was not agreed to.

On motion of Rainey, the vote whereby the Senate ameuded section 1, by striking out the words "five hundred," was recoasidered.

the words "five hundred," was reconsidered.

Mr. Jillson withdrew the motion to strike out the words "five hundred" from the third

line of section 1.

Mr. Leslie moved to amend section 1. in the third line, by striking out the word "five" before the word "thousand," and inserting in lieu thereof the word "four," so as to read, "Chief Justice four thousand five hundred dol-

able at a far less outlay.

But who knows it outside of Union? And who outside of Union ever will know at if it is left to this journal to inform them? On division, the Senate voted yeas 12, nays, 8; so the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Corbin moved to further amend section 1, in the tourth line, by striking out the words "five thousand," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "four thousand three hundr.d." so as to read, "Associate Justices each four thou-

sand three hundred."

Mr. Lessie moved to amend the amen lment of the scuator from Charleston by striking out the words "three hundred." The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment and decided in the affirmative, and the section, as amend-

ed, was agreed to.

Nash moved to amend section 2, in the second line, by striking out the words "four thousand," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three thousand five hundred," so as

to read Circuit Judges each "three thousand five hundred dollars."

Pending the consideration of the amendment the Senate adjourned.

THE BLUE RIDGE RAILEDAD .- The Ander-

son Intelligencer says : The president of this road arrived home on

The president of this road arrived home on Monday night last, and speaks hopefully of the prospects for an early resumption of the work. The chief engineer, Colonel James P. Low, an engineer of great competency and skill, will be here this week, and commence the re-estimate and reconnoisance lately ordered by the stockholders.

It is confidently expected that the portion of the road from Wallialla to Clayton will be let to contract by the first of May.

to contract by the first of May.

A bill is now before the North Carolina
Legislature for aid to the extent of one milion
of dollars, and the friends of the enterprise
there are sanguine as to its success.

THE ST. GEOOGE'S SOCIETY.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG.

Interesting Correspondence.

We publish herewith the correspondence be ween the St. George's Society and Mr. Whitehead, of Manchester, England, who, by the hands of Mr. William M. Lawton, of this city, has presented to the society a handsome St. George's flag. The courtesy and thoughtfulness of Mr. Whitehead will, we are sure, be properly appreciated, and we trust that the St. George's Society, whose objects and position are so well explained in the letter of its president, will find friends in England who will enable it to increase its usefulness, and carry out the laudable purposes for which it was designed:

[OOPY.]
CHARLESTON, S. C., November 1, 1868.
To the President and Members of the St. Georges's Society, of Charleston: Georges's Society, of Charleston:
GENTLEMEN—It affords me much pleasure to
be the bearer of a flag, which was manufactured specially for your society by a friend in
Yorkshire, England, James Heywood Whitehead, Esq., a note from whom I have the gratification to enclose herewith.

With profound respect for your charitable
association, I have the honor to be
Your obedient servant.

Your obedient servant, W.M. M. LAWTON.

WM. M. LAWTON.

[ENGLOSURE.]

Mr. J. H. Whitehead presents his compliments to the St. George's Society of Charleston, and begs to present them with a flag, and hopes it may serve to cement the feeling of mutual association and protection, and keep up the friendly communication between the two countries.
Southside, Saddleworth, in Marchester, September 11, 1868.

Bairish Consulate,
CHARLESTON, December 28, 1868.

My Dear Sir.—I was unable to lay before the
members of the St. George's Society your kind
favor of the 1st ultimo, accompanying the flag
presented to them by Mr. J. H. Whitehead,
and enclosing a note from him, until their
meeting on the 23d instant.

Enclosed, under St. George's seal, is a copy
of the setion of the society in acknowledgment

Enclosed, under St. George's seat, is a copy of the action of the society in acknowledgment of Mr. Whitehead's kind consideration, and also a letter from myself communicating to him that action, and informing him of the means possessed by the society and appropriated to the relief of his countrymen—the

English poor in Charleston.

I have to beg the favor of you to transmit these documents to Mr. Whitehead, and to accept the thanks of the St. George's Society, as well as of myself individually, for kindly thinking of us and of our banevolent aims, while you were in distant lands for rest and recreation.

Lam my dear sir.

I am, my dear sir,
Very faithfully, &c..
H. P. WALKER,
H. M. Consul, President. To WM. M. LAWTON.

At a regular meeting of the St. George's Society, held on the 23d December, 1868, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the St. George's

Resolved, I hat the thanks of the St. George's Society of Charles on be and the same are respectfully returned to Mr. James Heywood Whitehead, of Southside, Saddleworth, near Manchester, England, for the handsome flag which he has so kindly presented.

That the name James Heywood Whitehead becausely as one of the honorary members of

be enrolled as one of the honorary members of the society.

That the members of the St. George's Society cordially reciprocate the good wishes and kindly greeting contained in the note of Mr. Whitehead.

And that the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to be forward-

ed to that gentleman.

Extracted from the minutes.

(Signed) CHAS. E. WALKER, (Countersigned)

H. P. WALKER,
H. M. Consul, President.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CHARLESTON, S. C., December 20, 1868. To James Heywood Whitehead, Esq., South side, Saddleworth, near Manchester, Eng. : My DEAR SIR-I have much pleasure in trans-

mitting to you herewith the resolutions of the St. George's Society of Charleston, over which I have the honor to preside. These resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted at a meeting of the society held on the 23d inst., it being the first meeting for the trans-action of business that had been held since Mr. Lawton had placed in my hands your much valued present and kind accompanying note.

Considering the interest you have manifest ed for our association in presenting the members with a St. George's Cross, and in expressing the wish that that symbol may "serve to cement the feeling of mutual association and protection," I may, perhaps, be permitted to lay before you the condition of the society, and mention the class of persons among whom

it bestows its bounty.

At the breaking out of the late desolating war this society had amassed about \$12,000 which were invested in State and city bonds and in the stock of various banks. That amount formed two funds, one of about \$10,000, the income of which was devoted to the pay-ment of sundry annuities to the widows of deceased members, to accumulation, and to kindred other claims upon its general benevolenge. The income of the other fund, of about \$2000, was applicable to the relief of transien \$2000, were applicable to the relief of transient Englishmen in distress. The first fund was almost wholly lost by the result of the war, which rendered insolvent every banking institution in the Southern country. The latter fund, consisting of State and city bonds, still has existence; but as neither the State nor city have paid interest upon their indebtedness since the war, the society is without its usual income, and unable to listen to the many

applications made for relief.

This last is a matter which, I think, may very properly be brought to the notice of the benevolent in England, for the charriy the society bestows is not for the relief of a foreign populations are not to relief to the relief of a foreign populations of the relief of a foreign population of the relief of olent in England, for the charty the society bestows is not for the relief of a foreign population, who are free to apply to institutions existing in their own country, but for the relief of Englishmen who, from no wilful fault of their own, are homeless and penniless strangers, without employment, and unable to return to their own country. By a gratuity of a few dollars to such, the society has often raised worthy persons from the depths of misery and despair; and it becomes a question whether the society may not well ask the benevolent in England to aid them in their efforts to relieve the English poor in Charleston. Mr. Christopher Alkinson, of Alybruth, in Liverpool, a member of the society, will, I am sure, listen to any suggestion you may be pleased to offer that may eventually improve the society's means for usefulness.

for usefulness.

Adding my individual acknowledgments for your kindness in making to the society a pres-ent calculated to infuse the members with new life and vigor in the conduct of their charitable

trust, I remain, my dour sir, Very faithfully yours, H. P. WALKER, H. M. Consul,

LAND AND LABOR IN GEORGIA.

We take the following paragraphs from a: interesting Mucoa (Ga.) letter, published in the New York Times :

There are indications of a reluctance on the part of freedomen to contract for the next year. They have got the idea that freedom is not compatible with an obligation to work twelve months under the direction "of a white man." They recognize the necessity for labor, but want to work by the month or to "job about for awhile," and having ready cash in their pockets do not teel the value of time. To some ets, do not feel the value of time. To some ets, do not feel the value of time. To some extent this feeling is attributable to a vague idea that something wonderful will happen when "Massa Graut comes in," and that to enjoy that something to the highest degree, it is essential not to be "tied down by no contract with a white man." In a few days, however, the storekeepers in the towns and villages will have got most if not all the negroes' money for brass-headed canes, accordeons, flates, fire-crackers, hoop shirts, waterfalls, and the gaudiest articles of female raiment, and when the money is out will return and contracts will be made. The long-mooted case of money-wages versus a share of the crop is still undecided. Wages would be the best mole of compensation in

the interest of the planter, if the negro would work, and the negro would be better satisfied and would sooner learn the value of money and of economy. But the share in the crop, dividing the risk and making the laborer's profit dependent on his industry, is found to be the safest and best.

An immense area will be planted in cotton next year. The incentive of twenty-five cents per pound is irresistible. Every one is going to plant who has an acre of ground, and every one seems confident that "cotton will never fall again below twenty cents." I am much afraid that provision crops will be neglected, and that the suffering of 1867 will be experienced again. But it is idle to talk or give advice. ed again. But it is idle to talk or give advice.
"Sell cotton at \$100 a bale and buy corn at seventy-five cents or \$1," is the invariable reply to the sacest counsel.

The mule drovers, who this time last year were the most disconsolate and disappointed set of men I ever saw, are now the most cheer inl and contented. They have sold their stock inl and contented. They have sold their stocks readily at high prices, and the cry is still they come. Good medium mules, from five to seven years old and broke, bring readily from one hundred and seventy-five dollars to two hundred dollars. The dealers in fertilizers are very active. There are hundreds of phosphates, and superphosphates, ammoniated raw bones, and dry bones, and ground bones, and flour of bones advertised as "the very best manure for cotton." All sorts of guano, vastly superior to Peruvian, are offered for sale in every direction, and the newspapers are filled with flaming accounts of the surprising effects of these stimulants to production.

with flaming accounts of the surprising effects of these stimulants to production.

All this shows prosperity, and promises well, unless it is overdone. The eagerness to "go to work and make something" is universal. Arrangements are being made to erect several cotton and paper mills. The coal mines are being worked more extensively and more profitably than heretofore. Business in the towns and cities has not been so active since the war closed. Every one has money except the lawclosed. Every one has money except the law-yers and the editors. Railroad enterprises are in every stage of embryo construction, from the bare project to the advertisement for proposals to build the first twenty miles. Poli-ticians alone look gloomy, shake their heads, proposals to only the first twenty mues. Politicians alone look gloomy, shake their heads, and are apprehensive, the Democrats fearing that the — Congress will pass the Edmunds' bill or something like it, and the Bullock party fearing that Congress "wou't do noth-

PARIS.

MORALS. MANNER AND MIND.

A Startling Picture of Life in the French Metropolis. The following article was published in a late

number of the London Athensum: The French will not read their classics. The The French will not read their classics. The young man of the present day has never mastered a page of Corneille. I find, for my own part, that the Rabelais is more talked about in English than in French society. The classic dramatists are known only so far as they are acted; and there are plenty of young gentlemen on the Boulevards who shrug their shoulders at the Theatre Francis, and crack their little jokes when Racine is on the stage. They are for Offenbach and Schneider, and are more pleased to get at the scandalous memoirs of the Grand Duchesse than they would be to hear that a couple of new masterpieces by hear that a couple of new masterpieces Moliere had been discovered. Romance of the salon, the boudoir, and the bedroom. bridal chamber is the comic scene. The husband is the buffoon. The children are the privileged and malignant observers of their mothers' peccadiloes. These are the ingredients which are served up in a hundred forms, dients which are served up in a hundred rotus, and supply all the reading of the mothers who are pictured, or the husbands who are the habitual subjects of dishonor, and of the lover who makes his friend's wife his mistress. The poisonous, pestilent stuff is presented to the readers as portraiture of themselves and their neighbors; and they are far from repudiating it. Ametaur and professional immorality are

it. Amateur and professional immorativate the dishes, in the preparation of which M. Alexander Dumas file is the Jules Gouffe of his spooh—leading a crowd of muor chefs.

Whatever may be said of the political time of Nap sleon III, the popular literature of his day will, it is fondly hoped, be repudiated by an indignant posterity as almost incredibly coarse and profigate. It must, however, be coarse and profligate. It must, however, be accepted as painting the living manners. Regarded as ho ding the mirror up to living nature, does it not explain why it is the learned salons have passed away—why audiences laugh instead of hissing when amusing forms and whims of adultery are set befor them—and why feminine cheeks do not fame when Marquerite Gauthier talks? People a suite of guerite Gauthier talks? People a same or rooms with the creations of your younger Durooms with the creations of your find Montaigne, mas, and would you expect to find Montaigne, Corneille, Rabelais, Molere and Racine upon the tables? You might rather incline to search for Faublas in a cupboard? If not in Paris—s-attered in odd nooks and

Amateur and professional immorality are

corners of France; living on hermit fare in corners of France; living on hermit fare in petty colleges and seminaries; keeping school, or enduring the private tuttr's life, or exile—there is still a goodly public of French scholars—lovers of the essay, the philosophical treatise, the scientific speculator, the historian and the moralist. This public is the salt of the French soil. Without it society would have the livid hues of death. I warrant that the publisher of the Almanac of the General Cyclomedia will not sail a cony along the Boule. clopedia will not sell a copy along the Boule-vard Malesherbes, save, mayhap, to one letter-ed Englishman who lives there; but over the water, in very dingy professors' apartments, and among the few students who mean work, it will command the expenditure of a franc. It written by scrious men for serious men. is written by scrious men for serious men. The attempt to produce such a work in these days is a most praseworthy because a most adventurous one. It will gauge the intellectual depth of the rising generation, and discover how many young men there are left in France with ideas beyond the Bois, the Cafe Auglais, the Jockey Cub, and Mabile for their youth, and the orthodox profligacy of polite society for their middle life.

for their middle life.

Henry Fouquier, in his dialogue on the
Mornlity of Yesterday and To-Day, says as
"Moi:" "That which enrages me is to see that our city has been made into a ville entrelenue, where the vices of the world come to make themselve comfortable." And again, contrast themselve comortable. And again, contasting the Mubile of to-day with the Porcl.erons of Diderot's time, he remarks: "I hat which saddens me to-day is the coolness of your debanchery. It is as regular as your streets and barracks, with governors and subjects." The peep into the picture shops is not without a reflection across the Channel, where, I am court to lear some shameless heatty is on sorry to hear, some shameless beauty is on everybody's hips, and in the albums of many who pretend to the homely virtues. "Let us look about us! In the shop win-

who pretend to the homely virtues.

"Let us look about us! In the shop windows, next to the portrait of the Pope, we contemplate the faces of the drolesses whom we addre. Here they are, with dabs of red upon their hollow cheeks, as boys; legs in the air as at the balls, to which they attract the foreigners. We enter the theatres. We shall see two hundred nude jugurantes, with shortest petticoats, with false caives, which cheat the audience as indicating beauties that the poor girls do not possess. All this lives I cannot tell how, and sleeps I cannot tell where—but not at Fort l'Eveque, as in our (Diderot's) time." Further: "At the rate we are going, we shall have 'Justino' read to our children."

Heavy Fouquier declares French society is not quite so vicious, however, as most observers imagine it to be. Education has a read, it is true; but it is among the educated that the stain is deepest. He says: "Circumstances have compelled the mass of the nation—which is sound, laborious and moral—to give the wall to a few greedy and vain pleasure seekers. These are the folk to whom attention is exclusively given, and who fill the newspapers; and by these we are all judged."

"Cultivate the domestic virtues." Charles Lamb writes; "they will bring you peace at the last." And, pray, what crop will the cultivation of the vices bring? This is the question which gives but quarters-of-an-hour to the sober and lettered Frenchman at this moment.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIPWRECK .- The NARROW ESCAPE FROM SHIPWREEL. The steamship Columbia, Captain Carneigan, which left New York on November 28, with a large and valuable cargo and seventy-five passengers (sixty-three steerage and twelve cabin), exclusive of the crew, seems to have narrowly exclusive of the crew, seems to have marrows, escaped found ring, from a cause similar to that which led to so disastrous a result in the case of the Hibernia. When seven days at sea, the propeller of the steamer became useless, owing to the pin starting out. The captain, on being made acquainted with the mishap, directed the crew to try and raise the propelless and pat to inform the passengers or alarm ler, and not to inform the passengers or alarm them. The crew worked incessantly for a day and a night, but their efforts were unsuccessand a might, but their energy were unsuccessful, and the water in the after part of the ship versus a rose to the depth of sixteen foet. The captatus, seeing that the steamer was in a disabled action in

cargo put into small boats, and had detercargo put into small boats, and had determined on directing the passengers to prepare to abandon the vessel, when as a last resort, a number of chains were procured, and passengers and crew worked together in lifting up the propeller, and tying it in its original position. The sails were then set, and the steamer was worked at the rate of two or three knots and hour. Signals of distrass were processingly. was worked at the rate of two or three knots an hour. Signals of distress were unceasingly made, and sailors took the watch on the top of the masts on the lookout for passing vessels; but up to the twelfth day of the voyage no vessel answered the signals. The passengers stated that the City of Antwerp passed them by, but refused to give any assistance. The provisions, which were only sufficient for an ordinary fortnight's voyage, began to get ordinary forinight's voyage, began to get scarce, but the passengers showed the utmost fortitude, and were content with half the usual allowance. The propeller fortunately kept in its position, and the captain was enabled, by the favorable nature of the wind, to steer his

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AND OTHER NOBTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship FALCON, JESSE
D. Honsey Commander, will sail for
Baltimore on Turknay, the 26th of
January, at Four o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union Whavyes.
Philadelphia Freights delivered promptly via
"Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad."
For Freight or passage, apply to

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January 23
3 Union Whavyes.

NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON

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THE SPLENDID SIDE WHEEL
STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN,
WOODWILL Commander, will leave
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For Freight and Passage, having splendid cabin accommodations, apply to

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Corner Adger's Wharf and East Bay (Up Stairs).
The steamship JAMES ADGER will follow on Turspax, the 26th instant, at — o'clock.
January 21 ths2

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP MAGNOLIA, Captain M. B. Crow-rule will, will leave Venderhorst's Wharf TRURBDAY AFIERMOON, January 28th, at Four o'clock. RAVENEL & CO.,

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAM.
SHIP STATURA, capacity 1800 bales cotton, Robert T. Way Commander. is now receiving Freight, and will sail on 26th instant.
For freight engagements, apply to January 15

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DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BE-TWEEN CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP

THE FIRST CLASS AND POPULAR Iron Steamship "GOLDEN HORN," HART O. MoBEATE Commander, is now on her passage to this port from Liverpool direct, and is expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant, to sail hence for Liverpool on first February. his post are not about the author arrive on or about the author.

Liverpool on first February.

Liverpool on first February.

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No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

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 wharffoot of Canal-street, North River, New York.

March 14

1yr

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NORTH EDISTO. THE STEAMER ST. HELENA, CAPHAIN JAMES G. RUMLEY, Will receive Freight ints Day and leave Mosbay Monnino, at Four o'clock, and Edisto same day at Three o'clock, P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to
JOHN H. MURRAY, Market Wharf. The steamer leaves again WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Two o'clock, and Edisto FRIDAY MORNING, at half-past Three o'clock. 1* January 23

FOR BRUNSWICK, GA. THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, will touch
at this point every Wednesday, leaving savannah at
Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there

on Saturday Afternoon, arriving back at Savanus on Sunday Morning.

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Connecting with the Central Railroad at Savannah for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Through Bills Lading given for Fraight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

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Att freight cryable on the whart.
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THE FINE, FAST STEAMER WILL BEAVE Charleston on MONDAY and 1 HUBBDAY MORNINGS AT Eight o'clock. Returning, will leave Savannah TURSDAY MORNINGS AT Eight o'clock, and FERDAY AFFERNOON AT TWO o'clock, touching at Edisto on THURSDAY trip from Charleston, at Elevan A. M., and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., SATURDAYS, on return trip. turn trip.
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1 January 23

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THE FIRE SCHR. E. H. PEBER,
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engaged, will sail in a few days. For balance of Freight, apply to
H. F. Baker & CO.,
W. 20 Cumberland-street. FOR PHILADELPHIA-EXPRESS

FOR BOSTON.

THE FINE SCHOONER ANNIE E.
GLOVER, having greater part of her cargo
engaged and going on board, will load with
dispatch for the above port.
For Freight engagements, apply to
January 22
T. TUPPER & SONS. FOR LIVERPOOL

THE FIRST CLASS DANISH BARKKAMMA FONDER, Knoon Master, having
part of cargo engaged, will have disptach.

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LIA, TROS. BOREHAM Master, is now ready for cargo, and being of small capacity will have dispatch. For engagements apply to
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will have dispatch for the above port. For freight engagements, apply to January 5 STREET BROTHERS & CO. FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQUE W. G. PUTNAM, BROKARD Master, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch. For balance freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, North Atlantic Wharf. EXCURSION AROUND THE HARBOR.

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