HOW TO MAKE THE SOUTH INDEPENDENT. The Effect of the New Movement on

the Northern and Southern States. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. The Board of Trade of the City of Mobile has suggested the policy of requiring gold in

and industry. It is necessary to confine the sonsideration of the subject to a few leading heads.

It is not lumined states believes that the debt of the United States will ever be paid; whist it may be admitted (simply not to make a question) that with the natural resources of the United States it is within the range of possibility that the pecuniary obligations of the government might be discharged under an houset, impartial and economical administration of affairs. It seems to me altogether visionary, not to say absurd to anticipate any such result under the vulgar and irresponsible despotism of a lawless Northern majority. The Northern majority which rules the United States do not, in the first place, wish these debts to be paid. The continued existence of these debts, as a source of political power, is an essential element of their continued rule; and the Government of the United States in their hands is simply a political and money brokerage, controlled by their powers—the national debt, the national banks, and the manufacturing capital. These have set up an aristocracy of bondholders, bankers and manufacturing the national banks, and the manufacturing capital. These have set up an aristocracy of bondholders, bankers and manufacturing capital. These have set up an aristocracy of bondholders, bankers and manufacturing capital. These have set up an aristocracy of bondholders, bankers and manufacturing capital to-morrow every debt due by the United States was paid, and specie was resumed as the ourrecey of the country, they would immediately, if they could, plunge the country back into indebtedness and paper money. A cousticked central government, with despotic powers, is the object of the Northern majority. This can best be obtained by extending the powers of the government over the pecuniary interests of the people.

Independent of the debts of the States which they interest of the government over the pecuniary interests of the people.

the South is universal and used to the Eouth is United States paper mo(consider hy mattered bank paper,) based
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(consider hy the paper is paper i States bowls, which constitute their capital. With this four hundred militons of bank notes they had a wide supleyment for the purchase of cotton in the South, to the extent of their demand. It was a heristive occupation, and it goes far to account for their twenty per sent. The price of cotton is gauged by the standard of specie. Useful as gold in the most important commercial and government operations, what does the North give us for it? Printed paper—thirty-three per cent. below the value of specie, with not a single dollar accurate for paying a cent of it. By this operation they come down to the South, buy our cotton, allp it to New York—which has now become the emporium of cotton—and of the one hundred and eighty millions of dollars in gold that our cotton realizes, nothing is left in the South but their reckless and faithless promises to pay—the price of the blood of our deed and of our living maimed. They have our gold and the South has their paper.

Aportion of this cotton, it is ree, does not abroad. It is computed that six hundred intuition there is a computed that six hundred intuition there are consumed in the Northern cotton milits. If they has obtained this cotton from other nations, they walk have been obliged to pay specie for it. But they do better than that. They give us their waste paper for our cotton, work it up into manufactured goods, and then compel us to buy them at their own prices, by excluding all foreign competition by their prohibitary tariffs. All this appropriation and use of our cotton is a complished

their prohibitary tariffs. All thus appropria-tion and use of our cotton is a complished without one dollar laid out in specie. It is all the beneficent operation of a small printing press. By that, the honds of the United States are printed, next the notes of the banks, based are printed, and then a page or two
of printed matter under the nomenclature of
statutes of the United States, imposing the
tar fi taxes; and the one hundred and eighty far ff taxes; and the one hundred and eighty millions of gold that our co ton realizes is confortably and annually carried from the South to the North. A nice little game of heads I win tails you lose. The bonds are a swindle, (at least the one billion six hundred millions payable in the currency of the United Biates which are to be capitalized into specie paying binks; the back notes, based on these pounds, are a swindle; and the tariff is, perhals, the greatest swindle of all.

the grearest swindle of all.

I have thus partially glanced at the golden side of the hield, benind which the Yankee side of the hield, comind which the Yankee dodges. But what front is turned to the South? How fares it with them? Stripped of its go d, the South has suffered an obliteration of its entire banking system. I hat system was based pron golo, and in this State, in the case of the Bank of the State, upon the interrity of the State. In the case of other banks, it was based as only more the integrity of corporations. Bank of the State, upon the integrity of coporations, the state, in the case of other banks, it was based by the coporations, who, if they had not sous, had at least home more only upon the untegrity of corporations, who, if they had not sous, had at least home more only upon the untegrity of corporations, who, if they had not sous, had at least home more was one him ported article os, &c., &c., prodosing a beautiful said with the said of the bond solders, who again lay it out in introduced the there was one him ported article os, &c., &c., prodosing a beautiful said of the properties of the of the propert

Confidence was fixed. The crop of the planter was paid out in drafts on his factor, and if there was a surplus, he left it with his factor, or had it demosted in a bank. There was not a dollar of paper money assued or created by the government of the United States. It received and paid out all of its pecuniary obligathe government of the United States. It re-ceived and paid out all of its pecuniary obliga-

ceived and paid out at the form of the tions in specie.

Where are we now? The government of the United states has abolished all backs of the States, which were bound to pay specie, and it has set up in their stead banks which are bound to pay no specie. As those banks are bound to pay no specie, has these banks are sources of money making, thoy are distributed with strict New England disinterestedness and are its tribatic she has twice as many of these has suggested the policy of requiring gold in payment for all cotton which shall be sold hereafter in the South, and they have appointed a committee to correspond with the other Boards of Trade in the other Southern cities, in order to obtain that co-operation and unity of action which, for success, the policy may require. The subject is worthy of our gravest consideration.

The Board of Trade of Mobile has in this stop, in the humble opinion of the writer, had stop, in the humble opinion of the writer, had the honor of laying before the people of the Bouth a proposation involving perhaps the most momentous interest of any question presented to their consideration since the issue made of secession. It is a problem that will about a very man's household. If carried into

ing the South of the specie it may receive to its products.

In the first place, hourding, which has already begun in the South, may occasion a wide demand for specie. The sphere of investing money profitably a d safely in the South is very limited. State boods, under negro rule, are very pre-arious. A single legislature of white men may repadiate the whole batch. United States bonds are hardly less so. Excepting land, there is hardly a safe investment in the South. And even of this, Northern folly and hate have occasioned a vast depreciation The military and partners and p

contrary is the case. In either case, as the specie is the real etandard of value, it will be estimated and taken at its appreciation over the paper money. With the seven thousand two hundred dollars of specie in hand, the planter can either buy the ten thensand eight hundred dollars of this debased paper, or have an equivalent appreciation in any pecuniary or commercial trans chool. Under such circumstances, I am at a loss to perceive what discretion there can be in receiving this paperpromise at all in the sale of cotton or other staple produce. Once repudiated under such obvious views of interest, and specie is obtained for a single crop of cotton or other a aples, it will become the currency of the South. One hundred and eighty millions, of cotton alone, (and I put it at a low figure.) paid for in gold in the South, will at once afford an ample supply of currency, and a fund for Southern banking and a backbone for Southern securities. And when the entire staple productions of a country are purchased with gold, constituting, as they do, the basis of all trade, and the dominating influency in commerce, minor transactions will follow the greater operations, and as they do. the basis of all trade, and the dominating influence in commerce, minor transactions will follow the greater operations, and the whole currency will be gold. The gold, therefore, received in the South for its produce will be seen as the beauty of the produce will be seen as the see duce will remain in the South, because there

therefore, received in the South for its produce will termain in the South, because there will be a demand for it for the use of currency.

Before pursuing this branch of the subject, let us turn back for a moment and see to what other uses our passive acquiescence in Northern swindling is applied. Their action may develope more fully both our present folly and our material power, if not surrendered.

The greater part of the co ton crop is consumed by the foreign nations; and, if required, they will pay specie for it. It is on this account, its equivalency to specie in foreign nations, that i is important to the North in carrying on their foreign commerce. In settling the commercial balances against them, they send cotton, or drafts on cotton shipped. It is for the same reason that the cotton of the South sent to foreign nations is a powerful assistant to the Government of the United States in meeting its payment of specie abroad in the shape of interest due on its bonds. It is plain that the operation of this paper system directly affects the Government of the United States.

The toreign commerce of the North is supported from two resources—the taxes coming

othe United States.

The foreign commerce of the North is supported from two resources—the taxes coming from the people and paid to the bondholders, and the cotton and other produce of the South. By the former, the tariff is to a great extent, made efficient in the revenue it brings the government. These taxes paid to the bondholders constitute the chief demand in their constitute the chief demand in their constitute the chief demand in their holders constitute the chief demand in their manufactured commodities. They occassion their importation produces the revenue from the tariff. The operation, so far as he tariff is concerved, runs round in a circle. First, the tariff taxes are collected in specie. Second, this specie is paid to bondho ders. Third, the bondholders, the richest property holders in the Norch, lay it out in buying imported articles. This demand for imported articles again occasions then to come into the country. Again, Specie is collected on them by the tariff, and again goes to the bondholders, who again lay it out in imported articles, &c., &c., producing a beautiful portennial financial money making circle, in respective a \$2 to \$2 to

to come? It is not in the South. It must come from Europe or the North. Shipped to Europe or the North, the purchaser, if the gold remains in the South, must be reimburged by the shipped to bales. Middlings 27.27% ceregold remains in the South, must be reimburged. gold remains in the South, must be reinformed the specie he paid tor it. So much more gold will be required to be laid down by the consumer, whether in Europe or the United States. Specie, from the purchase of the obtion, in all its changes of hands, must follow it, to its final consumption. The original price in gold is left in the South, and as much more gold is required to move it, at every change of

proprietorship.

It will possibly be objected here that the gold will not remain in the South, but like other commodities of trade will follow the demand; and that the North, by their superior resources

arche of Trade in the coperation.

The Board of Trade of Mobile has in this step, in the humble opinion of the writer, had the bonor of laying before the people of the Board is proposition on the surface of the people of the Board is proposition on the surface of the people of the Board is proposition on the surface of the people of the Board is proposition on the surface of the people of Mobile will have the appliance of having the control of the Board is proposition of the writer, had the bonor of laying before the people of Mobile will have the appliance of having the bonors, and the state the laim toture the United States, and the state the laim toture the United States and the state the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the same the laim toture the United States and the State of the people of the people of the people of the State of the people of the State of the

by enforcing this policy. It is in vain to look for discretion or equity of laws from the rul-ing faction now in possession of the Govern-ment of the United states. Both are essential

Commercial.

Exports. PHILADELPHIA—Per steamship Promethens—465
bales Upland Cotton of which 50 are for Boston,
3 bales Wasto, 48 bales Domestics and Yarns, 4
crates tope Cuttings, 7 bbd • Old fron, 20 tieros
R ce, 43 bags * Cocomuts, 50 cisis Clay, 38 bbis
and 96 crates Vegetables, 59 packages sundries.

Charleston Cotton and Lice Market. OFFICE OF THE CHARLESTON DAILY NEWS, CHARLESTON, Friday Evening, May 7. COTION .- The armand for this article was modrate. Grades from low middling and below showed a softer tendency, in some tran-actions a decline of about Mc & is being apparent, while the finer qualities remained without alteration; sales about 250 bales, viz: 1 at 25; 4 at 25%; 46 at 26; 16 at 2 %; 10 at 26%; 20 at 26%; 91 at 26%; 85 at 27%; 5 at

28%c. We quote:

Middling......2714@9734 RICE.-The demand was light, the market being quiet but s'eady; sales 110 Herces of clean Carolina at 8%c % ib. We quote common to fair clean Caro lina at 75 @8c; good 8%@ 8%c % tb.

Markets by Telegraph.

FORRIGN MARKETS. LONDON, May 7-Noon.-Consols 92%. Bonds full at 79%. Sugar buo ant, both on the spot an 1 affoat. Com mon rosin ts 9J.

LIVERPOOL, May 7-Noon -Cotton quiet; upland 11%0; Orleans 12d; rales 7000 bales. Sales of the week 47,000; for export 7000; for speculation 3000. Stock on shore \$62 000, of which 165,000 are ameri can; stock affont 584 000, 196 000 of which are American. Lard 69s. 6d. Pork 102s Tallow 43s. 9d.

Afternoon.-Cotton day but firmer; uplands 11% 11%d; Orleans 12d. Y:rus and fabrics at Manches-

Evening.-Cotton quiet; uplands 11 %all %d. Or-

FAMILY MEDICINES, market; middlings 26.26½.

Savannah, May 7.—Cotton firmer; sales 2000
bales Middlings 27.27½ cents. Receipts 528 bales;
Receipts of the week: sea islands 13; uplands 4572.
Exports coastrico; sea islands 15; uplands 46.0;
foreign, sea is and 17, and uplands 1380 bales.
Sales of the week 2659 bales.

Augusta, May 7.—Cotton market easier; sales 300 AUGUSTA, May 7 —Cr tron market easier; sales 300 bales; receipts 156. Middlings 26% cents.

bales; receipts 156. Middlings 26% cen's.

MOBILE. May 7—Receipts for the week 2138 bales; exposts to Great Britain 3748; Fuance 1802; constraines 14:4. Stocks 33.750. Sales of the week 4825; to-day 2000, with a part of yesterday; low middlings 26%; market quiet; receipts 389; exports 1802.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Sales of the week 18.050 bales. Gold 37%. Sterling 10%. New York sight exchange % premium. Bacon retailing at 13% 17%c. Lard in tierces 18%2; prime 12% 212%c. Sugar dull; common 9%; prime 12% 212%c. Wolasses fermeuting 50a55c. Coffee, fult 16%c; prime 17%c.

Interior Cotton Markets SELMA, May 3.—Sales 50 bales. Middlings 25%. Demand light, very little cotton offering.

MONTGOMERY, May 5.—Cotton quiet but steady, demand only moderate at 25% for low middlings. COLUMBUS, May 4.—Market slow; middlings 26c; Liverpool middling 25%c; good ordinary 24. Warehoure sales 117 bales. Receipts 32 bales. Shipments 189 bales. MACON, May 5 .- The condition of the market to

day was similar to that at its close yesterday—no great demand—middlings 15%. Receipts to day 13 bales; shipments 368 bales; sales 78 bales. SUMTER, May 5.—Cotton continues dull, caused from unfavorable reports from Liverpool and the Northern markets. There has been about 43 lales sold during the week ending the 5th instant. We quote: Ordinary 24%; good ordinary 24%; low middling 25%; middling 25%; strict middling 26%.

Nashville Market. Nashville Market.

Nashville Market.

Nashville, May 4—Corron—Ano'her week has paseed, and cotton remains, as heretotore, in statu quo, or rather, at stationary figures. Liverpool declined an ½ to-day, but our market co-tinues at previous quotation, as follows: Ordinary, 22 a23; good ordinary, 24; low middling, 25a25½c.

NASHVILLE COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hud september 1, 1868. 60

Received to-day. 192

Received previously 57,579—47,771

do'k.

Per steamer Pilot Boy, from Sava uch v Beau
fort, Hitton Bead, &c.—W B Wilkins, W Whitehouse.
Mrs Christian, J J Rivers and son, Dr Anthony and
wife, Mrs Stres and daughter, S L Harris, Mrs Mudock, Mrs Spearing, A P Doar, C W kogers, and 4 on
deck.

Marine Mems.

Port of Charleston, May 8.

Arrived Yesterday.

Brig E C Redman, Redman, New York—4 days.
Måse. To T Tup.er & Sous, and others.
Schr Moses B Bramhall, stout. New York—4 days.
Måse. To W Rosch & Co. J E Adger & Co. dams,
Damon & Co. A & Abrahams & Sous, D A Amme. L
Alexander, H Bischoff & Co. Bollmann Bros, JoBaker, J J Bousch, H Brown. F M Bristoil, lacius
& Witte, B & A P Caliwell, H Cobit & Co. T M Cater,
Cameron & Barkley, McDuff Cohen, Douglass & Miler, J B Duval & Soo, J Ferguson, B Folev C Goldstein, J H Graver P I. Gu Hemm. W Gurney. J W
Harrisson, J Hurkamp & Co. Holmes & Ca der, Hart
& Co. id *8 Harber, N Hunt & Co.! F Horsey, Jennings, Thominison & Co. J K Hearr, Knoteloch &
Small, H Klatte & Co, T J Kerr & Co, M Luhrs, Co.
Libenthal, Mulier, Nimitz & Co, A McLeish Mc cy
& Rice, J F U'Neill & Son, Ostondorff & Co, Palmetro
Ploneer o-operative Association, B U'Neill, D Paul
& Co. S C Rasroad Ag. ut, Ricche & Schachte, Havenel & Holm **e, W P Russell & Co, J di Renneker, J A
Quackenbush, W shepherd, D u Silcox, G W StoIens, Andrews & Salvo, Stonhouse & Co, J Homson
& Co, W G Whilden & Co, Wagever & Monsees, S H
Wilson, L Wet-kopf, H Wohika, Dowie & Moise, M
McMaster, King & Gibbon, Ha. t & Co, G Davis, W J
& J E Smith.

Schr Ida S Burgess, Burgess, Belfast, Mo—14

McMaster, King & Gibbon, Ha.t & Co, G Davis, W J & J E Smith.

Schr Ida S Burgess, Burgess, Belfast, Me—14 days. Hay and Plaster. To J a Ension & Co On the 5th instant, of Cape Lockout was in company with the schr Georgia, of Beltast, Me, bound to et Mary's Gro.

Steamer City Point, McNelly, Savannah. Mdse.
To J D Mr. n & Co, Rachel Eldridgo, H Gerdts & Co, S R Alurshad, W M und & Co, W R Andrewes, J B Buchanau, and Dr J M Crymos.

Steamer Pilot Boy, Pock, Savannah via Beaufort, Hilton Head, &c. Mdse, &c. To J hn Ferguron, W C Bee & Co, J C Carpenter, F Kressel, and Southern Express Co. outhern Express Co. AT QUARANTINE.

Schr W H Steele, from Kingston, Jam. Fruit To Paul, Welch & Brunder. Captain Buck, late master of the Steele, is reported to have died on the pas-sage, and one of the crew is sick. Cleared Yesterday.

hip Prometheus, Gray, Philadelphia-- Ino & Theo Getty.

From this Port. British bark Pornes, Wright, Liverpool, April 22.

Shipnews by refograph. NEW YORK, May 7—Arrived, steamships City of Boston, Peopse value and Catedonia from Europe, The Arizona, which let on the 1st for aspiawall, has returned with a broken shaft.

1AVANAMA, May 7—Arrived, steamship Virgo from New York; schr Eina from Baltimore; Lenj Roed from Rockland.

from Rockiand.

| leared, ship 'clouist for Queenstown; schr Whit| new f.r New Hedford.
| WILMINGTON. Ma. 7—Arrived, Mary Sanford and
| Volunter from New York. |
| Cleared, Empire for New York. | Cleared, Empire for New York.

Drugs, Chemials, Ctc. DR. O. S. PROPHITT'S

LIVER MEDICINE ANODYNE PAIN KILL IT,

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PROPHITT'S LIVER MEDICINE. Dr. Prophitt-Baving used this medicine sufficiently long to test its virtue, and to satisfy my own ciently long to test its virtue, and to satisfy my mind that it is an invaluable remedy for Dyspe —a disease from which the writer has suffered much for six years—and being persuaded that hundreds who now suffer from this annoying complaint would be signally benefitied, as he has been, by its use, we deem it a duty we owe to this unfortunate class to recommend to them the use of this remedy which has given not only himself but several members of his family the greatest reiter.

M. W. ARNOLD. a disease from which the writer has suffered much

Of the Georgia Co

DOOLY COUNTY, GA, April, 1867.
This is to certify that I was confined to be house, and most of the tire to my bed, and wifering the greatest agony imaginable with Rheumatism, for and most of the tire to my bec, and tun-ring the greatest agony imaginable with Rheumatism, for five months, and after trying every available remedy, with no relief, I was cured with two bottles of Dr. O. S Prophiti's Anodyne Pain Kill II, each costing fifty cenis only; it relieved mo almost instantly. I therefore recommend it in the highest degree to others tuffering from similar disease. I can say that it is one of the best family medicines now out, certain. Yours truly. W. A. FOREHAND.

COVINGTON, GA., July 9, 1867. COVINGTON, GA., July 9, 1867.

Dr. Prophit.—Having used your Liver Medicine for more than a year in my family, I cheeriully recommend it to all persons suffering from Liver affections, Dyspepsia or Indigastion in any form. I also recommend your Dysentery Cordial as the best remedy for that disease.

O. T. ROGERS.

FTANFORDVILLE, PUTNAM COUNTY, Oct. 1, 1867.

Dr. O. S. Prophill—Dear Sir—1his is to certify that I have used your Ague Pills for the last ten years, and I have never failed to cure the Ague in a single instance with them. They always kreak the chitis the first day that they are given. I can recommend them as being the sest ague medicine that I have ever found, and they leave no bad effects following them, as Quintue, &c.

Yours respectfully.

A. WESTBROOK.

PUTNAM COUNTY, GA. September 22, 1868.

Dr. O. S. Prophitt—NIT—I have used for the last two years in my family your Liver Medicine, your Pain Kill It, and your Femilo Toule, and I have no fears in saying that they are the best medicines I have ever used for the Liver and Stomach. Neuralgic and Rhumatic affictions, Beadache, Colle, and pains of every kind are subdued by them. After using the medicines so long. I cheerfully recommend them to any and every one, and to all that are afflicted, as the best and safest rem-dies for all the diseases for which they are recommended, &c.

Yours respectfully, JAMES WRIGHT.

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cash \$40 time.

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