

# The Charleston Daily News

VOLUME VII.—NUMBER 1161.

CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1869.

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### EUROPE.

**GREAT BRITAIN—THE LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET TO THE MINISTERS—SEERBY MR. GLADSTONE.**  
LONDON, July 1.—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to the Ministers last night at the Mansion House. Mr. Gladstone made a speech, in which he alluded to the Irish Church bill. He said the Government had bestowed its best endeavors on the conduct of the measures which formed a vital and essential portion of its work for the peace of Ireland and the security of the Empire. Since the bill passed the House of Commons there had been great excitement, rumors of reaction, and threatenings of its speedy doom. During this excitement he and his colleagues remained in a state of great tranquility, for they felt that the review of their work was not a matter to arouse their jealousy, but was rather calculated to create satisfaction. Although great care had been bestowed on the bill, no doubt it still had many faults. The Premier concluded: "We shall be grateful for every improvement, and changes shall be respectfully considered, subject to the position in which we stand, and to the words spoken and pledges given, and to the commissions we have received. We tender the terms of the covenant when in opposition, and shall not forget them when in power."

### THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

LONDON, July 2.—The House of Lords tonight continued the consideration of the Irish Church bill. Clauses 25 and 26 were agreed to.

### THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY MOVED TO STRIKE OUT CLAUSE 27.

The Marquis of Salisbury moved to strike out clause 27, which requires payment to be made for the retention of ecclesiastical residences by churches. The Duke of Cleveland moved an amendment authorizing grants to Catholics and Presbyterians.

### AFTER CLOSING DEBATE, THE HOUSE DIVIDED, AND THE AMENDMENT WAS LOST—113 TO 106.

### THE CONFEDERATE BONDHOLDERS.

LONDON, July 1.—Another meeting of Confederate bondholders was held this evening. Admiral Warren, who presided, said he considered the position of the bondholders better even than of the late convention between England and America had been ratified, for their claims were now to be adjudicated upon. The deputy chairman read a report detailing what had been done in prosecuting the claims and explaining the present aspect of the case. Resolutions protesting against Mr. Sumner's speech, and authorizing a petition to Parliament were read, but were not put to vote, and without taking action the meeting adjourned.

### A FEARFUL NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, July 1.—A fearful disaster occurred at Caerphilly, Wales, to-day. During the carriage of some packages of nitro-glycerine from the harbor to the quarries, the material exploded, and cart, horse and the men attending there were blown to atoms. A railway station near the scene was torn in pieces, and a village a quarter of a mile distant was much damaged by the shock, which caused great consternation among the inhabitants. Four men were killed.

### PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH CABLE.

BRISTOL, July 2.—Communication with the steamship Great Eastern through the cable was restored at noon to-day. Dispatches received from her explain the suspension of communication as follows: Fault was discovered in the cable on Wednesday, and the Great Eastern was obliged to stop to locate and remove it. A heavy gale prevented, and in order to avoid serious accident to the cable, it was decided to cut it out, which was successfully done. The weather to day having become fine, the cable was recovered, the fault removed and the work of paying out recommenced. All are well on board. At noon to-day the Great Eastern was in latitude 47.53, longitude 30.

### APPEARS IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 3.—Noon.—The Republican junta at New Castle have issued a manifesto against the reactionary policy of the ministers, recommending reorganization and affirming the right of insurrection. Carlist demonstrations are reported in the provinces. The streets of Vittoria are filled with a revolutionary mob armed with scythes, revolvers, &c., shouting for Carlos and Cabrera. The revolutionists murdered the Alcalde and wounded some thirty citizens. Similar risings are reported in Carthagena and Valencia. The Government has dispatched troops to suppress these disturbances.

### NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Mr. Solomon Pool, Assessor of the Fourth North Carolina District, has resigned. [This is the President of the University of North Carolina.]

### THE QUESTION WHETHER THE MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA ASSEMBLY MUST TAKE THE OATH.

The question whether the members of the Virginia Assembly must take the oath from old oaths, has been brought to the attention of the President, but too late to make any change in the Virginia canvass, even should the President sustain General Canby's views. The matter will be submitted to Attorney-General Hoar before the meeting of the Assembly, and his decision will establish the uniform rule for Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. It is certain that the President has no present intention of molesting Georgia as a State in the Union, nor has he asked Attorney-General Hoar's opinion regarding her political condition.

### THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD HAS INFORMATION THAT A WRECK, BOTTOM UP, LIES IN THE MAINSHIP CHANNEL TO THE WEST, NEAR THE WEST TRIANGLE BEY.

The Lighthouse Board has information that a wreck, bottom up, lies in the mainship channel to the west, near the west triangle bey. Vessels entering during night time should be careful to avoid the wreck.

### THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS OFFICIAL ADVISORS THAT AMONG THE ARTICLES ADMITTED DUTY FREE IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, RYE FLOUR, BISCUIT AND BREAD FLOUR, PEAS, BEANS, POTATOES INDIAN CORN AND THEIR MEALS AND FLOURS.

There is good authority for saying that our Cabinet officers are now contemplating. The Cubans have had official accounts of the attempt to relieve Los Tunes. The train, guarded by from fifteen hundred to twenty-five hundred troops, was attacked by a squadron of Cuban cavalry and a large portion of the train captured. In the contest the Spaniards lost over two hundred men, but succeeded in reaching Los Tunes with a portion of the train. They found the garrison almost helpless on account of cholera and fever. These soon attacked the reinforcements. Their encampment was vacated, and after a severe loss they succeeded in making good their retreat. Lesca was repulsed with heavy loss in Onco Villa District, and the district was regained by the Cuban army. Quesada has commenced offensive movements and has regained several important positions, and is master of the northwestern portion of the island. The immigrants, now numbering one thousand, are acting earnestly with him. The dispatches state that the Cubans are well armed with approved weapons, and are well provisioned, and in good spirits. Advice has been received from Admiral Root that Havana is quiet. The troops sent to

## reinforce Puerto Padre

reinforce Puerto Padre have returned in a pitiable condition. They proceeded in victual-line Los Tunes, but were harassed and finally attacked, but repulsed the Cubans with a loss in action of seventy-six. The Cubans fought bravely and retired in good order. It was reported that the Spaniards intended to abandon the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe.

### BIENIARCA REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE EMILIE HOECHSTER, OF CHICAGO, WHO WAS APPOINTED CONSUL AT BREMEN.

### PEABODY'S MUNIFICENCE.

NEW YORK, July 4.—Mr. George W. Peabody has made another donation of one million dollars in bonds for Southern educational purposes. Among the bonds are \$19,000 in Louisiana sixes, \$10,000 in New Orleans sixes, \$35,000 in Mobile city five per cent. bonds, \$75,000 in Alabama fives, \$69,000 in Louisiana consolidated bank fives. All the securities are first-class dividends and will certainly be paid. In addition he gives Florida a six per cent. bond, which, with overdue coupons, amount to about \$884,000. These last, like the Mississippi bonds, will require many years for payment.

### THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—The bonds of this country have been protested in New York for non-payment in gold. The country had a plenty of currency, but the holders declined.

### THERE HAS BEEN NO FLOOD WEST OR NORTH OF ST. LOUIS CITY, BUT BELOW COUNCIL BLIFFS THE DAMAGE IS VERY GREAT. THE LOSS OF LIFE IS ALSO GREAT.

### THE CAPTAIN OF THE STEAMER MOUNTAINEER SAW TWENTY-SEVEN BODIES TAKEN FROM THE CREEK BELOW COUNCIL BLIFFS.

The Indians are dissatisfied, and say they don't understand or like Quakers. The Indian outrages have been resumed at Grand River, they having no provisions, and being repeatedly deceived, are firing into steamboats, driving off stock, and threatening death to all whites.

### FROM VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, July 4.—The funeral of Colonel James B. Branch took place this afternoon, and was largely attended. During the service some alarm was created by the sinking of the vestibule floor. No one hurt.

### TWO COMPANIES OF TROOPS HAVE BEEN ORDERED FROM FORTRESS MONROE TO BE HERE ON ELECTION DAY.

### SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have shipped \$1,000,000 overland since the opening of the Pacific Railroad.

### SMALLPOX HAS BROKEN OUT AT ALBANY, N. Y., AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH RECOMMEND A GENERAL VACCINATION.

### THE ASSISTANT SURGEON AND ONE OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP CURLEW, NEAR FORTRESS MONROE, DIED OF YELLOW FEVER ON THE 4TH INSTANT.

### THE BONDS OF ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MO., HAVE BEEN PROTESTED IN NEW YORK FOR NON-PAYMENT IN GOLD. THE HOLDERS DECLINED TO TAKE CURRENCY.

### COMMENCEMENT AT THE URSLINE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—EXPECTATIONS OF JUSTICE—THE NEGROES AT NINETY-SIX—THE FOURTH ON THE THIRD—COMMENCEMENT BALL—A DISCHARGE.

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

COLUMBIA, July 1.—Among the commencements of this locality, that of the Convent des Ursulines, three miles from Columbia—held its annual commencement on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 29th. The occasion was marked by no peculiarities, but consisted of the usual exhibition of musical skill, the award of prizes and announcements of merit.

### THE MUSICAL AND INSTRUMENTAL, WAS WELL RENDERED, AND TOLD WITH EFFECT IN FAVOR OF THE TEACHING IN THAT DIRECTION. BUT THAT DIRECTION IS NO EXCEPTION TO THE TEACHING IN THIS INSTITUTE; FOR, FAR AND WIDE, THESE URSLINE SISTERS ARE KNOWN TO BE TEACHERS OF THE MOST THOROUGH KIND. THIS COMMUNITY WERE BURNED OUT OF HOUSE AND HOME BY SHERMAN IN 1865, AND SINCE THEN HAVE BEEN PURSUING THEIR LABORS IN A BUILDING A SHORT DISTANCE OUT OF TOWN—A CHARMING RETREAT WITH THE SUGGESTIVE NAME OF VALLE CRUCIS. THIS IS THE ONLY COMMUNITY OF URSLINES IN THIS DISTRICT, AND IS UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCY OF A MOTHER SUPERIOR, WHO STANDS IN ABILITY AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS PREEMINENT IN THAT ESTERHOOD—A SISTER WORTHY OF HER DISTINGUISHED BROTHER, THE BISHOP OF CHARLESTON. THESE EXERCISES CLOSE THEIR ANNUAL SESSION, AND, AS USUAL, INTRODUCE THE REST OF THE HEATED TERM.

### AT THE RECENT SESSION OF THE COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS, JUDGE BOOZER, THERE WAS TIED A CASE OF LARCENY THAT IS WORTHY OF MENTION, AS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE COSTS, IF NOT THE VALUE OF JUSTICE IN THESE TIMES OF "LIBERTY, FRATERNITY AND EQUALITY." A NEGRO STOLE A CHICKEN WORTH THIRTY-SEVEN CENTS. HE WAS OVERTAKEN AND SENTENCED TO ONE MONTH'S IMPRISONMENT. HE HAD BEEN KEPT IN JAIL TWO MONTHS BEFORE BROUGHT TO TRIAL. HIS CASE CAME ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF THE SESSION. THE EXPENSES I HAVE HAD CAREFULLY MADE OUT BY AN OFFICER OF THE COURT. THEY ARE AS FOLLOWS: FOR JURY EXPENSES, THAT IS FIFTY CENTS A DAY FOR THREE MONTHS, ARE \$45; SIX WITNESSES IN ATTENDANCE FOR TWENTY DAYS, \$120; JURY \$18; SOLICITOR'S, SHERIFF'S AND CLERK'S FEES \$25; MAKING AN AGGREGATE OF JUST \$308. ISN'T THE TAXPAYER FOND OF THAT KIND OF ADMINISTRATION?

### THE NEGRO.

A planter from the old Ninety-six neighborhood, in Edgefield, gives me a fact or two bearing upon the question of negro decrease. He owns over a hundred negroes, and was a successful planter; and the freedmen he now employs as a mostly his former slaves. He commenced farming in 1838; and for the twenty-seven years following that date the number of adult negroes that he lost by death was four. These came emancipation. In the first year of liberty the number of adult negroes that died on his farm was eleven. He thinks that in the entire neighborhood the negroes have decreased one-half since the war, while the whites have increased one-fourth. The decrease of negroes comes partly by deaths and partly by moving off. They have gone in crowds to tenantry as the nearest large town. This tendency in the negro toregarious life is one of his misfortunes. His best friends use every means to prevent his following the tendency. He belongs to the agricultural pursuits, and his best fortunes manifestly to have. His best chance of owning land and a home, his own in his honest & persistent endeavor to cultivate his soil. The good friend of the negro will so advise him.

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## are to be also other orators, among whom are mentioned Governor Scott, Cardozo, Nash and Hope.

The whites make no celebration of the Fourth, as they have made none since the war. The commencement ball was a fair success. Captain A. Y. Lee, up to this time draughtsman and engineer at the State Penitentiary, has been discharged by the superintendent with just one day's notice.

### NOT A STONE, I AM TOLD, HAS BEEN LAID UPON THE PENITENTIARY SINCE LAST OCTOBER.

### THE FOURTH (ON THE THIRD) IN COLUMBIA—THE ORATION BY SPEAKER MOSES—SPEECHES BY GOVERNOR SCOTT, THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND CONGRESSMAN HOGE—THE DINNERS—RETURN TO TOWN—THE INVISIBILITIES.

COLUMBIA, July 3.—As previously announced, to-day has been celebrated as Independence Day, in lead of the Sabbath. A few loyal fire-crackers was let off about sunrise and a bell was rung. These made up the usher-salute to the incoming of the glorious month. Later in the morning some stores were closed, and there was something of a relaxation of business rather than a suspension of it. But the white citizens of Columbia have not observed it as a holiday. By a kind of common consent they have held themselves aloof from all celebration of the day. In one way it has been celebrated by them—the Methodist Sunday School, which every year celebrates its anniversary on the fourth of July. Here the little girls and boys, who have done well, are praised and take premiums, and the juveniles have a picnic and a gala reunion.

### BUT THE DAY HAS BELONGED TO THE NEGROES; AND THEY HAVE CELEBRATED IT WITH USUAL POMP AND PARADE. FROM EARLY DAWN THEY BEGAN TO GATHER IN FROM THE COUNTRY, AND BY EIGHT O'CLOCK THE STREETS WERE EVERYWHERE THROGGED WITH NEGROES. THIS GRAND GATHERING OF NEGROES WAS TO HEAR AN ORATION BY SPEAKER MOSES, AND PARTAKE OF A BARBECUE AT LATTI'S GROVE—ESPECIALLY THE LATTER. THE UNION LEAGUE WAS THE NUCLEUS OF ORGANIZATION; AND THAT BODY, TOGETHER WITH OTHER ASSOCIATIONS OF PROBABLY IDENTICAL OBJECT, SUCH AS "THE SONS OF HONOR," "THE REFRIGEST SOCIETY," AND OTHERS WITH BANNERS, FORMED A PROCESSION THAT SPUN ROUND THROUGH THE STREETS, GATHERING AS IT SPUN, UNTIL IT SEEMED NEAR A MILE LONG. THIS PROCESSION, CONSISTING MAINLY OF VOLUNTEER LEAGUE, ALL COLORED, MARCHED TO LATTI'S GROVE, REACHING THAT PLACE JUST BEFORE NOON. THE CROWD ALREADY THERE WAS LARGE. ALTOGETHER, I ESTIMATE THERE WERE PRESENT—NEGROES, WHITES, CARPET-BAGGERS AND SCALAWAGS, ALL MIXED—ABOUT FOUR THOUSAND. OF THESE NINETY-NINE HUNDREDS WERE COLORED; AND OF THEM, FULLY HALF WERE FEMALE.

### UPON A LARGE PLATFORM WERE PRESENT THE NOTABILITIES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY—SPEAKER MOSES, GOVERNOR SCOTT, JUDGE WILLARD, CONGRESSMAN HOGE, BEVERLY NASH, STROBLAND, OF THE STATE PENITENTIARY, SECRETARY OF STATE CARDOZO, PULVITAN, SENATOR RAINIER, OF GEORGETOWN, LAND COMMISSIONER LESLIE, GREW, (JOSEPH) OF LAURENS, COMPTROLLER-GENERAL NEAGLE, AND MR. WIGZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS, AND MANY OTHERS.

### MR. WIGZ WAS MASTER OF CEREMONIES. HE FIRST INTRODUCED THE REV. MR. JACKSON, WHO OPENED THE EXERCISES WITH PRAYER. THEN FOLLOWED A PORTION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, READ BY PURVIS, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM LEXINGTON COUNTY. THEN, IN A FEW REMARKS, MR. WIGZ PRESENTED THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.

### SPEAKER MOSES DELIVERED AN ELABORATE ORATION UPON THE USUAL TOPICS OF THIS SEASON—LIBERTY, PATRIOTISM, SELF-GOVERNMENT, WASHINGTON, FORT MOUTRIE, THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER, AND SOUTH CAROLINA—TO WHICH WERE ADDED THE FREEDOM OF THE FREEDMEN AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN. HIS ORATION WAS REALLY HANDSOME, REBUKING AS IT DID ALL PASTIC PARTIES AND ALL BIRTHNES OF RACES. IN HIS ILLUSTRATIONS OF GENUINE PATRIOTISM THE WORLD OVER, HE POINTED TO THE RECORDS OF CLASSIC DAYS WHEN LIFE WERE GIVEN AS FREE AS WATER FOR COUNTRY, IN THE PURE LOVE OF IT—to the brilliant stars of heroic patriotism that sparkle and blaze all over the heroic sky of history—to Washington waging a seven years' war—to Lincoln writing an emancipation proclamation that knocked the shackles of slavery from four millions of men—to Robert Anderson defending Fort Sumter against the murderous assaults of treason and rebellion. [Here some invidious person at my elbow whispered something about "that desk," but the speaker did not hear.] After going on in this strain for forty minutes, the speaker's voice failed, and he was obliged to rest a few minutes.

### IN THIS INTERVAL THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS INTRODUCED HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR SCOTT, WHO MADE A VERY BRIEF SPEECH. HE REMARKED THAT HE HAD BEEN TOLD THAT CAROLINA'S HONORED SONS—CALBURN, McDUFFIE, PRESTON, HARPER, AND HAYNE—HAD DELIVERED ORATIONS IN OTHER DAYS WITHIN THAT GROVE, BUT QUITE SURE WAS (GOVERNOR SCOTT) THAT NONE OF THOSE MEN EVER HAD DELIVERED AN ORATION LIKE THAT ONE (POINTING TO THAT OF SPEAKER MOSES) IN ABILITY, ELOQUENCE, AND HISTORIC IMPORTANCE.

### HERO GOVERNOR SCOTT RETIRED, AND SPEAKER MOSES RETURNED TO HIS ROLL OF SEVENTY-FIVE PAGES OF FOOLSCAP MANUSCRIPT. HE URGED HIS COLORED AUDITORS TO FOLLOW THE POLITICAL MAXIMS OF WASHINGTON, AND TO BEWARE OF FOREIGN DOMINATION; NOT MERELY TO GUARD THEIR RIGHT TO PUT UP IN THE BOX, BUT TO SEE THAT THEY VOTE FOR MEN WHOM THEY KNOW AND CAN TRUST. HE DWELT ON THE BEAUTIES AND IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION TO ALL PEOPLES AND STATES. HE DWELT WITH ALL THE earnestness of a self-abnegation of a fallen Walsey upon the base of ambition. HE URGED THEM TO elect good officers always, as they had already done; for upon them—the negroes—had fallen the burden of conducting the State in this the most trying period of her history; while three—the whites—of whom the State had a right to expect much, had failed to come to her rescue in her hour of sorest need. And here the speaker turned to pay a tribute to Governor Scott. For manhood, ability and worth, the speaker said, the Governor never had an equal. (Here the invidious person above referred to informed me that the plan was for the speaker to run against White more for Congress, and consequently his Excellency and the speaker are bosom friends.) The speaker then spoke of education, the press and its abuse, and finally got back to Washington and Lincoln, and there closed by picturing these two related patriots as "hand in hand, they now traverse the groves of eternal bliss."

### HE OCCUPIED IN ALL ABOUT ONE HOUR AND A HALF, NOT OBTAINING THE INTERLUDE BY HIS EXCELLENCY. THEN F. HOWARD SECRETARY OF STATE CALDZO, IN A VERY SENSIBLE SPEECH, BUT NOT A LONG ONE.

### THEN, CONGRESSMAN HOGE DELIVERED HIMSELF OF A SPEECH.

### THE BARBECUE WAS AMPLE FOR AT LEAST 4000 PERSONS—OVER THAT NUMBER OF POUNDS OF FRESH MEAT WITH BREAD AND CELERY IN ABUNDANCE—AND SUCH A FREEDMAN, WHO WENT THERE WITH THE SOPE PURPOSE OF GETTING HIS DINNER, TELLS ME THAT HE FAILED ON ACCOUNT OF THE GRAB-AND-BEG GAME THAT THE COUNTRY DARKIES CARRIED ON.

### THE RESULT OF THE FRENCH ELECTIONS IS, IN A FEW WORDS, TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY MEMBERS, TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PROGRESSIVE, AND SEVENTY-NINE CONSERVATIVE. OF THE OPPOSITION, FORTY-TWO ARE REPUBLICANS, THIRTY-FIVE REVOLUTIONISTS.

## THE COOLIE MOVEMENT.

The Planters of the Southwest Moving—The Advance of the Chinese Coolies—Down the Mississippi—Important Undertakings.

The Memphis Appeal of the 28th of June records the fact that the steamer Thompson Dean passed down the Mississippi the previous evening for New Orleans, having on board, booked for the Crescent City, five hundred coolies—the first of what it hopes will be a heavy immigration to the South of that kind of labor. Evidently the planters of the Mississippi Valley are waking up to the necessity that exists for responsible and reliable workers, and are determined to avail themselves of what offers so abundantly on our Pacific coast. They will have the Chinese, and as an evidence of it a meeting is to be held at Memphis this week to take the proper steps to promptly aid in the development of the movement for coolie labor. It is held that this will do more to advance the general interests of the Southern country than anything else that has yet been suggested or accomplished. In many quarters the negroes are already becoming more settled, and taking care of their own interests by living less likely to adventurers. In time, perhaps, this will be the case generally; but meanwhile the places once so satiated only filled by the colored laborers of the South are likely to be occupied, to a more or less extent, by coolies, who, by the peculiar civilization to which they have been subjected, possess all the safeguards of restraints, and are remarkable for their steadiness of purpose, industry, skill and docility. They will work equally well on the railroad, the levee, the farm, or in the household.

### THE MEMPHIS APPEAL SAYS EDITORIALY:

We learn from Governor R. M. Anderson, of Lower Swan Lake, Arkansas, that a company called the Arkansas Emigration Company has been organized under the general incorporation act of the State of Arkansas, with Colonel Thomas C. Flournoy as president, R. M. Anderson, Captain John Hall, Benjamin Richardson, Buckley Embel and General Augustus J. Director. At their first meeting, two hundred and thirty bales of cotton were subscribed and a committee of ten were appointed to canvass each and ten township in the counties of Jefferson and Arkansas for further subscriptions.

### GOVERNOR ANDERSON INFORMS US THAT THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM AND UNANIMITY PREVAILS, AND THAT THE THING IS TO BE A SUCCESS, IF IT CAN BE EFFECTED.

Will the people of Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama be backward? Their interests are identical with those of Arkansas—More laborers we need, and our fields will grow up in tares and brambles. Already the negroes are forming combinations to make their own terms with their employers next season.

But these Arkansas gentlemen are determined to checkmate all such. They have no idea of surrendering at discretion, but on the contrary, have set the ball in motion in a proper and business-like way. They will not only send their own men, but they will also send those of others in New Orleans by the first of November next to defray their expenses from China to that port. Will the shipping merchants of New York take notice? Here is a chance to employ labor at a moderate price, and to increase the transportation of Chinese here, and secondly, in transporting the fruits of their labor to foreign countries.

### AT A PRELIMINARY MEETING FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENCOURAGING CHINESE IMMIGRATION, HELD AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, CHARLES KORTRECHT PRESIDED. THE MEETING WAS COMPOSED OF THE LEADING MEN OF THIS SECTION OF COUNTRY. THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH WAS READ BY THE SECRETARY:

SAN FRANCISCO, JUNE 30.

G. W. G. G. Memphis—Does the meeting at Memphis on the 28th of June, at the Lyceum, purpose, principally Chinese immigration, will attend if your answer is favorable.

J. G. EASTLAND.

Captain Gift then moved that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions in reference to the same, who reported the following resolutions: That the committee be authorized to issue invitations to the great number of labor in the Southwest, and the following resolutions: Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the best interests of the South require that the Chinese immigration be encouraged to the extent possible, and that the following resolutions be adopted: To encourage the immigration of Chinese laborers in large numbers, direct from China, to supply the great demand now existing in the South for steady and reliable labor.

The committee reported that they had been successful in their mission, and that a convention to consider questions and mature a plan of co-operation be called to meet at this place on the 13th of July, to be composed of delegates from the following States: South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, and that each county and town in those States are hereby requested to send such delegates without waiting for invitations to do so. The meeting then adjourned.

### A CIRCULAR ADDRESSED "TO THE PLANTERS OF THE SOUTH AND OTHERS INTERESTED," SAYS:

I am in receipt of a number of letters from all the Southern States making inquiries as to the practicability, price, &c., of obtaining Chinese laborers for the South. I have answered all the inquiries, but as my time is so much taxed to conduct so much correspondence, and as I am necessarily absent from Selma a part of my time, I have concluded to address this short letter through the public press.

The circular addressed by me some weeks ago was intended to invite correspondence and ascertain something about the general want of the country for labor, and whether a proposition to introduce Chinese labor would be favorably received. I cry from every quarter is for "more labor, more labor." If we do not obtain it the general impression is, that our beautiful Southern lands, the garden spot of America, will, in the course of a few years, be a wilderness of weeds and wild weeds.

The necessity for a supply of labor is everywhere admitted. The peculiar advantages of the Chinese in this respect is a well known fact, and the fact that the Chinese are a people of a different race, and of a different color, is a fact that is not to be overlooked.

To the solution of these questions our efforts have been directed for many years, and we have been successful in procuring Chinese labor for the Pacific Railroad Company, and the Panama Steamship Company as the cost of transportation; and correspondence with California as to the Chinese question, and to the new proposal to be introduced into the South to cultivate cotton and other crops, and serve in other mercantile capacities.

We have for St. Louis in a few days, and we have for the same purpose, a proposition to introduce Chinese labor, but as my time is so much taxed to conduct so much correspondence, and as I am necessarily absent from Selma a part of my time, I have concluded to address this short letter through the public press.

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